

[Sixty-first Issuc.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW
OF THE
TRADE OF INDIA
IN
1934-35

*Published by order of the
Governor-General in Council*



DELHI: MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS
1935

[No. 2844.]

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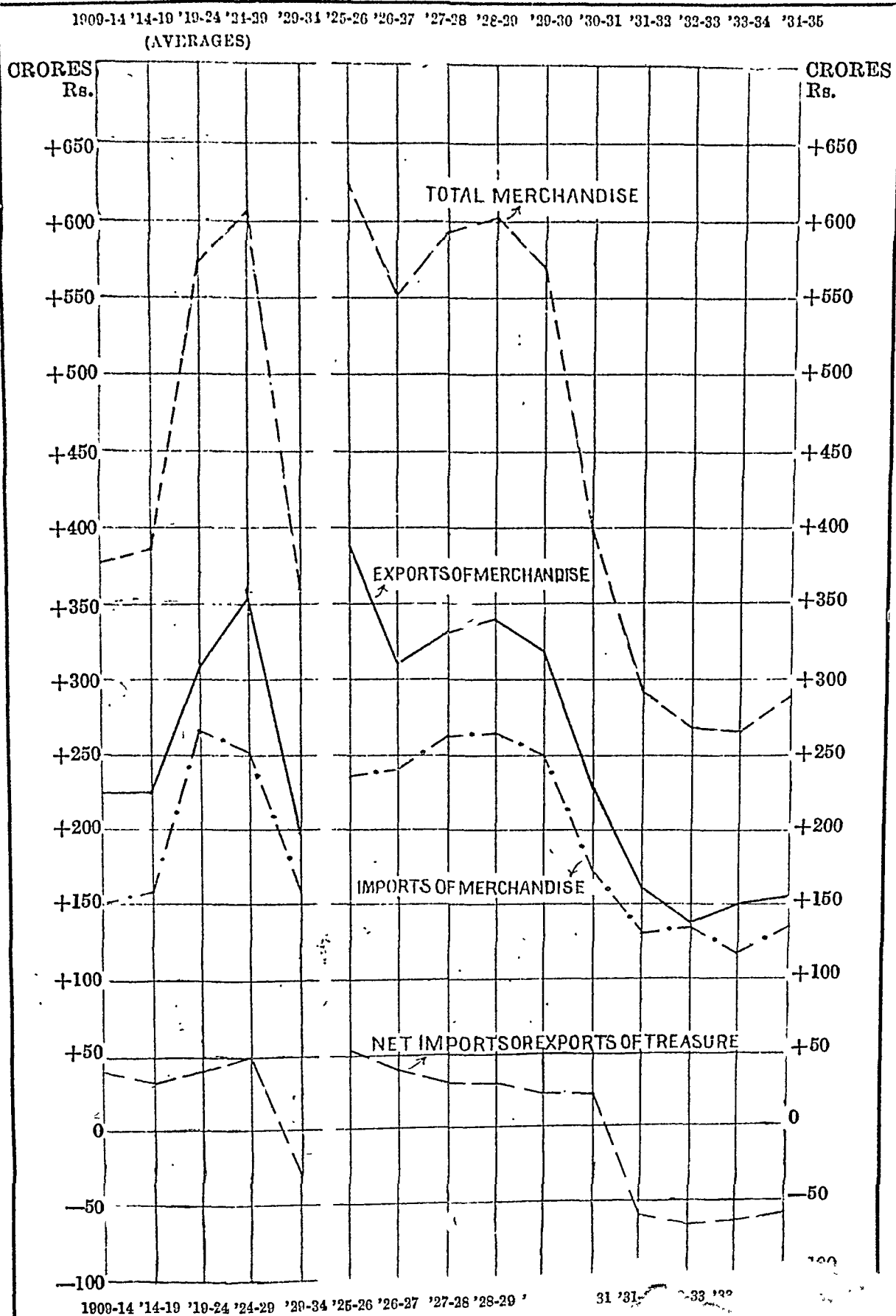


CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS.

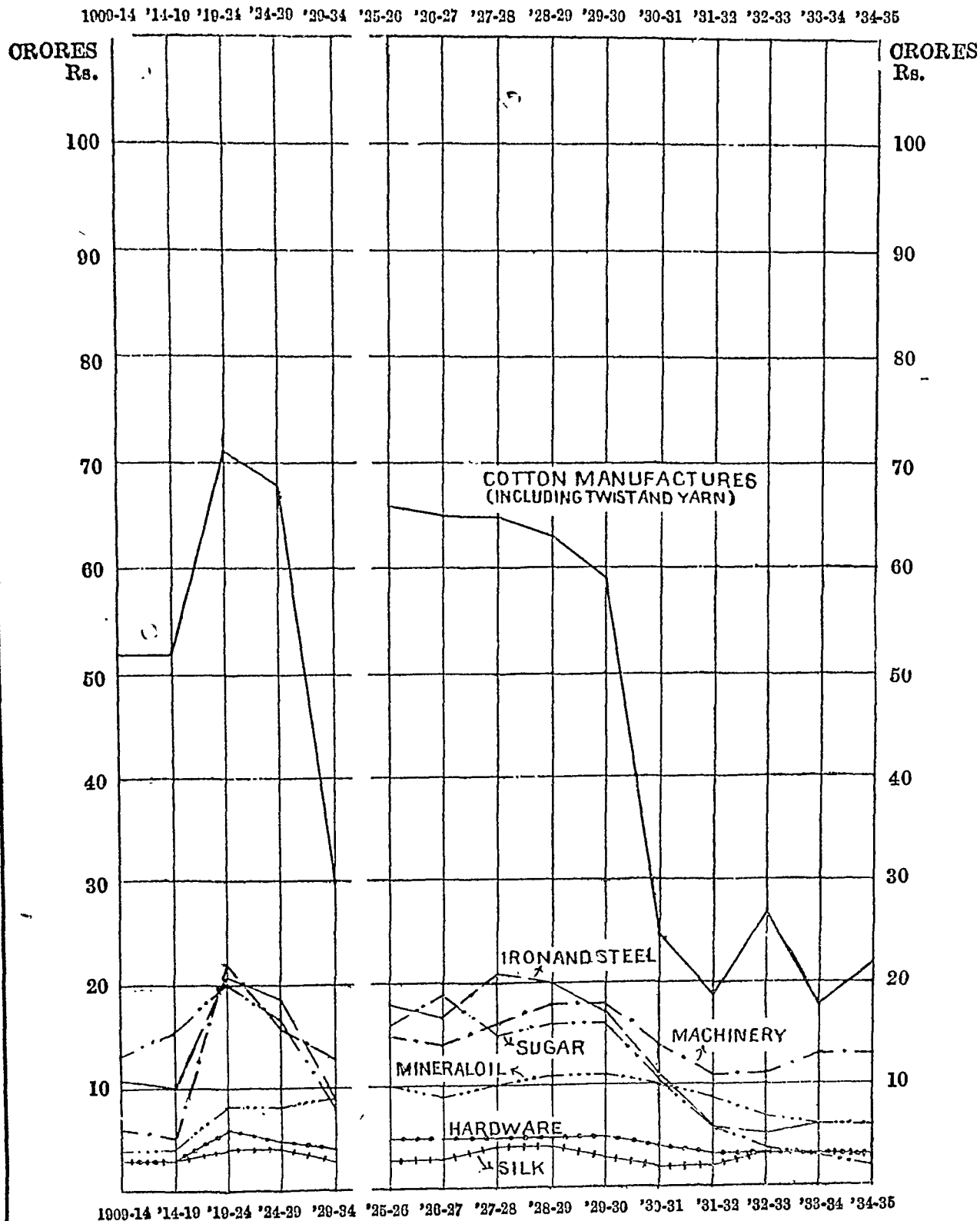


CHART 2.

(b) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

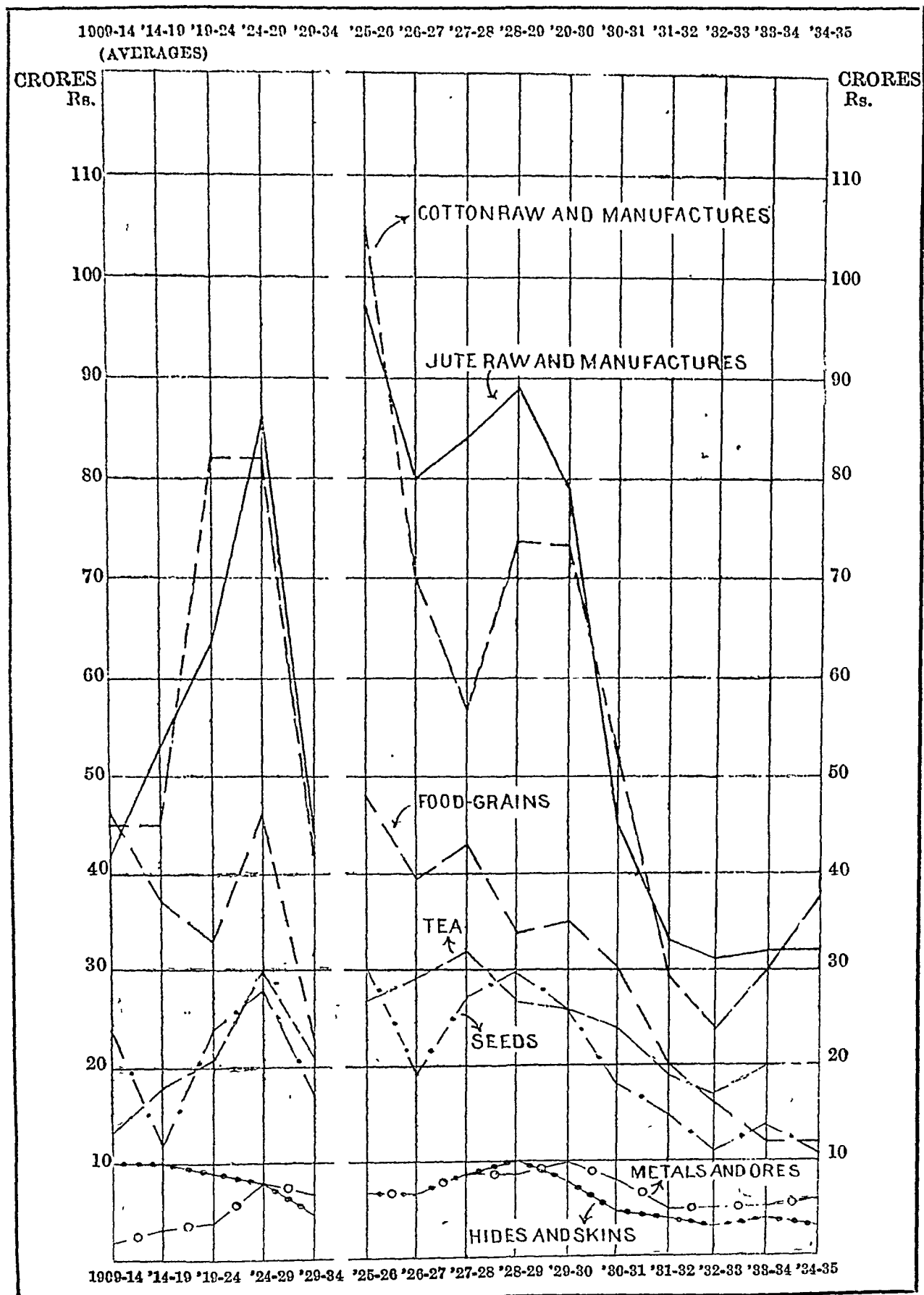


CHART 3.

Import and Export trade of British India (Private Merchandise only).

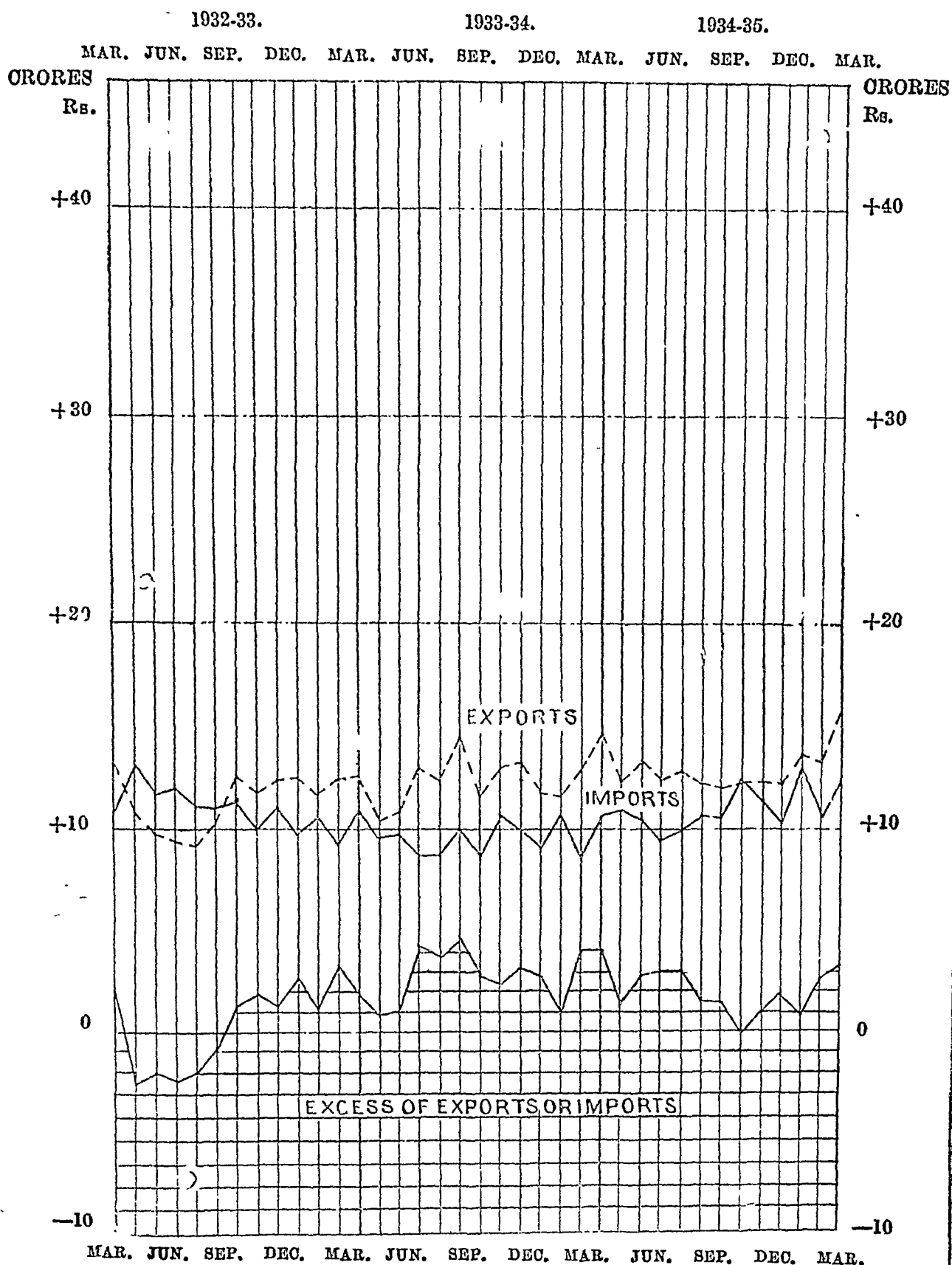


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (II).

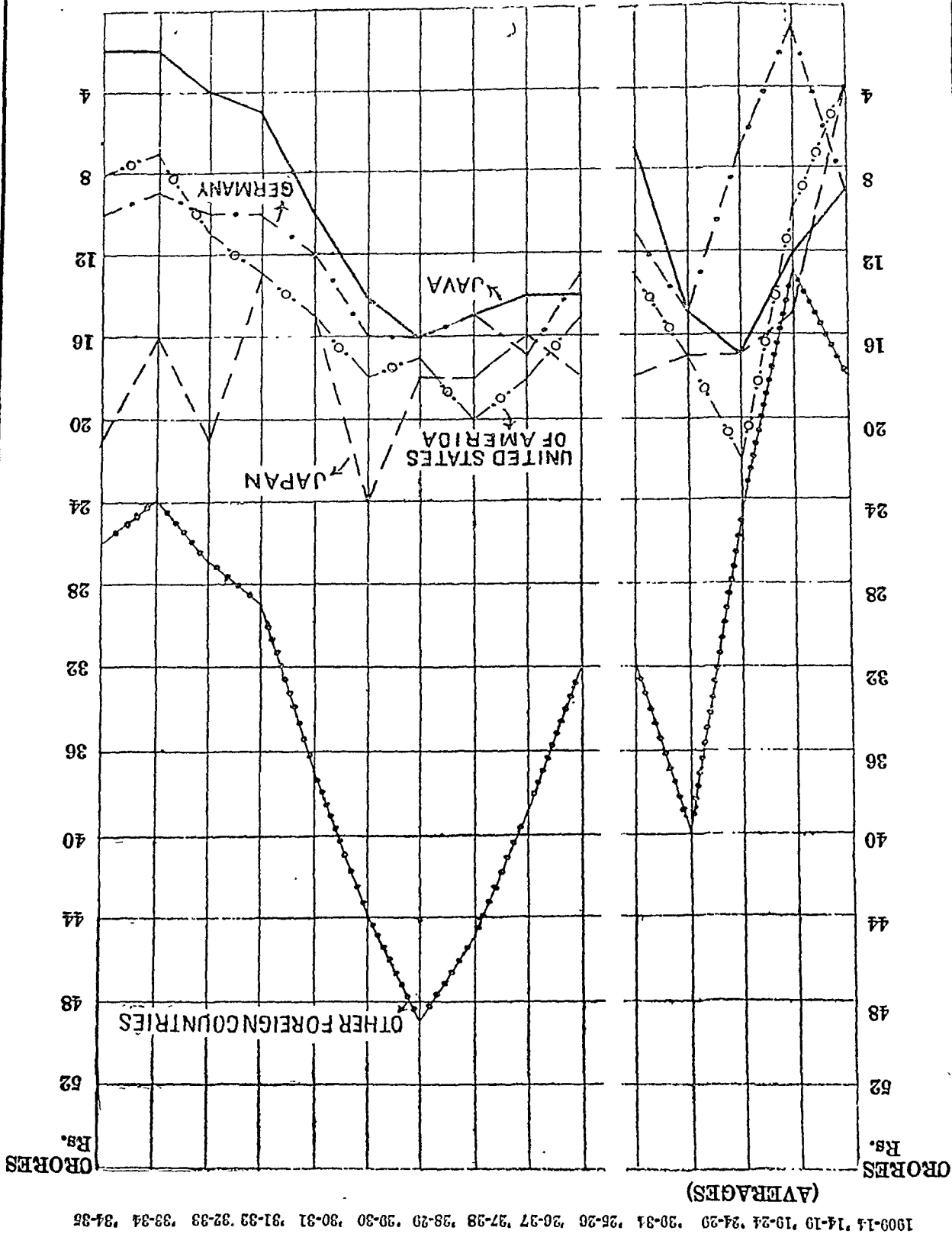


CHART 4.

(b) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

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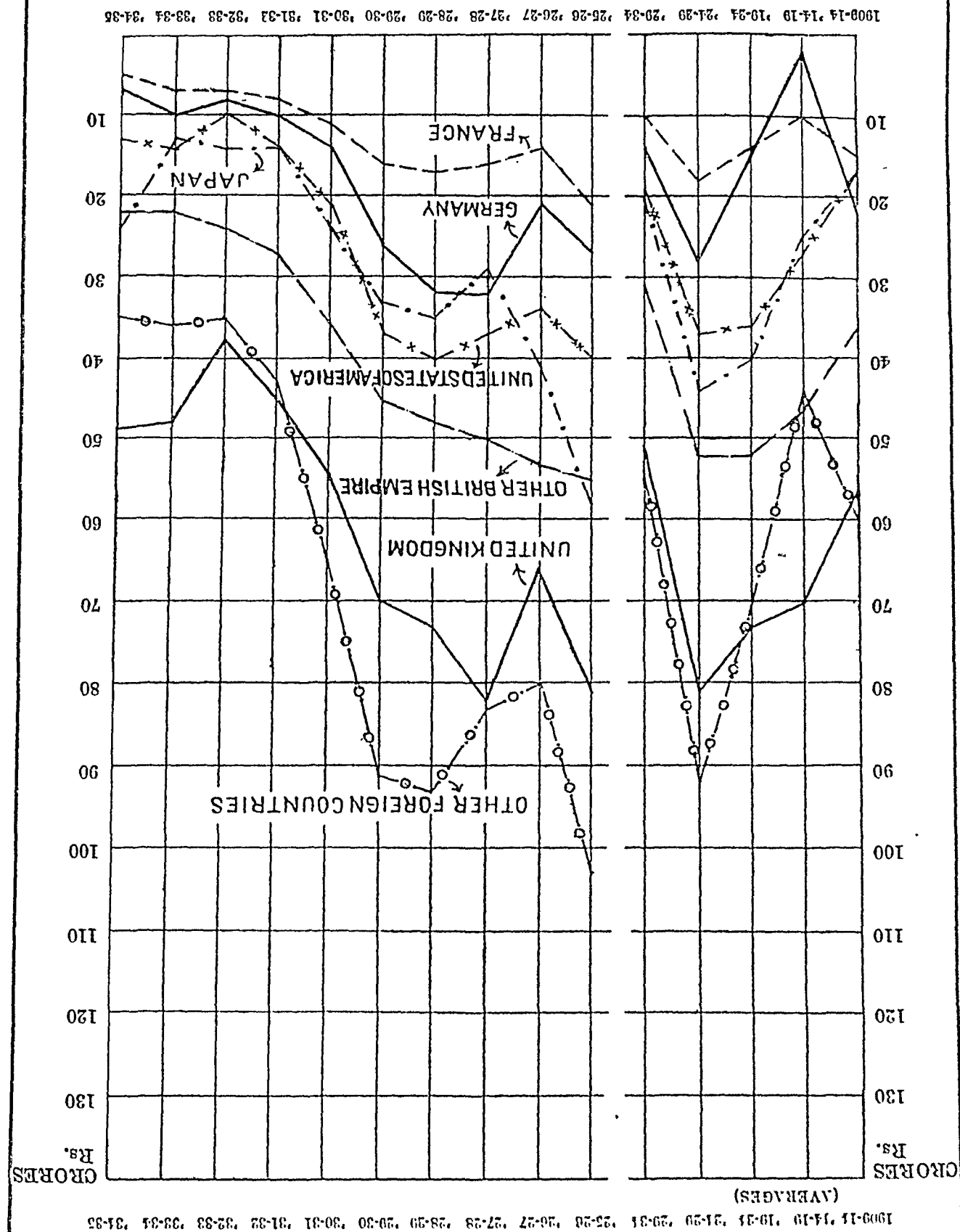
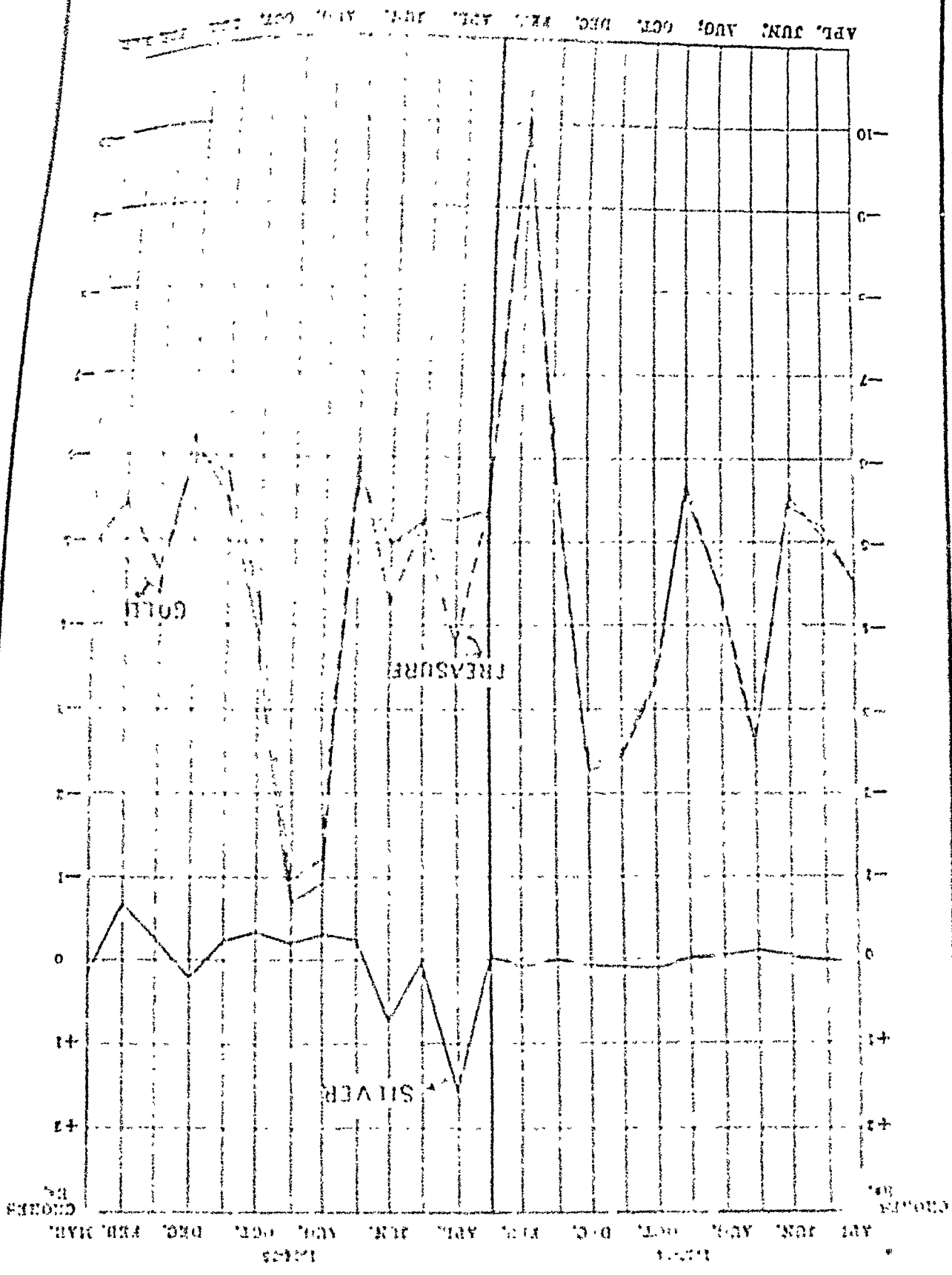


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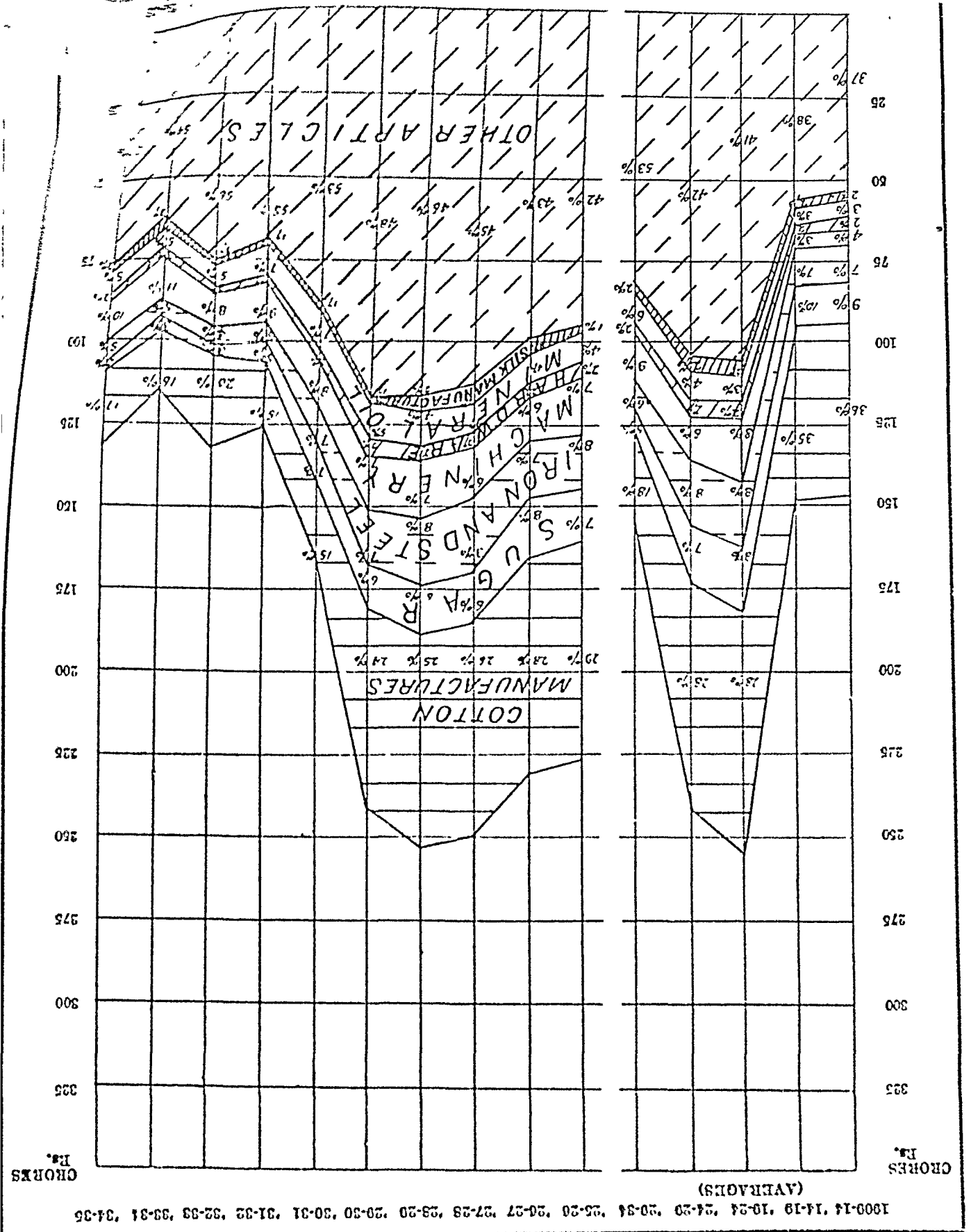
Monthly fluctuations in the net imports or net exports of Gold, Silver and Treasury (on private account) during 1933-34 and 1934-35.



(a) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

CHART 7.

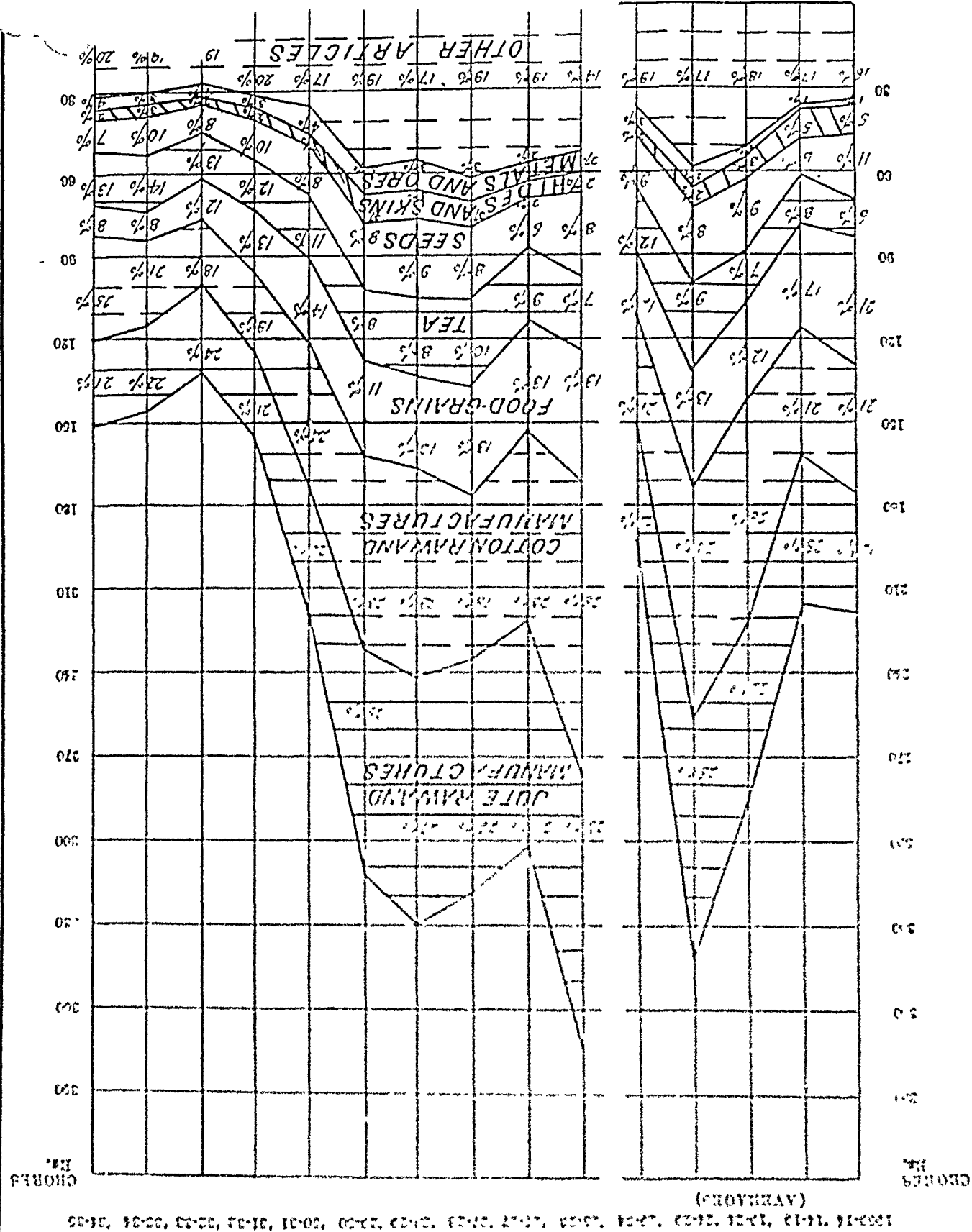
IMPORTS.



(6) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

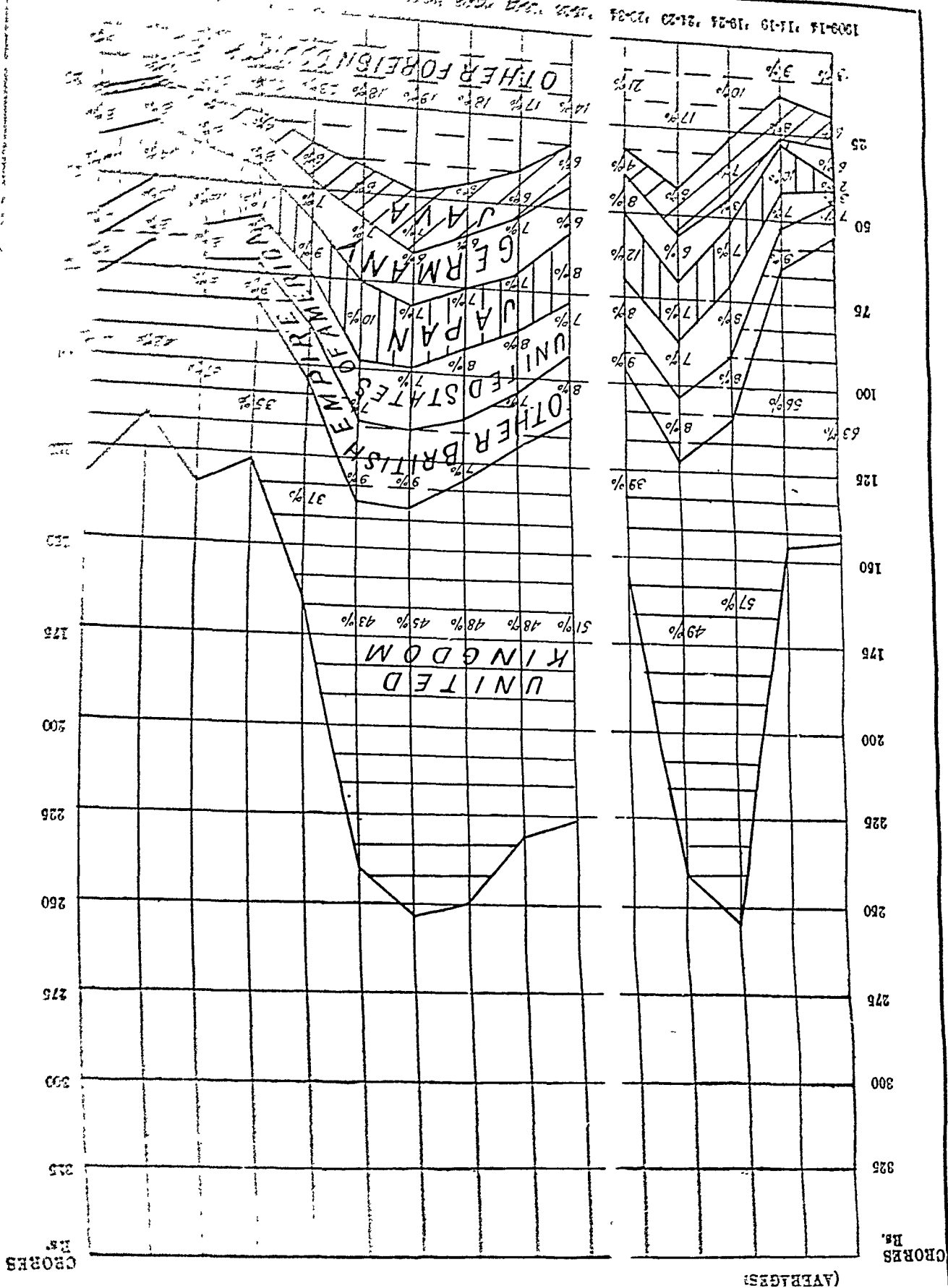
EXPORTS.

CHART 7.



(a) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

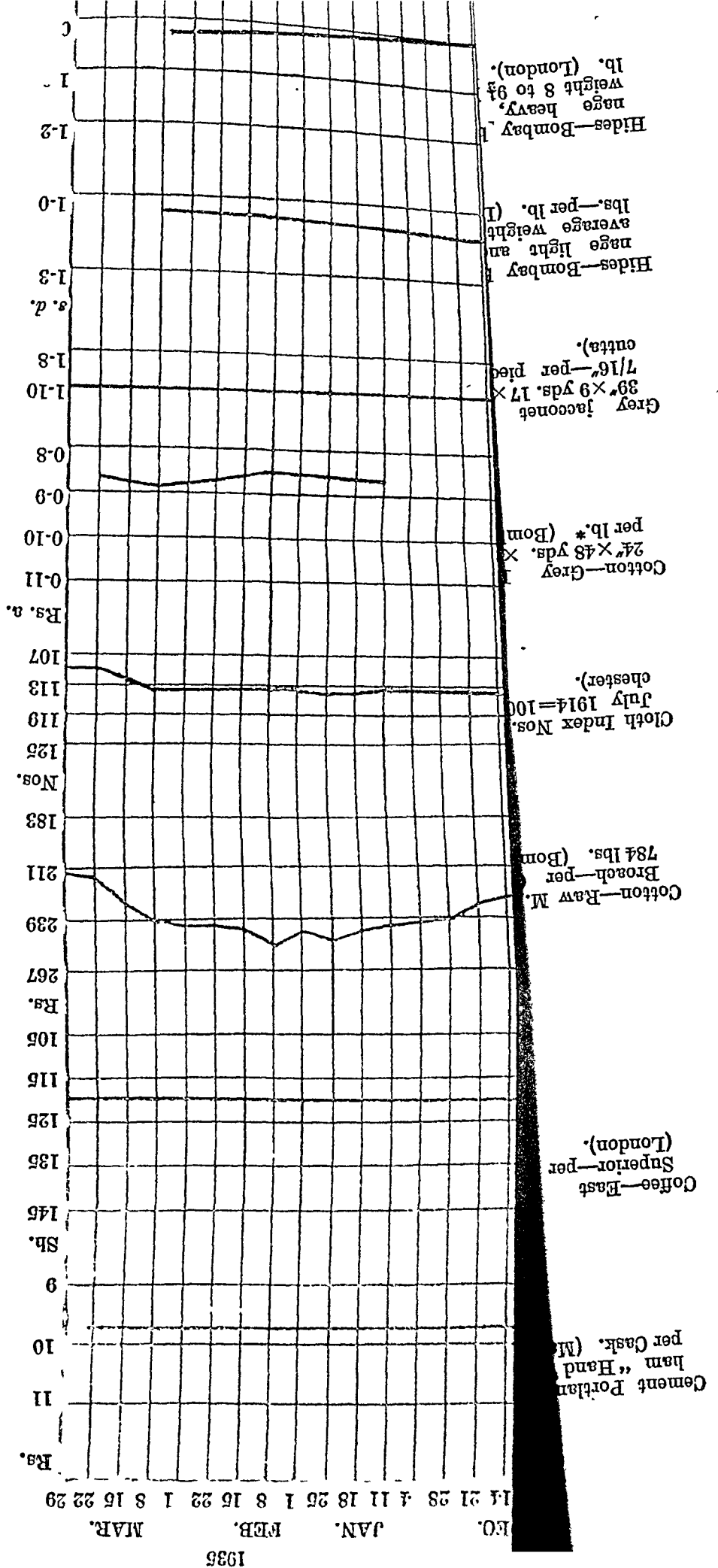
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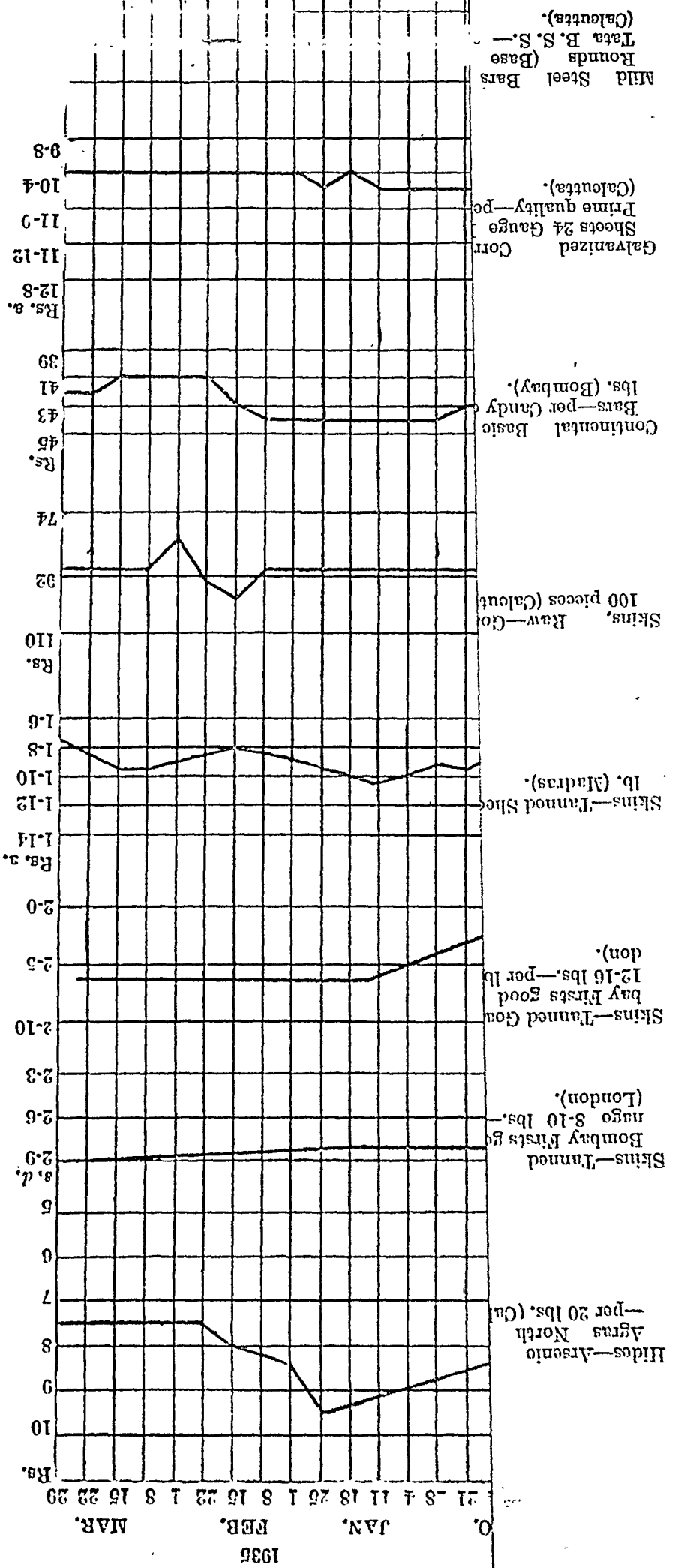


(6) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

and post-war periods.







Mild Steel Bars
Rounds (Base)
Tata B.S.S.—
(Calcutta).

Galvanized Corrs
Sheets 24 Gauge
Prime quality—po
(Calcutta).

Continental Basic
Bars—per Candy
lbs. (Bombay).

Skins, Raw—Go
100 pieces (Calcutta)

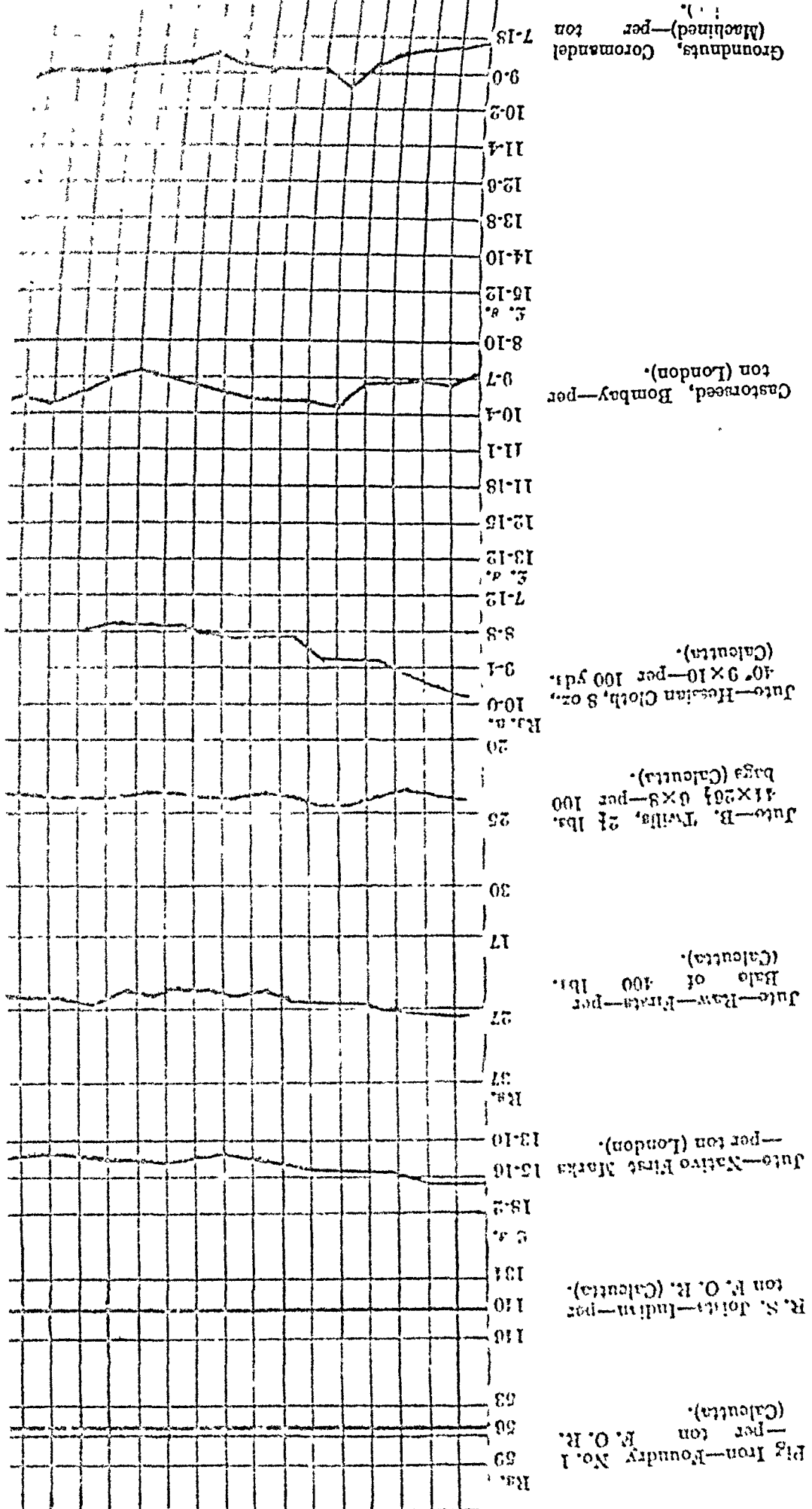
Skins—Tanned Sheep
lb. (Madras).

Skins—Tanned Cow
bay Firsts Good
12-16 lbs.—per lb
(don).

Skins—Tanned
Bomby Firsts
8-10 lbs.—
(London).

Hides—Arsenio
Agnus North
—per 20 lbs. (Calcutta)

APR. MAY JUN. JUL.
 6 13 20 27 1 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 6 13 20 27



REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1934-35.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The year under review saw a small improvement in the volume of international trade. According to the *Review of the World Trade* for 1934, published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, the quantum of trade in 1934 increased by 3 per cent as compared with 1933. The recovery was, however, very uneven, for while in some countries there was an undoubted improvement in conditions, in others progress was either slow or entirely absent. Generally, it may be said that countries in the sterling group have done better than countries in the gold bloc. World trade is, however, still much below the level of 1929, the volume of trade in 1934 being estimated at 77·5 per cent of the 1929 figure. The history of the past few years suggests that measures of internal reconstruction are successful only to a limited extent in stimulating economic recovery. In some respects the course of events during the year was such as to retard, instead of furthering, a world revival of trade. In the political sphere international conditions were not such as to inspire that confidence in the future which is essential to a trade revival. In the field of finance, the silver purchase policy of the United States Government forced up the prices of that commodity and led to a serious over-valuation of the Chinese currency, and finally, to the virtual abandonment by China of the silver standard. During the year under review the gold standard currencies were subjected to a severe strain, and both the franc and the belga developed considerable weakness at times. Towards the close of the year there was a large movement of funds from Belgium which threatened the stability of her banking system and currency, and at the end of March a comprehensive series of measures were introduced, including the devaluation of the belga by 28 per cent and Government control over the banking system. In Germany, the heavy imports of foreign raw materials in 1933 and early in 1934 led to the weakening of the exchange position and the depletion of the gold reserves of the Reichsbank. In March, 1934, drastic restrictions were imposed on the imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods. Later, Germany proclaimed a moratorium upon the transfer of the service of her external long-term and medium-term debts. In September, the restrictions on imports were tightened and all articles were brought under control. These measures led to the conclusion by several countries of clearing agreements with Germany and the development of trade with others on a compensation basis. In Italy also stringent control of foreign exchange was introduced in December, 1934, to support the lira, and an elaborate system of quotas and clearing agreements built up to regulate her trade. Thus the measures of restriction already adopted by these countries in pursuance either of national self-sufficiency or the maintenance of exchange were extended and reinforced during the year under review. Restrictions of various kinds on imports, either with the object of maintaining the stability of the currency, or in furtherance of some self-sufficiency

In India, signs of a further progress towards recovery were visible in many directions during the year under review. From such indications as are available, industrial progress seems to have been fairly generally maintained. The cotton mill industry did very well in the year under review; production recorded a large advance and the rate of clearance was also more satisfactory than in the preceding year. The jute industry had a good record. Production increased and exports advanced, the stock situation was much easier, and jute shares appreciated in value. Conditions in the iron and steel industry were also satisfactory and there was an appreciable increase in production. From such returns of production as are available, it would appear that there was improvement to a varying extent in the output of cement, paper, and the chemical industries. In the case of sugar the total production for the season is likely to show an increase over the preceding season, while the production of matches in the latter half of the year showed an appreciable improvement. The output of petrol and kerosene also increased during the year under review. There was not, however, much improvement in conditions in the coal industry. As regards foreign trade, the increase in imports was much larger than in the case of exports, and the balance of trade in merchandise fell by Rs 11½ crores. Exports of gold, however, continued on a large, though a more restricted, scale than in the preceding year, and India's position as regards foreign payments thus continued favourable. National credit stood high, and the conversion operations of Government were attended with marked success. The rate of interest on Government borrowings fell for the first time since 1896 to 3 per cent. The price of gillette continued firm. The active circulation of currency notes was generally higher than in the preceding year. There was also an improvement in the net ton mileage of class I railways from 18,383 million to over 20,012 million. The index numbers of non-speculative industrial securities improved from 113 in April, 1934, to 133 in March, 1935, while of speculative securities rose from 196 in April 1934 to 236 in the close of the year. As regards the agricultural situation, the output of the major crops was less than in the preceding season. There was, however, some improvement in agricultural prices, oilseeds and cotton showed a distinct recovery. During the second half of the year, jute prices also advanced. Wheat, however, fetched lower prices than in the preceding year and prices of rice improved to some extent. Tea had a disappointing year and prices could not be maintained at the preceding year's level. On the whole, the agricultural situation was distinctly better than in 1933-34, especially in the latter half of the year. Prices, however, are still at a low level, while the overseas demand for Indian produce like rice, wheat, and most kinds of oilseeds has shown few signs of improvement. The monsoon of 1934 appeared somewhat later than usual, but it gave, on the whole, fairly well-distributed rains. There were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall during the monsoon period was within 10 per cent of the normal, except in Rajasthan, Central India, and the Central Provinces, where it proved excessive and in Mysore and Madras where it was defective. During the retreating

General.

period of the monsoon the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Assam and Bengal, normal in Burma, Mysore and the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind; elsewhere it was defective, particularly in the United Provinces. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was generally within 20 per cent of the normal.

From the agricultural point of view, the season cannot, on the whole, be considered to have been very favourable. Compared with the preceding season, the total outturn of rice decreased by 3 per cent, Burma, where the previous season was a very favourable one, recording a fall of 12 per cent. Prospects of a very good sugarcane crop were marred to some extent by the gold spell and frost in January. The outturn of jute increased by 6 per cent as compared with the preceding season, but the yield of cotton decreased by 5 per cent, the crop being damaged by excessive rain and frost in some of the important growing tracts. Unfavourable seasonal conditions also affected the yield of groundnut, sesamum and castor seed crops. The wheat crop of 1933-34, which was mostly moved during the year under review, was about the same as in the previous season, but the outturn of rape and mustard, and linseed (winter oilseeds) recorded during 1933-34 declines of 10 per cent and 7 per cent respectively due largely to unfavourable weather conditions.

Industrial disputes.—Industrial disputes during 1934 were more numerous, and resulted in much more loss of working days than in 1933. The general strike in the Bombay textile mills which lasted from April to June, 1934, and in which more than 90,000 men were involved, accounted for more than half the total loss of working days during the year 1934. The strike in the Sholapur Cotton Mills lasting from February to May and that in the Empress Cotton Mills at Nagpur from May to July were the other two industrial disputes of magnitude. The textile mills strike in Ahmedabad which began at the end of January, 1935, affected some 33 mills, but was happily terminated early in February.

Index numbers of prices.—The wholesale price level in India did not show any marked appreciation in the year under review, though the steady tone noticed in the latter half of 1933-34 was fully maintained. The Calcutta wholesale price index number (July 1914=100) stood at 143 in September, 1929. In September, 1931, when Britain went off the gold standard, the index number stood at 91. The rupee, which was linked to sterling, reacted to the immediate consequences of sterling's departure from gold, and the price level improved to 98 in December of the year. This advantage was not maintained in 1932 which saw a steady decline to lower levels, the index number falling to 88 in December, 1932. The early months of 1933 saw further weakness, but thereafter the price level steadied itself, and in December, 1933, the index number stood at 89. January saw an improvement by one point which was lost in the succeeding month, while in March there was a further fall to 88. During 1934-35 the price level generally fluctuated within a margin of two points from this level, the changes being more often in the upward direction; January, 1935, was however an exceptional month and saw a sharp rise by six points from 88 in the preceding month. This advance was only temporary and was due to a speculative rise in the price of cereals and oilseeds. In March, 1935, the index number stood at 87.

The following table gives the index numbers of wholesale prices in some of the important countries of the world:—

General.

	India, Calcutta (July 1914— 1915)	United Kingdom Board of Trade (1913— 100)		United States of America (1920— 100)	Canada (1926— 100)	Australia (1911— 100)	Japan (October 1900— 100)	France (1913— 100)
1920— September	143	135.8	..	96.1	97.3	185.8	217.5	608
December	134	132.5	..	93.3	96.2	176.0	205.0	596
1920— March	125	124.5	101.3	90.2	91.9	164.7	195.9	558
June	116	120.7	100.9	86.8	88.0	165.7	181.2	540
September	111	115.5	96.9	84.4	82.5	153.2	171.5	556
December	100	108.9	91.9	79.0	77.8	139.9	160.8	541
1921— March	100	105.9	89.2	76.0	75.1	145.6	158.3	539
June	93	103.2	86.6	72.1	72.2	142.5	150.7	518
September	91	99.2	84.2	71.2	69.7	139.1	149.6	473
December	98	105.9	89.2	68.6	70.4	142.5	151.0	442
1922— March	94	104.7	87.7	66.0	69.1	143.8	159.5	444
June	86	98.0	83.1	63.9	66.6	139.0	146.4	425
September	91	102.1	85.9	65.3	66.9	144.1	167.4	413
December	88	101.0	84.8	62.6	64.0	136.7	184.6	413
1922— March	82	97.6	82.7	60.2	64.4	133.3	177.4	390
June	89	101.7	80.2	65.0	67.6	143.9	179.6	403
September	88	103.0	87.8	70.8	68.9	148.1	182.4	397
December	89	102.8	87.6	70.8	69.0	143.0	175.5	407
1923— January	90	104.6	88.8	72.2	70.6	145.0	175.5	405
February	89	105.3	89.2	73.6	72.1	145.2	177.5	400
March	88	103.8	88.2	73.7	72.0	145.0	176.9	394
April	80	102.8	87.7	73.3	71.1	147.1	176.0	387
May	90	103.4	87.2	73.7	71.1	145.0	176.2	381
June	90	103.6	87.9	74.6	72.1	146.3	174.5	379
July	89	103.4	87.3	74.8	72.0	148.3	174.1	374
August	89	105.5	89.0	76.4	72.3	150.0	176.0	371
September	89	105.2	88.4	77.0	72.0	149.3	179.2	365
October	89	104.1	87.8	76.5	71.4	149.3	181.8	357
November	88	104.1	87.5	76.5	71.2	147.0	181.1	356
December	88	104.4	87.8	76.9	71.2	145.9	181.1	344
1923— January	94	104	88.3	78.8	71.4	145.9	181.5	350
February	90	100	88.0	79.5	71.9	145.1	184.1	343
March	87	96.9	86.9	79.3	72.0	144.3	185.3	336
April	88	97.5	87.5	80.1	72.5	..	..	340
May	..	..	..	..	72.5	..	..	..

(a) Discontinued.

It must be remembered that the use of index numbers as an indicator of comparative trade prosperity is seriously limited by the existence of independent currencies not based on a common standard, and changes in the value of currencies. Similarly, measures of control or restriction of output may raise the price-level in a country without increasing the volume of transactions which is equally essential to trade prosperity. In the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade Index Number, with its base year in 1913, stood at 104.6 in January, 1934, as compared with 135.8 in September, 1929. From March till July the level of prices was lower, but appreciated again in August to 105.5. There was a loss of a little over one point from October, and in December of the year the price index stood at nearly the January level. The new series of index numbers, with 1930 as the base, also shows a remarkable stability in price level during 1934. The index number stood at 88.8 in January, 1934, and the fluctuations generally remained within about one point during the year. Between January, 1934, and April, 1935, there was a gain of about eight points in the wholesale price level in the United States of America due to the devaluation of the dollar as well as to the operations of the N. R. A. and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In Canada, the index number which stood at 70.6 in January, 1934, rose to 72.5 in April, 1935, with a period of weakness between October, 1934, and January, 1935. The Australian Index Number, which stood at 145.6 in January, 1934, strengthened to 150 in August. The price level gradually declined in succeeding months till at the end of March the index number stood at 144.3. In the case of Japan, another country which abandoned the gold standard in 1931, the trend was definitely upward from July, 1934. In France, which is the most important country in the *gold-bloc*, internal prices almost continuously fell throughout the year.

One of the serious obstacles to the revival of world trade is the disparity in the price-levels of raw materials and manufactured articles. The extent of the fall in prices of raw materials and manufactured articles in India is indicated roughly in the following tables, in which the index numbers of prices for exported articles, comprising mostly raw materials, and for imported articles, consisting mostly of manufactured articles, are separately given.

TABLE I.

Indian Index Number Series (1873=100).

1929—	September	1931—	December	1932—	December	1933—	December
167	217	146	123	129	125	125	125
Imported Articles	Exported Articles	Imported Articles	Exported Articles	Imported Articles	Exported Articles	Imported Articles	Exported Articles

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to the price level in September, 1929, and December, 1931, are expressed in the form of percentages in the following statements:—

I.

Indian Index Number Series.

Fall as compared with September, 1929, and December, 1931, in					September, 1929					December, 1931				
Exported Articles					Imported Articles					Exported Articles				
Per cent					Per cent					Per cent				
December, 1931	.	.	.	.	43	13	23	2	—	11	—	14	14	17
December, 1932	.	.	.	.	45	23	25	7	1*	14	14	14	14	17
December, 1933	.	.	.	.	47	25	26	1*	4*	14	14	14	14	17
December, 1934	.	.	.	.	43	26	26	—	—	14	14	14	14	17
March, 1935	.	.	.	.	41	28	28	—	—	14	14	14	14	17

* Rise.

II.

Calcutta Index Number Series.

Fall as compared with September, 1929, and December, 1931, in					September, 1929					December, 1931				
Exported Articles					Imported Articles					Exported Articles				
Per cent					Per cent					Per cent				
December, 1931	.	.	.	.	39	17	23	16	—	7	—	12	12	13
December, 1932	.	.	.	.	48	23	25	10	10	10	10	10	10	13
December, 1933	.	.	.	.	45	25	26	6	6	12	12	12	12	13
December, 1934	.	.	.	.	43	27	27	—	—	12	12	12	12	13
March, 1935	.	.	.	.	44	28	28	7	7	13	13	13	13	13

It will be seen from Table I that, as compared with September, 1929, there was in March, 1935, a fall in the case of exported articles of 41 per cent, and in the case of imported articles of 28 per cent. Table II shows that the Calcutta Index Numbers recorded a fall of 44 per cent in the case of exported articles, while in the case of imported articles, the fall was 28 per cent as in the case of the Indian Index Number series. Taking December, 1931, as the basis, there was a rise in December, 1934, in the price level for exported articles by 1 per cent according to the Indian Index Number series and a fall in the case of import price level by 14 per cent. According to the Calcutta Index Number series, there was a fall in December, 1934, as compared with December, 1931, of 6 per cent in the case of exports and of 12 per cent in the case of imports. The Indian Index Number series showed in March, 1935, a further rise of 4 per cent as compared with December, 1931, in

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the case of exported articles, and a fall of 17 per cent in the case of imported articles. The Calcutta series, however, showed for the same month a fall of 7 per cent in the case of exported articles, with a corresponding fall of 13 per cent in the case of imported articles. The inference from both series of index numbers is that in recent years the prices of manufactured articles, which comprise the bulk of the imports, are adjusting themselves more to the level of prices for exported articles, though there is yet considerable leeway to be made up.

The table opposite gives the Calcutta index numbers for the various groups of articles for September, 1929, December, 1931, 1932 and 1933, and for each month from January, 1934, to May, 1935. It also gives the percentage decline in the price level in December of each year from 1931 and in March, 1935, as compared with September, 1929.

* Revised † Crop which was previously omitted from the calculation has been included

Provinces	1928 29	1933 34	Change in Percentage value in decrease from 1928 29
Madras	1,80.78	83.17	-97.61
Bombay	1,20.62	60.62	-60.00
Bengal	2,32.69	95.66	-1 37.03
United Provinces	1,40.62	86.66	-54.87
Punjab	76.78	40.11	-36.67
Burma	63.38	23.26	-40.12
Bihar and Orissa	1,37.86*	63.34	-82.62
Central Provinces and Berar	68.77	30.33	-38.44
Total	10,21.20*	4,73.94	-5,47.26
			-53 6

1928-29 and 1933-34.

Value of total production of the principal crops considered in each Province in

TABLE I.

It will be seen from the above table that, during the year under review there was a noticeable improvement in the oilseeds group. The price of rice in 1934-35 was, on the whole, a little better than in the previous year. The index number of wheat prices declined from 74 in April to 66 in October; subsequently there was some recovery. The improvement in tea prices which occurred in 1933-34 was not maintained in 1934-35. The index number for raw jute, which had receded from 40 in April, 1934, to 35 in July, 1934, rose thereafter till 47 was registered in March, 1935. Jute manufactures were more or less steady throughout the year. The advance in raw cotton prices was reflected in the rise in the price index from 68 in April, 1934, to 86 in January, 1935. There was, however, a sharp setback towards the close of the year. Cotton manufactures were steady with a moderate gain in prices. Hides and skins were on a lower level of prices in 1934-35 than in the preceding year. Metals showed a declining trend in the latter half of the year.

The study of the course of prices above given has indicated that the prices of agricultural commodities have fallen in a much greater degree than those of manufactured goods. In the tables below, an evaluation of the output of the principal crops in each province in India has been given in order to illustrate the shrinkage in the national income derived from agriculture. The results for 1928-29 and for 1933-34, the latest agricultural year for which statistics are available, have been compared. Crops have been evaluated in most cases by taking the average harvest price for each crop in the different provinces. Thus the money which the cultivator gets for his produce has been taken as far as possible. It must be remembered that the data in most cases are only of very rough accuracy and that the calculations include only the value of the main crops, no allowance has also been made for the effect of seasonal conditions on the production of individual years. The fall has not been uniform in the case of the various agricultural commodities, and, therefore, the agricultural incomes of the various provinces have been affected differently.

Value of some principal crops in Burma in 1928-29 and 1933-34.				
Crops.	1928-29.		1933-34.	
	Value in lacs of Rs.	Value in lacs of Rs.	Value in lacs of Rs.	Change in value in lacs of Rs.
1. Rice	•	66.20	19.81	—36.39
2. Sesamum	•	88	48	—40
3. Groundnuts	•	1.93	76	—1.17
4. Rubber	•	67	10	—47
5. Maize	•	21	7	—14
6. Gram	•	38	26	—12
7. Tobacco	•	3.21	1.78	—1.13
Total	•	63.38	23.26	—40.12

TABLE VII.

Value of some principal crops in the Punjab in 1928-29 and 1933-34.			
Crops.	Value in lakhs of Rs.		Total
	1928-29.	1933-34.	
1. Wheat.	35.52	16.16	—19.36
2. Cotton.	8.47	6.38	—2.09
3. Sugar (raw)	4.72	3.22	—1.50
4. Rapeseed	3.03	1.18	—1.85
5. Barley	2.41	58	—1.83
6. Jowar	1.06	37	—69
7. Bajra	3.40	1.80	—1.60
8. Maize	4.31	1.32	—2.99
9. Gram	9.26	6.72	—2.54
10. Rice (unhusked)	4.60	2.38	—2.22
	76.78	40.11	—30.67

TABLE VI.

[illegible]

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TABLE V.

Crops.	1928-29.	1933-34.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	56,20	10,81	-36.39
2. Sesamum	88	48	-40
3. Groundnuts	1,93	76	-1,17
4. Rubber	67	10	-57
5. Mabe	21	7	-14
6. Gram	38	26	-12
7. Tobacco	3,21	1,78	-1,43
Total	63,38	23,26	-40,12

Value of some principal crops in Burma in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

TABLE VII.

Crops.	1928-29.	1933-34.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Wheat	35,52	16,16	-19,36
2. Cotton	8,47	6,38	-2,09
3. Sugar (raw)	4,72	3,22	-1,50
4. Rapeseed	3,03	1,18	-1,85
5. Barley	2,41	68	-1,83
6. Jowar	1,06	37	-69
7. Bajra	3,40	1,80	-1,60
8. Maize	4,31	1,32	-2,99
9. Gram	9,26	6,72	-2,54
10. Rice (unhusked)	4,60	2,38	-2,22
Total	76,78	40,11	-36,67

Value of some principal crops in the Punjab in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

TABLE VI.

Crops.	1928-29.	1933-34.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Wheat	36,87	17,70	-19,17
2. Cotton	3,80	1,51	-2,29
3. Sugar (raw)	18,32	20,25	+1,93
4. Rapeseed	7,32	3,64	-3,68
5. Linseed	1,72	1,00	-72
6. Rice	22,16	17,57	-4,59
7. Barley	18,06	8,44	-9,62
8. Jowar	4,83	2,18	-2,65
9. Bajra	4,48	1,87	-2,61
10. Maize	8,66	3,43	-5,23
11. Gram	15,40	8,03	-7,37
Total	1,40,52	85,65	-54,87

Value of some principal crops in the United Provinces in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

TABLE V.

General.

Crops.	Value in lakhs of Rs.			Total
	1928-29.	1933-34.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Rice	25,44	12,40	—13,04	•
2. Cotton	18,52	5,56	—12,96	•
3. Wheat	7,62	4,99	—2,63	•
4. Gram	2,13	1,20	—84	•
5. Sesamum	1,24	43	—81	•
6. Linseed	99	91	—8	•
7. Jowar	12,83	4,75	—8,08	•
	68,77	30,33	—38,44	•

Value of some principal crops in the Central Provinces and Berar in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

Crops.	1928-29.	1933-34.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	94.62	33.19	-61.43
2. Wheat	8.38	4.13	-4.25
3. Barley	5.92	2.58	-3.34
4. Gram	6.62	3.35	-3.27
5. Sugar (raw)	5.49	5.19	-30
6. Rapeseed	3.79	1.38	-2.41
7. Linseed	1.97	87	-1.10
8. Maize	5.11	2.44	-2.67
9. Tobacco	3.05	1.43	-1.62
10. Cotton	22	7	-15
11. Jute	2,69	71	-1.98
Total	1,37,86	55,34	-82,52

Value of some principal crops in Bihar and Orissa in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

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TABLE VIII.

Crops.	Value in 1928-29. Rs.	Value in 1933-34. Rs.	Change in value in 1933-34. Rs.
1. Rice	66,20	19,81	-46,39
2. Sesamum	88	48	-40
3. Groundnuts	1,93	76	-1,17
4. Rubber	67	10	-57
5. Jowar	21	7	-14
6. Bajra	38	26	-12
7. Tobacco	3,21	1,78	-1,43
Total	63,38	23,26	-40,12

Value of some principal crops in Burma in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

TABLE VII.

Crops.	Value in 1928-29. Rs.	Value in 1933-34. Rs.	Change in value in 1933-34. Rs.
1. Wheat	36,62	16,16	-19,36
2. Cotton	8,47	6,38	-2,09
3. Sugar (raw)	4,72	3,22	-1,50
4. Rapeseed	3,03	1,18	-1,85
5. Barley	2,41	68	-1,83
6. Jowar	1,06	37	-69
7. Bajra	3,40	1,80	-1,60
8. Maize	4,31	1,32	-2,99
9. Gram	9,26	6,72	-2,54
10. Rice (unhusked)	4,60	2,38	-2,22
Total	76,78	40,11	-36,67

Value of some principal crops in the Punjab in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

TABLE VI.

Crops.	Value in 1928-29. Rs.	Value in 1933-34. Rs.	Change in value in 1933-34. Rs.
1. Wheat	36,87	17,70	-19,17
2. Cotton	3,80	1,61	-2,26
3. Sugar (raw)	18,32	20,26	+1,93
4. Rapeseed	7,32	3,64	-3,68
5. Linseed	1,72	1,00	-72
6. Rice	22,16	17,67	-4,69
7. Barley	18,06	8,44	-9,62
8. Jowar	4,83	2,18	-2,65
9. Bajra	4,48	1,87	-2,61
10. Maize	8,66	3,43	-5,13
11. Gram	15,40	8,03	-7,37
Total	1,40,62	83,66	-54,87

Value of some principal crops in the United Provinces in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

TABLE V.
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TABLE VIII.

Value of some principal crops in Bihar and Orissa in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

Crops.	1928-29.			1933-34.		
	Value in lakhs of Rs.	Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.	Value in lakhs of Rs.	Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	91,62	33,10	—61,43	55,34	—82,52	
2. Wheat	8,38	4,13	—4,25	3,35	—3,34	
3. Barley	5,02	2,58	—3,34	3,35	—3,27	
4. Gram	6,62	3,35	—3,27	5,19	—30	
5. Sugar (raw)	5,19	3,79	—2,41	1,38	—2,41	
6. Rapeseed	1,97	87	—1,10	2,44	—2,67	
7. Linseed	5,11	3,05	—2,06	1,43	—1,62	
8. Maize	2,69	7	—1,62	7	—1,62	
9. Tobacco	2,69	7	—1,62	7	—1,62	
10. Cotton	2,69	7	—1,62	7	—1,62	
11. Jute	2,69	7	—1,62	7	—1,62	
Total	1,37,86	55,34	—82,52	55,34	—82,52	

TABLE IX.
Value of some principal crops in the Central Provinces and Berar in 1928-29 and 1933-34.

Crops.	1928-29.			1933-34.		
	Value in lakhs of Rs.	Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.	Value in lakhs of Rs.	Value in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
1. Rice	25,44	12,40	—13,04	4,75	—8,08	
2. Cotton	18,62	5,56	—12,96	4,75	—8,08	
3. Wheat	7,62	4,99	—2,63	4,75	—8,08	
4. Gram	2,13	1,29	—84	4,75	—8,08	
5. Sesamum	1,24	43	—81	4,75	—8,08	
6. Linseed	99	91	—8	4,75	—8,08	
7. Jowar	12,83	4,75	—8,08	4,75	—8,08	
Total	68,77	30,33	—38,44	4,75	—8,08	

These tables show that the largest decrease in the money value of agricultural produce occurred in the case of Burma. As compared with 1928-29, there was a drop by 63.3 per cent in the agricultural income of Burma, as calculated above, and this was principally due to the slump in the price of rice. In Bengal, there was a decline of 58.9 per cent, and in Bihar and Orissa of 59.9 per cent. In Madras there was a decline by 54 per cent, the value of two principal products, rice and groundnuts, showing a substantial decline. In Bombay, the decline was to the extent of 49.8 per cent and in the Punjab of 47.8 per cent; while in the United Provinces there was a decline by only 39 per cent. In the Central Provinces and Berar there was a decline of 55.9 per cent. Taking these eight provinces together, there was a fall of 53.6 per

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cent as compared with 1928-29. A very important point to be borne in mind in interpreting these figures is that so far as food crops are concerned, the cultivator consumes, or exchanges in kind for services rendered, a large portion of the crop which he grows, and to that extent the fall in the prices of food stuffs has not affected him.

Imports and Exports.—The table below gives the values of the imports into, and exports from British India of private merchandise and gold and silver during the three years 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

Imports

	TOTAL IMPORTS		
	Private merchandise	Gold and silver	
1932-33	1,32,68	2,96	1,35,53
1933-34	1,15,36	1,91	1,17,27
1934-35	1,32,29	5,17	1,37,46

(In lakhs of rupees)

Exports

	TOTAL EXPORTS		
	Private merchandise	Gold and silver	
1932-33	1,35,49	67,74	2,03,23
1933-34	1,49,73	58,90	2,08,63
1934-35	1,54,76	67,34	2,12,10

(In lakhs of rupees)

The total value of the imports of foreign merchandise into British India during 1934-35 amounted to Rs132 crores, and that of exports, including re exports, to Rs155 crores. Compared with the preceding year, there was an improvement of Rs17 crores or 15 per cent in the case of imports and of Rs5 crores, or 3 per cent, in the case of exports, including re exports. Of the principal items in the import trade which showed definite progress in 1934-35, cotton and cotton goods, which advanced by Rs5,74 lakhs, deserve mention first. Raw cotton and cotton waste together accounted for an increase of Rs1,72 lakhs, while cotton manufactures improved by Rs4,02 lakhs. Imports of metals and ores improved by Rs1,88 lakhs, iron and steel being responsible for an increase of Rs85 lakhs, copper, wrought, for Rs52 lakhs, brass for Rs30 lakhs, and tin, unwrought, for Rs15 lakhs. Imports of vehicles improved by Rs1,83 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported rose from 9,759 to 14,434 and the value of the imports from Rs1,77 to Rs2,59 lakhs. The number of motor omnibuses imported rose from Rs4,96 to Rs9,73, with an increase in value from Rs66 to Rs1,21 lakhs. The value of grain, pulse, and flour imported in the year under review showed a marked increase of Rs82 lakhs (from Rs84 to Rs2,66 lakhs). This was principally due to the larger imports of rice, both husked and unhusked. Imports of wool, raw and manufactures, were responsible for an increase of Rs1,31 lakhs. Other increases of less magnitude were under artificial silk (+Rs5 lakhs), instruments, apparatus etc.,

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(+R72 lakhs), dyes (+R61 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (+R30 lakhs), chemicals (+R22 lakhs) and oils (+R22 lakhs). Imports of the following, however, recorded decreases: sugar (+R50 lakhs), precious stones (+R25 lakhs), silk, raw and manufactures (+R22 lakhs), soap (+R15 lakhs) and machinery (+R13 lakhs).

On the export side, the principal increase was under raw cotton (+R7,91 lakhs). Compared with the preceding year, exports rose in quantity from 2,729 to 3,446 thousand bales, and in value from R26,59 to R34,50 lakhs. Exports of lac improved by R84 lakhs. Other noticeable increases were under gunny bags (+R53 lakhs), wolfram ore (+R43 lakhs), raw rubber (+R34 lakhs), oil cakes (+R32 lakhs), teak wood (+R29 lakhs), fodder, bran, etc. (+R31 lakhs), tea (+R29 lakhs), manganese ore (+R29 lakhs) and mica (+R24 lakhs). Exports of raw jute improved slightly in quantity, but the value realised was a little less than in the preceding year. There were also decreases in the case of a number of other articles. Seeds showed a decline of R3,12 lakhs, linseed, groundnut and rapeseed being responsible for R1,58, R70 and R39 lakhs respectively. Raw skin fell in value by R1,21 lakhs, and raw wool by R71 lakhs. Exports of opium on private account recorded a fall of R66 lakhs. Other decreases were under hides, tanned or dressed (+R43 lakhs), gunny cloth (+R39 lakhs), paraffin wax (+R37 lakhs), coffee (+R30 lakhs), rice (+R20 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (+R19 lakhs).

The total value of the re-exports in 1934-35 amounted to R3,55 lakhs as against R3,42 lakhs in the preceding year, or an increase of R13 lakhs. The most important increase in value was under raw skins (+R34 lakhs), but there was a decline in the quantity exported from 262 to 193 tons. Other increases were silk manufactures (+R13 lakhs), vehicles (+R11 lakhs) and metals other than iron and steel (+R8 lakhs). These increases were largely offset by decreases under cotton piecgoods (+R28 lakhs), raw wool (+R15 lakhs) and a few other and less important items, e.g., iron and steel, wool manufactures, hardware, raw cotton and sugar.

In the following table the values of the imports and exports of merchandise have been compiled on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14 to afford some indication of the changes in the volume of trade. These statistics are necessarily approximate but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fair measure of the course of trade.

Imports	Exports	TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.		1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
		Imports	Exports										
183	244	156	228	181	248	190	280	169	263	157	236	143	200
172	216	146	209	172	216	172	216	172	216	172	216	172	216
388	355	338	343	392	450	429	384	427	462	392	343	338	355

(In crores of Rupees)

The table shows that there was a marked improvement during the year under review in the volume of both exports and imports, the recovery in the case of imports being larger than in the case of exports. The extent to which the general level of prices for imported articles adjusted itself to the general

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Level of prices for exported articles may also be seen from the following index numbers which have been obtained by comparing the values of imports and exports, as shown in the preceding table, with the values actually recorded for each —

	1913 14	1926-27	1927 28	1928 29	1929-30	1930-31	1931 32	1932-33	1933 34	1934 35
Imports	100	148	136	133	128	116	100	68	82	79
Exports	100	132	130	127	116	91	76	75	70	70

It will be seen that export prices are still on a lower level than prices of imported articles. The margin between the index numbers for imports and exports, which was 9 points in the preceding year, declined in the year under review to 7 points due to a fall of 2 points in the import index number. The index numbers given here refer to ex duty prices at ports.

Balance of Trade—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1934-35 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs 5½ crores as compared with Rs 92 crores in 1933-34. The transactions in treasure on private account resulted in a net export of treasure amounting to Rs 2½ crores, as against Rs 7½ crores in the preceding year. Net exports of gold amounted to Rs 2½ crores while silver showed a net import of Rs 7 lakhs. Net exports of currency notes amounted to Rs 37 lakhs.

Gold exports—The total shipments of gold from India in 1934-35 amounted in value to Rs 3½ crores as compared with Rs 58 crores in the preceding year. The course of gold prices and the movements of gold have been dealt with in Chapter VII of this Review. The following table gives the average monthly prices of gold at Bombay and the quantities and values of gold exported during each month in 1934-35 —

Table showing monthly average price of gold at Bombay and quantity and value of gold exported from British India by sea

Month	Monthly average price of English bar gold 100 touch per tola	H & P.	Fine ounces	Value	Exports
1934—					
April	33 7 4		509,588	5,34,61,276	
May	33 12 11		588,388	6,23,67,002	
June	34 3 1		554,602	6,05,81,917	
July	34 4 1		638,502	6,82,83,708	
August	34 7 11		108,859	99,73,728	
September	35 1 11		78,415	72,27,768	
October	35 3 1		418,521	3,89,13,814	
November	34 9 11		596,734	5,61,47,847	
December	34 14 7		670,949	6,24,39,691	
1935—					
January	35 0 7		472,984	4,11,69,954	
February	35 1 11		511,214	4,78,22,132	
March	36 4 5		533,693	5,15,38,728	

Prices during the year were on a higher level than in the preceding year. The export movement was fairly strong during the first four months of the year, but fell off in the succeeding two months, to revive again in October. The heaviest shipment in any month of the year was in December. The net exports of gold from India during the four years ending March 1935 amounted in value to Rs. 2,33,09 lakhs. The chart on the opposite page illustrates the course of prices and exports of gold in each month during 1934-35 with the monthly rates of exchange.

Rupee-sterling exchange.—The rupee-sterling exchange remained steady throughout the year helped by the continued exports of gold. The opening rate of the year at 18½d. continued to rule for about a month when it began to ease down touching 17¾d., the lowest point of the year on the 21st May, due to cheap-money and comparatively small business in gold export. Towards the close of the month there was some recovery, and the rate improved to 18d. at which level it remained till the middle of June. Thereafter the rate rallied to 18½d. and remained at this level from the 21st June to the 20th December. With fairly large exports of gold and tightness in money, the rate firmed up and remained at 18½d. from the 25th January to the 4th March, easing down on the following day to 18¾d., with which rate the year closed. The average rate for the year was 18½d.

Imperial Bank of India rate.—The Bank rate continued unchanged at 3½ per cent from the 16th February, 1933.

Government of India Paper.—The following figures show the prices and yields of 3½ per cent Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past 10 years:—

Year	Price	Yield
1926	74 6	4.7
1927	78 11	4.4
1928	75 6	4.6
1929	71 5	4.9
1930	68 14	5.1
1931	63 0	5.5
1932	61 3	5.7
1933	88 4	4.0
1934	89 7	3.9
1935	89 10	3.9

Freight rates.—Compared with the previous year, freight rates were, on the whole, on a higher level during the year under review. The rise in the rates, which was in evidence from July, began to slacken off in October, and by March the rates reached a level lower than in the corresponding months of the two preceding years. According to the *Economist*, the index number of whole cargo shipping freights, expressed as a percentage of the average for 1913, was 70.5 for March 1935, compared with 71.9 and 71.7 for the corresponding months of 1934 and 1933 respectively.

The Indo-British Trade Agreement.—The text of the Indo-British Trade Agreement concluded between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India on the 9th January, 1935, is reproduced in Appendix I. The Agreement is supplementary to the Ottawa Trade Agreement and will be in force during the latter's currency.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1933 and the earlier part of 1934 were dealt with in the Review for the year 1933-34. Since then six Acts have been passed introducing various changes in the tariff. It was apprehended that with the imposition of a considerable duty on matches there would be an abnormal development in the use of mechanical lighters with a consequential loss of duty and interference with the business of the Indian match manufacturing industry. To counteract this possible danger to the industry and Government revenue, the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, was enacted. It imposed, with effect from the 19th August, 1934, a duty of excise at the rate of ₹1-8 on every mechanical lighter manufactured in British India and also revised the Customs duty on imported mechanical lighters by adding to the existing rate a duty equivalent to the new excise duty.

As stated in the last year's Review, the period of operation of the protective duties on certain manufactures of iron and steel was extended up to the 31st October, 1934. Meanwhile, in accordance with the provisions of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, as subsequently amended, an enquiry as to the extent, if any, to which it is necessary to continue protection to the industry and as to the manner in which any protection found necessary should be conferred was made by the Tariff Board. The Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934, gave effect on and from the 1st November, 1934, to the protective measures recommended by the Board. As the recommendations of the Board involved a very considerable reduction in the level of import duties in certain important cases with a resultant reduction in the revenue derived from Customs, it was found necessary to impose as a revenue measure, with effect from the 1st November, 1934, an excise duty of ₹4 per ton on the production of steel ingots in British India, and to impose a countervailing customs duty equivalent to the excise duty on steel ingots. This countervailing duty is additional to the protective duties recommended by the Board and alternative to the *ad valorem* revenue duties on articles in respect of which protection had not been proposed.

The schedule of import duties contained in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, became amorphous under the influence of a long succession of amending Acts and the numbering of the items lost its serial character. The classification of articles was also far from scientific, and in order to ascertain the amount of the duty imposed on many of the items contained in the schedule and the duration of the duty, it was necessary to collate the original Tariff Act with various other Acts. With a view to consolidate as far as possible the provisions of law, which had to be sought in a multiplicity of enactments, into one measure the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, was passed. The Act though assented to by the Governor-General on the 8th September 1934, actually came into force on the 1st January, 1935. It made no change of substance in the existing law and was only a consolidating measure. The schedule of import duties

General.

appended to the Act exhibits as far as possible the actual rate of duty payable on each article under the tariff law for the time being in force. At the same time the items subject to duty have been re-arranged upon a scientific plan and for this purpose advantage has been taken of the logical scheme of classification of commodities evolved by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations for general international use by countries imposing tariffs on imports.

The protective duties of Rs2 per cwt. on wheat and Rs2-8 per cwt. on wheat flour expired on the 31st March 1935, but the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1935, which came into force on the 13th April 1935, imposed an import duty of Rs1-8 per cwt. on both wheat and wheat flour thus restoring the former equality in the levels of the duties on these two commodities. This Act also imposed a duty of 12 as. per Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois on imported broken rice which constitutes the major portion of the imports of foreign rice into India and is a very serious competitor with certain of the better grades of rice produced in Madras. The duties imposed by this Act are protective measures which are to remain in force till the 31st March 1936.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1935, extended the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, to the 30th April, 1936.

The Indian Finance Act 1935, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 22nd April, 1935, reduced the import and excise duties on silver bullion and coin to 2 as. per oz. and abolished the export duty on raw skins. The reduced rates of import and excise duties in respect of silver bullion and coin were, however, actually brought into force from the 1st March, 1935, in exercise of the powers vested in the Governor-General-in-Council by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and clause 8 of the Silver (Excise Duty) Order, 1930.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the commodities imported into British India —

szmodny

12. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841.

| Percentage of
total imports | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930-31 |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 20.44 | 27.04.55 | 21.30.05 | 34.08.53 | 26.18.81 | 31.64.57 |
| 3.55 | 12.63.87 | 12.64.24 | 10.67.85 | 9.77.85 | 11.34.78 |
| 8.60 | 11.37.74 | 9.49.86 | 9.73.49 | 9.77.85 | 1.92.20 |
| 5.27 | 6.97.10 | 8.75.47 | 8.90.22 | 10.92.25 | 1.92.25 |
| 4.93 | 6.07.09 | 4.68.57 | 5.81.94 | 7.48.47 | 1.50.55 |
| 3.57 | 4.62.04 | 4.02.04 | 3.84.77 | 3.69.20 | 4.77.47 |
| 3.94 | 3.88.47 | 2.54.98 | 2.96.47 | 1.66.06 | 3.02.06 |
| 7.92 | 3.59.29 | 2.74.15 | 4.15.40 | 3.44.31 | 2.98.92 |
| 3.55 | 3.37.03 | 3.68.00 | 4.33.37 | 2.78.56 | 2.98.92 |
| 3.3 | 3.07.61 | 4.10.10 | 2.60.48 | 2.67.81 | 2.59.00 |
| 3.3 | 2.92.30 | 2.97.83 | 2.99.22 | 2.60.81 | 3.60.28 |
| 3.31 | 2.70.39 | 2.70.85 | 2.71.25 | 2.60.87 | 2.01.22 |
| 3.18 | 2.72.82 | 2.83.19 | 2.98.45 | 2.60.61 | 4.87.70 |
| 2.01 | 2.66.45 | 0.83.0 | 0.98.8 | 1.17.61 | 2.86.74 |
| 2.06 | 2.35.66 | 2.95.0 | 2.26.53 | 2.26.53 | 3.31.76 |
| 1.59 | 2.35.66 | 2.70.97 | 4.22.87 | 6.16.63 | 10.96.47 |
| 1.6 | 2.08.82 | 1.98.58 | 1.98.28 | 2.22.11 | 2.68.24 |
| 1.46 | 1.91.90 | 1.93.42 | 1.88.83 | 1.91.11 | 1.93.94 |
| 1.18 | 1.55.40 | 1.56.67 | 1.75.50 | 2.08.22 | 2.54.94 |
| 1.00 | 1.32.56 | 1.12.13 | 1.42.47 | 1.21.47 | 1.64.78 |
| 0.9 | 1.09.90 | 1.00.14 | 1.10.57 | 1.34.47 | 1.48.59 |
| 0.8 | 0.88.83 | 0.92.19 | 0.92.19 | 0.87.53 | 1.12.09 |
| 0.73 | 0.82.42 | 0.81.21 | 0.84.21 | 0.81.6 | 1.11.13 |
| 0.6 | 0.80.80 | 0.68.22 | 0.72.36 | 0.69.03 | 0.81.75 |
| 0.5 | 0.78.66 | 0.64.57 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.4 | 0.70.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.3 | 0.67.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.2 | 0.64.90 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.61.82 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.59.90 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.57.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.54.90 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.52.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.49.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.46.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.43.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.40.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.37.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.34.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.31.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.28.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.25.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.22.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.19.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.16.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.13.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.10.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.07.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | 0.04.00 | 0.64.90 | 0.67.80 | 0.60.01 | 0.72.98 |
| 0.1 | | | | | |

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (£22,24 lakhs).—There was a noticeable revival in the imports of cotton manufactures during the year under review, though the record of the year did not attain the 1932-33 level. This improvement was shared by all the principal sections of the trade. It would appear that the comparatively high off-take in 1932-33 worked itself out during that and the succeeding year in which the imports were on a more restricted scale, so that, in 1934-35 a revival of demand set in, assisted by some degree of improvement in general economic conditions. The total imports of cotton manufactures, excluding rents, in 1934-35 were valued at £21,76 lakhs, as compared with £17,29 lakhs in the year preceding and £26,31 lakhs in 1932-33. It may be noted that the imports in 1929-30, which may be taken as the last of the normal years, were valued at £58,59 lakhs; the descent from this level in the succeeding years illustrates the shrinkage in trade that has since taken place. The following table gives a summary view of the position during the last six years as compared with the pre-war year 1913-14:—

| | 1913-14
(pre-war
year) | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Twist and yarn | £ (lakhs) | 4.16 | 6.00 | 3.08 | 2.90 | 3.79 | 2.58 |
| Piecegoods— | | | | | | | |
| Grey (unbleached) | 25.45 | 20.93 | 6.87 | 3.92 | 5.07 | 3.06 | 4.03 |
| White (bleached) | 14.29 | 13.27 | 6.20 | 5.33 | 7.33 | 4.73 | 5.47 |
| Coloured, printed or
dyed | 17.86 | 15.15 | 6.82 | 5.05 | 8.34 | 5.25 | 7.43 |
| TOTAL PIECEGOODS | 57.60 | 49.35 | 19.89 | 14.30 | 20.74 | 13.04 | 16.93 |
| Hosiery | 1,20 | 1,44 | 88 | 48 | 67 | 77 | 58 |
| Handkerchiefs and shawls | 80 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Thread | 30 | 81 | 60 | 64 | 56 | 51 | 71 |
| Other sorts | 1,52 | 82 | 59 | 45 | 49 | 35 | 40 |
| GRAND TOTAL (excluding
RENTS) | 65.76 | 58.59 | 25.09 | 18.78 | 26.31 | 17.29 | 21.76 |

As will be seen from the above table the imports of cotton twist and yarn in 1934-35 were valued at £13,10 lakhs; the quantity which this value represented was 34 million lbs. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of about 2 million lbs., or 6½ per cent, in quantity and £52 lakhs, or 20 per cent, in value. The increase, both in quantity and value, was due mainly to the larger imports of mercerised yarns. The imports of mercerised yarns during the year amounted to 7.7 million lbs. valued at a little over £88 lakhs, an increase of about 2.8 million lbs. in quantity, and about £39 lakhs in value. On the other hand, grey yarns, which constitute the bulk of the imports, fell by 1.6 million lbs. in quantity though actually the

| COUNTS | | WHITE | | | | | | COLORRED | |
|--------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 30 | 1 40 | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. |
| 2 30 | 2 40 | 57 | 44 | 68 | 656 | 601 | 329 | 461 | 310 |
| 3 30 | 3 40 | 914 | 360 | 23 | 856 | 604 | 341 | 310 | 27 |
| 4 30 | 4 40 | 759 | 876 | 23 | 856 | 183 | 164 | 148 | 333 |
| 5 30 | 5 40 | 2,295 | 1,629 | 2,078 | 3,570 | 336 | 255 | 148 | 14 |
| 6 30 | 6 40 | 4,054 | 2,945 | 3,570 | 1,110 | 1,608 | 1,110 | 1,271 | 14 |
| 7 30 | 7 40 | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. |
| 8 30 | 8 40 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 |

White and coloured

II

The principal increases as compared with the preceding year were under counts above 50s and twofolds. The former accounted for an increase of 3 million lbs in quantity. Under the latter (twofolds) the bulk of the imports were under counts 26 50s (4 million lbs), while counts 51-80 accounted for 1 6 million lbs. This increase in the imports of higher counts explains the rise by 23 lakhs in the value of grey yarns imported, which occurred in spite of a decline of 6 million lbs under counts 31-40s. It may be mentioned in this connection that the protective duty works out more heavily on counts below 50. The average declared value of all grey yarns imported was 12 as 9 p per lb as against 11 as 8 p in 1933-34.

| Counts | Value (H lakhs) | | |
|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 |
| Total | 1.20 | 21.30 | 31.40 |
| | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . |
| Above 50 | 41.50 | 496 | 4,886 |
| | Two-folds | 5,405 | 31,676 |
| | | 23,092 | 21,463 |
| | | 1,68 | 1,71 |
| | | | |
| 1932-33 | 1,000 lbs | 1,000 lbs | 1,000 lbs |
| | 693 | 198 | 184 |
| | 717 | 543 | 943 |
| | 19,379 | 13,616 | 7,112 |
| | 496 | 496 | 366 |
| 1933-34 | 1,000 lbs | 1,000 lbs | 1,000 lbs |
| | 4,886 | 3,997 | 6,906 |
| | 5,405 | 4,342 | 5,942 |
| | 23,092 | 1,68 | 21,463 |
| | 1,71 | | |
| 1934-35 | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
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The tables below show in detail the imports of the various kinds of yarns — improvement in quantity and contributed an increase of Rs 2 lakhs in value little over Rs 18 lakhs in value. Imports of coloured yarns also showed some bleached yarns showed a small increase of 0.6 million lbs in quantity and a was an increase in the value of the imports by nearly Rs 3 lakhs. White or

Imports.

| QUANTITIES | | VALUES | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1929-30 | 1931-35 | 1932-33 | 1934-35 |
| From— | | | |
| United Kingdom. | | | |
| Japan | | | |
| China (including Hongkong) | | | |
| Other countries | | | |
| Total | | | |
| Declared value per lb. | | | |
| 1929-30 | 1931-35 | 1932-33 | 1934-35 |
| lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| (1,000) | (1,000) | (1,000) | (1,000) |
| 20,112 | 9,952 | 13,857 | 9,781 |
| (16%) | (31%) | (30%) | (29%) |
| 10,870 | 11,684 | 18,119 | 11,339 |
| (25%) | (36%) | (40%) | (33%) |
| 10,576 | 10,229 | 12,708 | 1,64 |
| (24%) | (32%) | (38%) | (19%) |
| 2,325 | 190 | 122 | 29 |
| (5%) | (1%) | .. | (5%) |
| 43,882 | 32,055 | 46,108 | 6,00 |
| £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1932-33 | 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1934-35 |
| 0-12-10 | 0-13-5 | 0-14-7 | 0-15-10 |
| £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1,32 | 2,66 | 1,32 | 2,66 |
| (37%) | (49%) | (37%) | (49%) |
| 96 | 1,61 | 96 | 1,61 |
| (37%) | (42%) | (37%) | (42%) |
| 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| (22%) | (22%) | (22%) | (22%) |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| (1%) | (1%) | (1%) | (1%) |
| 2,58 | 3,79 | 3,10 | 3,10 |
| 0-12-10 | 0-13-5 | 0-14-7 | 0-15-10 |
| £ | £ | £ | £ |

More than in the case of bleached yarns, imports of mercerised yarns are comprised mainly of twofolds; imports of these consisted principally of counts 51-80, though there was also an appreciable amount of counts above 80 (nearly 1.5 million lbs.). The average declared value of mercerised yarn imported was £1-2-4 as against £1-0-2 in the preceding year.

The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn from the United Kingdom, China (including Hongkong) and other countries for the year 1929-30 and the three years beginning from 1932-33. The figures in parenthesis indicate the relative percentage shares in the total imports.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn and percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports.

| Counts | | | | Value (R lakhs) | | | |
|---------|------------|-----|-------|-----------------|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 1,000 lbs. | 13 | 1 | TOTAL | . | . | . |
| | | 31 | 7,730 | | | | |
| | | 118 | 4,743 | | | | |
| 1933-34 | 1,000 lbs. | 2 | 1 | TOTAL | . | . | . |
| | | 118 | 4,743 | | | | |
| | | 49 | 4,864 | | | | |
| 1934-35 | 1,000 lbs. | 9 | 1 | TOTAL | . | . | . |
| | | 71 | 7,596 | | | | |
| | | 88 | 7,676 | | | | |

Merced yarras.

III.

The larger portion of the imports under white or bleached yarns consists of two-folds which, in 1933-35, amounted to 2.1 million lbs., as against 1.6 million lbs. in the preceding year, and 2.3 million lbs. in 1932-33. The imports of two-folds were comprised mostly of counts 26-50⁺, and were valued at R19 lakhs in the year under review, or R5 lakhs more than in the preceding year. Under singles, imports of counts above 50⁺ were a little less than in the preceding year, but were valued at over R1½ lakhs, or over a lakh more than in 1933-34. The average declared value per lb. of white yarn imported increased from 15 as. 2 p. in 1933-34 to R1-0-3 in 1934-35.

Under coloured yarns the principal increases as compared with the preceding year were under counts 1-30⁺ and two-folds. The average declared value per lb. of coloured yarn imported during the year was R1-1-5 as against R1-0-10 in the preceding year.

Cotton twist and yarn.

Imports.

It will be seen that, taking quantities alone, there was both an absolute and relative decline in the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan, while China (including Hongkong) extended her share by over 2 million lbs. In the actual values realised, there was an increase in the case of all the countries specified above, but it is interesting to note that Japan's share increased proportionately more than that of the United Kingdom with the result that while it was in the same cent. It may be : 3 million lbs. in the imports from Japan of greys 31-40 in the year under review, there was a gain of nearly an equal amount under mercerised twofolds consisting mostly of the higher counts. In the case of China also the gains were mostly in the higher counts of greys, viz., 51-60 and in twofolds, principally Nos. 26-50.

The following table shows the imports of twist and yarn and the production thereof in Indian mills, classified according to counts, for a number of years. The recovery in Indian mill production in 1934-35 may be specially noticed:—

| Imports | 1918-19
(pre-war
year) | 1929-30 | | 1932-33 | | 1933-34 | | 1934-35 | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | Prod-
uction | Imports | Prod-
uction | Imports | Prod-
uction | Imports | Prod-
uction | Imports |
| Cotton twist
and yarn— | 1,254 | 492,693 | 1,047 | 493,332 | 901 | 599,465 | 227 | 547,430 | 410 |
| Nos. 1 to 20 | 1,254 | 492,693 | 1,047 | 493,332 | 901 | 599,465 | 227 | 547,430 | 410 |
| " 21 to 25 | 896 | 123,995 | 290 | 181,245 | 311 | 177,344 | 207 | 139,331 | 281 |
| " 26 to 30 | 3,088 | 42,999 | 395 | 90,579 | 757 | 120,169 | 631 | 115,496 | 956 |
| " 31 to 40 | 23,657 | 19,712 | 20,050 | 46,365 | 20,909 | 77,185 | 14,218 | 75,810 | 7,980 |
| Above No. 40 | 7,859 | 2,699 | 9,013 | 15,279 | 6,429 | 38,694 | 5,709 | 37,359 | 8,402 |
| Two-folds
(doubles) | — | — | 13,053 | — | 15,766 | — | 10,909 | — | 15,950 |
| Unspecified de-
scriptions and
waste | 6,819(a) | 679 | 34 | 6,710 | 21 | 5,675 | 41 | 5,635 | 34 |
| Total | 14,171 | 682,777 | 43,832 | 833,560 | 45,103 | 1,016,422 | 32,055 | 921,061 | 34,013 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1,000,756 |

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April, 1937.

The total shipments of cotton piecegoods, excluding lens, received into British India advanced from 761 million yards in 1933-34 to 914 million yards in the year under review. Of this quantity Japan supplied 374 million yards as against 341 million yards in the preceding year, and the United Kingdom 553 million yards compared with 414 million yards in 1933-34. The total

Cotton piecegoods.

shipsments were valued at £16,93 lakhs, or £3,89 lakhs more than in the preceding year.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the imports of the three main descriptions of piecegoods, grey, white, and coloured, during the last three years and in 1929-30. Imports from the two principal sources, the United Kingdom and Japan, have been specified and the percentage variations of the imports in 1934-35 as compared with 1929-30 and 1933-34 have also been shown along with the share of the maritime provinces:—

| Imports of cotton piecegoods | Quantity | | Value | | Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1934-35 as compared with 1929-30 | | Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34 | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---------|---|---------|
| | 1929-30 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1929-30 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Grey. | Yds. (Mill-
Hons) | Yds. (Mill-
Hons) | Yds. (Mill-
Hons) | Yds. (Mill-
Hons) | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | 521 | 111 | 88 | 103 | —80 | 11,76 | 1,76 | 1,35 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| From—
United Kingdom. | 521 | 111 | 88 | 103 | —80 | 11,76 | 1,76 | 1,35 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| White. | Yds. (Mill-
Hons) | Yds. (Mill-
Hons) | Yds. (Mill-
Hons) | Yds. (Mill-
Hons) | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | 436 | 281 | 181 | 237 | —46 | 12,03 | 5,27 | 3,60 |
| | 11 | 120 | 75 | 40 | +186 | 33 | 1,63 | 96 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| From—
United Kingdom. | 436 | 281 | 181 | 237 | —46 | 12,03 | 5,27 | 3,60 |
| | 11 | 120 | 75 | 40 | +186 | 33 | 1,63 | 96 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| Coloured. | Yds. (Mill-
Hons) | Yds. (Mill-
Hons) | Yds. (Mill-
Hons) | Yds. (Mill-
Hons) | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | 270 | 194 | 142 | 213 | —21 | 9,50 | 4,88 | 3,54 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| From—
United Kingdom. | 270 | 194 | 142 | 213 | —21 | 9,50 | 4,88 | 3,54 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| Total. | 474 | 413 | 262 | 285 | —40 | 13,27 | 7,33 | 4,73 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| From—
United Kingdom. | 474 | 413 | 262 | 285 | —40 | 13,27 | 7,33 | 4,73 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| Total. | 483 | 425 | 269 | 361 | —25 | 15,15 | 8,34 | 5,25 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| From—
United Kingdom. | 483 | 425 | 269 | 361 | —25 | 15,15 | 8,34 | 5,25 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| Total. | 1,883 | 1,194 | 761 | 944 | —50 | 49,35 | 20,74 | 13,04 |
| | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 107 | 93 | 71 | 71 | —34 | 3,39 | 1,78 | 1,36 |
| | 291 | 300 | 164 | 237 | —19 | 7,60 | 5,22 | 2,70 |
| Bombay | 485 | 309 | 241 | 262 | —46 | 13,25 | 5,49 | 4,12 |
| | 856 | 352 | 205 | 293 | —66 | 20,30 | 5,45 | 3,19 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Share of—
piecegoods. | 485 | 309 | 241 | 262 | —46 | 13,25 | 5,49 | 4,12 |
| | 856 | 352 | 205 | 293 | —66 | 20,30 | 5,45 | 3,19 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Sind | 291 | 300 | 164 | 237 | —19 | 7,60 | 5,22 | 2,70 |
| | 856 | 352 | 205 | 293 | —66 | 20,30 | 5,45 | 3,19 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Madras | 107 | 93 | 71 | 71 | —34 | 3,39 | 1,78 | 1,36 |
| | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Burma | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| Total. | 1,883 | 1,194 | 761 | 944 | —50 | 49,35 | 20,74 | 13,04 |
| | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 107 | 93 | 71 | 71 | —34 | 3,39 | 1,78 | 1,36 |
| | 291 | 300 | 164 | 237 | —19 | 7,60 | 5,22 | 2,70 |
| Bombay | 485 | 309 | 241 | 262 | —46 | 13,25 | 5,49 | 4,12 |
| | 856 | 352 | 205 | 293 | —66 | 20,30 | 5,45 | 3,19 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Share of—
piecegoods. | 485 | 309 | 241 | 262 | —46 | 13,25 | 5,49 | 4,12 |
| | 856 | 352 | 205 | 293 | —66 | 20,30 | 5,45 | 3,19 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Sind | 291 | 300 | 164 | 237 | —19 | 7,60 | 5,22 | 2,70 |
| | 856 | 352 | 205 | 293 | —66 | 20,30 | 5,45 | 3,19 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Madras | 107 | 93 | 71 | 71 | —34 | 3,39 | 1,78 | 1,36 |
| | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Burma | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| Total. | 1,883 | 1,194 | 761 | 944 | —50 | 49,35 | 20,74 | 13,04 |
| | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 107 | 93 | 71 | 71 | —34 | 3,39 | 1,78 | 1,36 |
| | 291 | 300 | 164 | 237 | —19 | 7,60 | 5,22 | 2,70 |
| Bombay | 485 | 309 | 241 | 262 | —46 | 13,25 | 5,49 | 4,12 |
| | 856 | 352 | 205 | 293 | —66 | 20,30 | 5,45 | 3,19 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Share of—
piecegoods. | 485 | 309 | 241 | 262 | —46 | 13,25 | 5,49 | 4,12 |
| | 856 | 352 | 205 | 293 | —66 | 20,30 | 5,45 | 3,19 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Sind | 291 | 300 | 164 | 237 | —19 | 7,60 | 5,22 | 2,70 |
| | 856 | 352 | 205 | 293 | —66 | 20,30 | 5,45 | 3,19 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Madras | 107 | 93 | 71 | 71 | —34 | 3,39 | 1,78 | 1,36 |
| | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Burma | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| Total. | 1,883 | 1,194 | 761 | 944 | —50 | 49,35 | 20,74 | 13,04 |
| | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 107 | 93 | 71 | 71 | —34 | 3,39 | 1,78 | 1,36 |
| | 291 | 300 | 164 | 237 | —19 | 7,60 | 5,22 | 2,70 |
| Bombay | 485 | 309 | 241 | 262 | —46 | 13,25 | 5,49 | 4,12 |
| | 856 | 352 | 205 | 293 | —66 | 20,30 | 5,45 | 3,19 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Share of—
piecegoods. | 485 | 309 | 241 | 262 | —46 | 13,25 | 5,49 | 4,12 |
| | 856 | 352 | 205 | 293 | —66 | 20,30 | 5,45 | 3,19 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Sind | 291 | 300 | 164 | 237 | —19 | 7,60 | 5,22 | 2,70 |
| | 856 | 352 | 205 | 293 | —66 | 20,30 | 5,45 | 3,19 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Madras | 107 | 93 | 71 | 71 | —34 | 3,39 | 1,78 | 1,36 |
| | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| Burma | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 154 | 214 | 121 | 140 | —9 | 3,45 | 2,92 | 1,66 |
| | 926 | 356 | 356 | 230 | —68 | 20,03 | 5,07 | 3,06 |
| | 301 | 244 | 142 | 101 | —51 | 8,01 | 3,30 | 1,70 |
| Total. | 1,883 | 1,194 | 761 | 944 | —50 | 49,35 | 20,74 | 13,04 |
| | 144 | 140 | 80 | 81 | —45 | 4,81 | 2,80 | 1,58 |
| | 107 | 93 | 71 | 71 | —34 | 3,39 | 1,78 | 1,36 |
| | 291 | 300 | 164 | 237 | —19 | 7,60 | 5,22 | 2,70 |
| Bombay | 485 | 309 | 241 | 262 | —46 | 13,25 | 5,49 | 4,12 |

Imports.

Japan, was absorbed mainly by the United Kingdom. The latter's share in the trade in this section increased by 29 per cent, while Japan's fell by 47 per cent. Coloured goods have in recent years been the most important item in the imports of piecegoods. In this section there was an advance of 92 million yards of which 71 million yards fell to the share of the United Kingdom. The imports from that country were 50 per cent more than in the preceding year, while Japan's share increased by 16 million yards, or 13 per cent.

The value figures given in the above table indicate that, on the average, prices were well maintained, they actually showed an increase under white and coloured goods. In the case of grey goods the imports showed an increase of 29 per cent in quantity and 32 per cent in value, leaving the average declared value per yard almost unaffected. White goods showed an increase of 9 per cent in quantity accompanied by a 16 per cent increase in value. Under coloured goods, the quantity increased by 34 per cent and the value by 42 per cent. The following table gives the declared value per yard under the three varieties during 1934-35 as compared with the values recorded in pre-feeding years.

| Cotton piecegoods | | 1913 14 | 1926 27 | 1927 28 | 1928 29 | 1929 30 | 1930 31 | 1931 32 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Grey (unbleached) | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 |
| | 0 3 8 | 0 4 2 | 0 3 11 | 0 3 10 | 0 3 7 | 0 3 0 | 0 2 6 | 0 2 3 | 0 2 2 | 0 2 2 | 0 2 2 |
| | 0 3 11 | 0 4 11 | 0 4 5 | 0 4 5 | 0 4 6 | 0 3 8 | 0 3 1 | 0 2 10 | 0 2 11 | 0 3 1 | 0 3 1 |
| White (bleached) | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 | H. A. 7 |
| | 0 3 5 | 0 6 2 | 0 7 0 | 0 5 6 | 0 5 0 | 0 4 5 | 0 3 8 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 4 |
| | 0 3 5 | 0 6 2 | 0 7 0 | 0 5 6 | 0 5 0 | 0 4 5 | 0 3 8 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 4 |
| Coloured, printed or dyed | | 0 3 5 | 0 6 2 | 0 7 0 | 0 5 6 | 0 5 0 | 0 4 5 | 0 3 8 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 4 |

Of the total quantity of piecegoods imported Bengal received 31 per cent, Bombay 28 per cent, Sind 25 per cent, Madras 7 per cent and Burma 9 per cent.

Grey goods are classified into two main divisions, "plain" and "bordered." The bordered variety is generally composed of dhuties, saris, and scarves. The imports of plain and bordered varieties in 1929-30 and during the last three years are shown in the table below —

| [In million yards] | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| Plain grey | Bordered grey | | |
| | | 1929-30 | 1934 35 |
| 423 4 | 502 1 | 1932 33 | 1934 35 |
| 217 5 | 138 5 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 |
| 140 0 | 90 2 | 1934 35 | 1934 35 |
| 178 1 | 110 3 | | |

The bulk of the imports from Japan were of the plain varieties but those from the United Kingdom consisted more largely of bordered goods. Japan and the United Kingdom respectively sent 152 and 25 million yards of plain grey goods and 11 and 78 million yards of bordered goods.

Cotton piecegoods.

The imports of coloured, including printed, and dyed goods in 1929-30 and the past three years are analysed below :—

| | 1929-30 | | | 1932-33 | | | 1933-34 | | | 1934-35 | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|----|
| | Million yards (laks) | Rs | Million yards (laks) | Rs | Million yards (laks) | Rs | Million yards (laks) | Rs | Million yards (laks) | Rs | Million yards (laks) | Rs |
| Total printed goods. | 199.9 | 5.77 | 236.9 | 3.97 | 140.2 | 2.33 | 199.7 | 3.49 | | | | |
| Total dyed goods. | 151.0 | 4.92 | 147.7 | 3.37 | 102.6 | 2.30 | 127.1 | 3.02 | | | | |
| Total coloured goods. | 132.6 | 4.47 | 101 | 1.00 | 26.0 | 62 | 34.3 | 93 | | | | |

It will be noticed that "printed goods" is the most important item under coloured goods. Japan leads in this line, and sent 102 million yards in 1934-35 as against 84 million yards in the preceding year. The United Kingdom was able to increase her share from 56 million yards to 97 million yards. In "dyed goods" the United Kingdom leads, and sent 102 million yards in 1934-35 as against 76 million yards in the preceding year. Japan's share in this line, however, fell from 25 million yards to 18 million yards. Under "woven coloured goods" Japan has a more prominent share and sent nearly 20 million yards in the year under review as compared with 15 million yards in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom in this line increased by about 4 million yards to 13.8 million yards.

The detailed figures relating to the imports under the principal classes of grey, white, and coloured goods are given below in millions of yards.

| Grey (unbleached) | | 1913-14 (pre-war year) | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| • | • | 806.1 | 83.6 | 138.8 | 90.3 | 113.9 |
| Jaconets, madapolams, mulls, etc. | • | 150.4 | 23.7 | 26.8 | 22.1 | 24.0 |
| Longcloth and shirtings | • | 645.4 | 133.8 | 182.8 | 112.8 | 155.3 |
| Sheetings | • | 2 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Drills and jeans | • | 21.3 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.6 | .7 |
| Other sorts | • | 10.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Total | • | 1,534.2 | 249.4 | 356.0 | 230.2 | 297.4 |

| | Total | United Kingdom | Japan | Netherlands | United States | Netherlands | Other countries |
|---------|-------|----------------|-------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1913-14 | — | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1915-16 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1917-18 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1919-20 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1921-22 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1923-24 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1925-26 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1927-28 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1929-30 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1931-32 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1933-34 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1935-36 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1937-38 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1939-40 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1941-42 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1943-44 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1945-46 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1947-48 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1949-50 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1951-52 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1953-54 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1955-56 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1957-58 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1959-60 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1961-62 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1963-64 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1965-66 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1967-68 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1969-70 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1971-72 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1973-74 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1975-76 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1977-78 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1979-80 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1981-82 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1983-84 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1985-86 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1987-88 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1989-90 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1991-92 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1993-94 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1995-96 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1997-98 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1999-00 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 2001-02 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 2003-04 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 2005-06 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 2007-08 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 2009-10 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 2011-12 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 2013-14 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 2015-16 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 2017-18 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 2019-20 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 2021-22 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 2023 | | 97.1 | 62.8 | 14.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |

Percentage shares in the total quantities of pregoods imported.

Under "greys" the largest increase has been in longcloth and shirtings, but dhoties, saris, and scarves also showed considerable improvement. In the case of white goods the main improvement was under jaconets, madapollams and mulls, but there was a retrogression under longcloth and shirtings, nan-sooks, drills and jeans, and twills. In the case of coloured, printed, or dyed goods the improvement was distributed among nearly all the varieties but shirtings and cambrics, etc., fared better than the other items.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the countries participating in the import trade in piegoods for a series of years —

| White (bleached) | | Coloured, printed or dyed | |
|----------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|
| 1913 14
(pre-war
year) | 1931 32 | 1913 14
(pre-war
year) | 1931 32 |
| 104 3 | 1 9 | 115 2 | 8 7 |
| 307 9 | 155 2 | 113 6 | 19 7 |
| 115 3 | 79 8 | 152 6 | 62 9 |
| 204 7 | 21 5 | 209 7 | 23 0 |
| 6 7 | 4 1 | 30 0 | 32 9 |
| 16 1 | 3 8 | 19 7 | 5 1 |
| 8 3 | 3 7 | 31 4 | 17 8 |
| 31 0 | 9 7 | 159 6 | 63 1 |
| Other sorts . | | | |
| Twills | | | |
| Checks, spots and stripes | | | |
| Drills and jeans | | | |
| Neatsocks | | | |
| Longcloth and shirtings | | | |
| Jaconets, madapolams, mulls, etc | | | |
| 1933 34 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1932 33 |
| 6 5 | 3 5 | 18 0 | 18 2 |
| 137 8 | 229 2 | 34 2 | 40 6 |
| 75 8 | 109 7 | 59 6 | 115 6 |
| 17 5 | 30 9 | 23 7 | 50 5 |
| 5 3 | 4 4 | 53 7 | 71 4 |
| 4 4 | 7 9 | 13 0 | 12 8 |
| 7 0 | 11 4 | 14 9 | 22 6 |
| 7 6 | 15 6 | 51 6 | 93 1 |
| 1934 35 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | 1933 34 |
| 8 7 | 6 5 | 25 4 | 18 0 |
| 169 1 | 137 8 | 50 0 | 34 2 |
| 65 4 | 75 8 | 28 0 | 59 6 |
| 13 3 | 17 5 | 63 1 | 23 7 |
| 3 3 | 5 3 | 15 6 | 53 7 |
| 4 8 | 4 4 | 18 0 | 13 0 |
| 6 5 | 7 0 | 84 7 | 14 9 |
| 14 1 | 15 6 | | 93 1 |
| 28 2 | 261 9 | | 22 6 |
| | | | 12 8 |
| | | | 50 5 |
| | | | 71 4 |
| | | | 115 6 |
| | | | 40 6 |
| | | | 18 2 |
| | | | 18 0 |
| | | | 34 2 |
| | | | 59 6 |
| | | | 23 7 |
| | | | 53 7 |
| | | | 13 0 |
| | | | 14 9 |
| | | | 93 1 |
| | | | 22 6 |
| | | | 12 8 |
| | | | 50 5 |
| | | | 71 4 |
| | | | 115 6 |
| | | | 40 6 |
| | | | 18 2 |
| | | | 18 0 |
| | | | 34 2 |
| | | | 59 6 |
| | | | 23 7 |
| | | | 53 7 |
| | | | 13 0 |
| | | | 14 9 |
| | | | 93 1 |
| | | | 22 6 |
| | | | 12 8 |
| | | | 50 5 |
| | | | 71 4 |
| | | | 115 6 |
| | | | 40 6 |
| | | | 18 2 |
| | | | 18 0 |
| | | | 34 2 |
| | | | 59 6 |
| | | | 23 7 |
| | | | 53 7 |
| | | | 13 0 |
| | | | 14 9 |
| | | | 93 1 |
| | | | 22 6 |
| | | | 12 8 |
| | | | 50 5 |
| | | | 71 4 |
| | | | 115 6 |
| | | | 40 6 |
| | | | 18 2 |
| | | | 18 0 |
| | | | 34 2 |
| | | | 59 6 |
| | | | 23 7 |
| | | | 53 7 |
| | | | 13 0 |
| | | | 14 9 |
| | | | 93 1 |
| | | | 22 6 |
| | | | 12 8 |
| | | | 50 5 |
| | | | 71 4 |
| | | | 115 6 |
| | | | 40 6 |
| | | | 18 2 |
| | | | 18 0 |
| | | | 34 2 |
| | | | 59 6 |
| | | | 23 7 |
| | | | 53 7 |
| | | | 13 0 |
| | | | 14 9 |
| | | | 93 1 |
| | | | 22 6 |
| | | | 12 8 |
| | | | 50 5 |

Cotton piecegoods.

A significant feature of the above table is the increase in 1934-35 in the relative share of the United Kingdom and the decline in the case of Japan. The relative position of Japan and the United Kingdom in the three main sections of the piecegoods trade is further revealed in the following table:—

| | | Grey | | White | | Coloured | |
|---------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | United Kingdom | Japan | United Kingdom | Japan | United Kingdom | Japan |
| 1913-14 | • • • | 98.8 | 5 | 98.5 | .. | 92.6 | 2 |
| 1929-30 | • • • | 56.2 | 42.5 | 92.1 | 2.9 | 57.6 | 31.9 |
| 1930-31 | • • • | 39.2 | 59.8 | 84.6 | 10.3 | 60.0 | 30.2 |
| 1931-32 | • • • | 23.9 | 74.3 | 74.0 | 21.4 | 49.4 | 42.4 |
| 1932-33 | • • • | 31.2 | 68.5 | 68.1 | 29.2 | 45.7 | 50.4 |
| 1933-34 | • • • | 38.3 | 61.5 | 70.3 | 28.7 | 53.0 | 46.2 |
| 1934-35 | • • • | 34.5 | 65.2 | 83.0 | 14.1 | 59.0 | 38.7 |

The above table shows that in the case of grey goods the field for the United Kingdom is being restricted, while the same is true as regards Japan in the case of white goods. In the coloured section, the United Kingdom is improving her position *vis-a-vis* Japan.

The table below gives the average declared value per yard of grey, white, and coloured piecegoods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan during the six years ending 1934-35:—

Declared value of imported piecegoods.

(Rupee per yard.)

| | | Grey | | White | | Coloured | |
|---------|-------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|-------|
| | | United Kingdom | Japan | United Kingdom | Japan | United Kingdom | Japan |
| 1929-30 | • • • | 0 3 7 | 0 3 7 | 0 4 5 | 0 3 10 | 0 5 6 | 0 3 7 |
| 1930-31 | • • • | 0 3 2 | 0 2 11 | 0 3 8 | 0 2 11 | 0 4 10 | 0 3 1 |
| 1931-32 | • • • | 0 2 7 | 0 2 6 | 0 3 1 | 0 2 6 | 0 4 2 | 0 2 9 |
| 1932-33 | • • • | 0 2 6 | 0 2 2 | 0 3 0 | 0 2 2 | 0 4 0 | 0 2 2 |
| 1933-34 | • • • | 0 2 5 | 0 1 11 | 0 3 2 | 0 2 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 2 2 |
| 1934-35 | • • • | 0 2 6 | 0 2 0 | 0 3 1 | 0 2 7 | 0 3 9 | 0 2 5 |

The important points to be noticed in the above table are that the average values of the imports from Japan of all the + options showed small increases in 1934-35, while correspo . . . in . . .

Imports.

in the case of imports of coloured goods from the United Kingdom. There was also a small decline in value in the case of white goods imported from the same country.

The following table shows, side by side, the imports classified according to countries of consignment, and the production in India of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards from 1903-04 :—

Imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods (excluding fents).

[In million yards.]

| | United Kingdom | Netherlands | Italy | United States of America | Switzerland | Japan | China | Others | Total Imports | Mill production in India | Total |
|---------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|--------|---------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1908-04 | 1,997 | 13 | 4 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 2,033 | .. | 2,008 |
| 1904-05 | 1,251 | 19 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 2,288 | 678 | 2,008 |
| 1905-06 | 2,415 | 16 | 5 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 2,463 | .. | .. |
| 1906-07 | 2,276 | 16 | 6 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 2,318 | .. | .. |
| 1907-08 | 2,187 | 16 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 2,538 | 808 | 2,340 |
| 1908-09 | 1,941 | 23 | 4 | 9 | 6 | .. | .. | 10 | 1,993 | 824 | 2,817 |
| 1909-10 | 2,141 | 23 | 4 | 10 | 5 | .. | .. | 10 | 2,193 | 964 | 3,157 |
| 1910-11 | 2,232 | 22 | 8 | 8 | 6 | .. | .. | 12 | 2,308 | 1,013 | 3,351 |
| 1911-12 | 2,379 | 23 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 1 | .. | 15 | 2,438 | 1,138 | 3,574 |
| 1912-13 | 2,907 | 26 | 12 | 16 | 5 | 6 | .. | 15 | 2,987 | 1,220 | 4,207 |
| 1913-14 | 3,068 | 25 | 23 | 9 | 6 | 9 | .. | 19 | 3,159 | 1,164 | 4,323 |
| 1914-15 | 2,354 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 16 | .. | 6 | 2,420 | 1,136 | 3,556 |
| 1915-16 | 2,022 | 21 | 13 | 14 | 4 | 39 | .. | 5 | 2,118 | 1,442 | 3,560 |
| 1916-17 | 1,748 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 100 | 1 | 4 | 1,822 | 1,578 | 3,470 |
| 1917-18 | 1,404 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 95 | 1 | 3 | 1,524 | 1,614 | 3,138 |
| 1918-19 | 851 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 238 | .. | 3 | 1,097 | 1,451 | 2,548 |
| 1919-20 | 963 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 76 | .. | 8 | 1,064 | 1,640 | 2,704 |
| 1920-21 | 1,278 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 170 | 1 | 7 | 1,402 | 1,581 | 3,073 |
| 1921-22 | 917 | 12 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 90 | 1 | 6 | 1,080 | 1,732 | 2,812 |
| 1922-23 | 1,410 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 109 | 3 | 3 | 1,577 | 1,725 | 3,302 |
| 1923-24 | 1,208 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 123 | 6 | 7 | 1,467 | 1,702 | 3,169 |
| 1924-25 | 1,599 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 155 | 5 | 10 | 1,801 | 1,970 | 3,771 |
| 1925-26 | 1,275 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 217 | 2 | 9 | 1,540 | 1,954 | 3,494 |
| 1926-27 | 1,457 | 20 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 244 | 2 | 10 | 1,767 | 2,259 | 4,026 |
| 1927-28 | 1,550 | 20 | 26 | 5 | 15 | 323 | 7 | 10 | 1,936 | 2,357 | 4,293 |
| 1928-29 | 1,642 | 20 | 29 | 7 | 11 | 357 | 18 | 12 | 1,900 | 1,898 | 3,793 |
| 1929-30 | 1,238 | 21 | 25 | 9 | 10 | 562 | 10 | 8 | 1,882 | 2,419 | 4,301 |
| 1930-31 | 520 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 321 | 2 | 6 | 835 | 2,541 | 3,418 |
| 1931-32 | 376 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 340 | 4 | 4 | 733 | 2,960 | 3,743 |
| 1932-33 | 586 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 579 | 1 | 3 | 1,193 | 3,170 | 4,363 |
| 1933-34 | 415 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 361 | .. | 2 | 761 | 2,945 | 3,706 |
| 1934-35 | 552 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 376 | 1 | 4 | 944 | 3,297 | 4,241 |

Cotton piecegoods.

The production of piecegoods in India touched a record level in 1934-35. The quantities of cotton piecegoods as well as the quantity *per capita* available for consumption in India (including handloom production) in each year from 1905-06, are shown in the following table. In calculating *per capita* consumption, variations in population from year to year have been allowed for. It should be noted that, in making these estimates, it has not been possible to take into account exports by land, and stocks left over from year to year. It should also be remembered that the figures for handloom production are only estimates based on the quantity of yarn available for consumption each year.

Consumption per capita of cotton piecegoods (including fents) and handloom products in India.

| Year | NET IMPORTS | | NET AVAILABLE MILL PRODUCTION | | HANDLOOM PRODUCTION | | NET AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION | |
|---------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | Actual | Per capita | Actual | Per capita | Estimated | Per capita | TOTAL | Per capita |
| 1905-06 | Yards
crores
239 | 7.97 | Yards
crores
61 | 2.03 | Yards
crores
108 | 3.60 | Yards
crores
408 | 13.60 |
| 1906-07 | 226 | 7.29 | 63 | 2.03 | 115 | 3.71 | 404 | 13.03 |
| 1907-08 | 247 | 7.97 | 74 | 2.39 | 111 | 3.55 | 432 | 13.94 |
| 1908-09 | 194 | 6.26 | 74 | 2.39 | 112 | 3.61 | 380 | 12.26 |
| 1909-10 | 214 | 6.90 | 87 | 2.81 | 90 | 2.90 | 391 | 12.61 |
| 1910-11 | 224 | 7.23 | 94 | 3.03 | 91 | 2.93 | 409 | 13.19 |
| 1911-12 | 237 | 7.41 | 106 | 3.31 | 104 | 3.25 | 447 | 13.97 |
| 1912-13 | 295 | 9.22 | 113 | 3.53 | 104 | 3.25 | 512 | 16.00 |
| 1913-14 | 313 | 9.78 | 108 | 3.38 | 107 | 3.34 | 528 | 16.50 |
| 1914-15 | 241 | 7.53 | 107 | 3.31 | 118 | 3.69 | 466 | 14.56 |
| 1915-16 | 211 | 6.59 | 133 | 4.16 | 105 | 3.28 | 449 | 14.03 |
| 1916-17 | 183 | 5.72 | 132 | 4.13 | 82 | 2.56 | 397 | 12.41 |
| 1917-18 | 147 | 4.59 | 142 | 4.44 | 81 | 2.53 | 370 | 11.56 |
| 1918-19 | 101 | 3.16 | 130 | 4.06 | 105 | 3.28 | 336 | 10.50 |
| 1919-20 | 99 | 3.09 | 144 | 4.50 | 56 | 1.75 | 299 | 9.34 |
| 1920-21 | 145 | 4.53 | 143 | 4.47 | 115 | 3.59 | 403 | 12.59 |
| 1921-22 | 102 | 3.19 | 157 | 4.90 | 119 | 3.72 | 378 | 11.81 |
| 1922-23 | 152 | 4.61 | 156 | 4.73 | 134 | 4.06 | 442 | 13.40 |
| 1923-24 | 142 | 4.30 | 154 | 4.67 | 101 | 3.06 | 397 | 12.03 |
| 1924-25 | 177 | 5.36 | 179 | 5.43 | 126 | 3.82 | 482 | 14.61 |
| 1925-26 | 153 | 4.50 | 179 | 5.27 | 116 | 3.41 | 448 | 13.18 |
| 1926-27 | 176 | 5.18 | 206 | 6.06 | 133 | 3.91 | 515 | 15.15 |
| 1927-28 | 194 | 5.71 | 219 | 6.44 | 131 | 3.85 | 544 | 16.00 |
| 1928-29 | 191 | 5.46 | 174 | 4.97 | 108 | 3.09 | 473 | 13.52 |
| 1929-30 | 190 | 5.43 | 229 | 6.54 | 140 | 4.00 | 559 | 15.97 |
| 1930-31 | 87 | 2.49 | 246 | 7.03 | 139 | 3.97 | 472 | 13.49 |
| 1931-32 | 76 | 2.11 | 288 | 8.00 | 150 | 4.17 | 514 | 14.28 |
| 1932-33 | 120 | 3.34 | 311 | 8.64 | 170 | 4.72 | 601 | 16.70 |
| 1933-34 | 77 | 2.14 | 289 | 8.03 | 144 | 4.00 | 510 | 14.17 |
| 1934-35 | 97 | 2.62 | 334 | 9.03 | 146 | 3.95 | 577 | 15.60 |

During the year under review, the imports of cotton piecegoods into India from Japan and the exports of Indian cotton to Japan were regulated by the Indo Japanese Trade Agreement. A special statement showing the progress from Japan to India in accordance with the terms of the Agreement is given in Appendix II. These statistics have been compiled by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce from special returns supplied by the Collectors of Customs in India and also by the Japanese Government, and differ from the corresponding export and import statistics published in the Sea borne Trade Accounts of British India. In the case of imports of piecegoods from Japan, the former figures relate to consignments, the bills of lading of which were dated 8th January, 1934 and after, whereas the latter figures relate to the imports into India in a particular month closing on the 25th of that month. Moreover the former figures include imports into the maritime States in India except Cutch while the Sea borne Trade Accounts relate to British India only. The re export figures shown in the statement also include re exports from India by land.

The imports of cotton tents in the year under review amounted to 36 million yards valued at Rs 48 lakhs as against 35 million yards valued at Rs 45 lakhs in 1933-34. There was a remarkable increase in the supplies from Japan which rose from 8 to 23 million yards in quantity and Rs 12 to Rs 33 lakhs in value. Supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, however, fell from 11 to 7 and 16 to 5 million yards in quantity and from Rs 17 to Rs 8 and Rs 16 to Rs 6 lakhs in value respectively. The import figures quoted above relate to tents of all lengths up to April 1934, while in the subsequent months they refer to tents not exceeding 4 yards in length only. In spite of this limitation in the case of 1934-35 figures, they show an increase over the 1933-34 figures. The import duty on tents not exceeding 4 yards in length of non British origin was reduced from 50 to 35 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from May, 1934.

Imports of tents of all descriptions including cotton as well as other fabrics, amounted to 52 million yards valued at Rs 66 lakhs. Supplies from Japan alone totalled 37 million yards with a recorded value of Rs 66 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent 9 million yards valued at Rs 13 lakhs and the United States of America 6 million yards valued at Rs 7 lakhs.

The quantity of sewing thread imported in the year under review amounted to 2.3 million lbs valued at Rs 59 lakhs as against 1.9 million lbs valued at Rs 51 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom amounted to 1.8 million lbs valued at Rs 49 lakhs and from the Netherlands to 0.2 million lbs valued at Rs 6 lakhs.

The total value of the imports of hosiery in 1934-35 was Rs 58 lakhs, or a drop of Rs 19 lakhs from the value recorded in the preceding year. Imports from Japan accounted for Rs 34 lakhs and those from the United Kingdom for Rs 17 lakhs. The imports from Japan in 1933-34 had amounted to Rs 27 lakhs in value. The bulk of the imports related to underwear, the value of which in 1934-35 was recorded at Rs 30 lakhs.

SILK.

Imports of haberdashery and millinery recorded an advance and were valued at £67 lakhs as compared with £55 lakhs in 1933-34. Lace and embroidery accounted for £19 lakhs, ribbons for £3 lakhs and towels, not in the piece, for £8 lakhs. Imports from Japan showed a noticeable advance and were recorded at £32 lakhs as compared with £17 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom aggregated in value £12½ lakhs while imports from Germany totalled in value £8 lakhs. Consignments from Italy were valued at £9 lakhs.

Silk, raw and manufactured (£3,37 lakhs).—There was a small decline in 1934-35 in the imports of raw silk compared with the preceding year, the actual receipts being 2,217,000 lbs. as against 2,379,000 lbs. in 1933-34. But there was a more than proportionate decline in the value of the imports which fell from £72 lakhs to £57 lakhs, as prices in the raw silk market remained at a low level during the year. There have been very considerable imports of raw silk in recent years. In 1932-33 nearly 3·2 million lbs. were imported and, while succeeding years saw a recession, the figures remained well above 2 million lbs. It may be mentioned that the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, imposed protective duties on raw silk, silk yarn, piecegoods and mixtures as well as on fabrics of artificial silk and mixtures; in addition, the duty on artificial silk yarn which competes with silk yarn was raised. In the year under review, as in the preceding years, China was the principal supplier of raw silk, but Chinese supplies have been declining in the recent year, for while in 1932-33 she sent nearly 2,930,000 lbs., her contribution in the succeeding year fell to 2,101,000 lbs., and in the year under review to 1,299,000 lbs. Japan's share is comparatively insignificant but is showing a tendency to rise. From 165,000 lbs. in 1932-33 and 220,000 lbs. in 1933-34, she raised her exports to nearly 897,000 lbs. in the year under review. The average declared value per lb. of raw silk, including cocoons, imported during the year was £2-9-5 as against £3-10-10 in 1932-33 and £3-0-3 in 1933-34. The average declared value per lb. of the imports from China fell progressively from £3-12-3 in 1932-33 to £3-0-11 in 1933-34 and to £2-11-9 in 1934-35. The corresponding figures for Japan were £2-13-8, £2-15-9 and £2-6-4, respectively for the last three years. The value of Japanese raw silk has therefore remained consistently at a lower level than imports from China, but the margin of 14 as. 7 p. in 1932-33 was reduced to 1 a. 2 p. in 1933-34, to widen again to 5 as. 5 p. in 1934-35.

The decline in the imports of raw silk was made up by larger consignments of silk yarn of which 1,835,000 lbs. were received from Japan alone. The total imports amounted to 3,293,000 lbs. as against 2,028,000 lbs. in the preceding year and 3,010,000 lbs. in 1932-33. The recorded value of the imports, which was £88 lakhs in 1932-33, dropped to £47 lakhs next year, but recovered to £78 lakhs in the year under review. It will be noticed from the quantity and value figures given above that values were higher in 1932-33 than in the year under review, though in 1934-35 there was an advance as compared with 1933-34. The average declared value per lb. was £2-15-0 in 1932-33, £2-4-11 in 1933-34 and £2-6-0 in 1934-35. The average declared value per lb. for ports from

Imports

Japan declined progressively from Rs 6.5 in 1932-33 to Rs 2.10 in 1933-34 and to Rs 2.96 in 1934-35. The bulk of the imports during the year under review consisted of spun silk made from silk waste against which the protective duty does not weigh as heavily as in the case of thrown silk. The share of China in the imports was 492,000 lbs, of the United Kingdom 587,000 lbs and of Italy 348,000 lbs as compared with 615,000 lbs, 268,000 lbs, and 249,000 lbs respectively in the preceding year. It will be noticed that the United Kingdom made considerable progress over her record of 1933-34. The average value per lb of the imports from the United Kingdom was Rs 1.91 in the year under review as against Rs 1.98 in the preceding year and Rs 2.86 in 1932-33.

Piecegoods of silk had advanced to 41 million yards in 1933-34 from 35 million yards in 1932-33 but in the year under review there was a recession, imports totalling 33 million yards with a recorded value of Rs 1.25 lakhs. The declared value per yard of the imports declined from 8 as 3 p in 1932-33 to 7 as 1 p in 1933-34 and to 6 as 1 p in 1934-35. The principal suppliers of silk piecegoods are Japan and China (including Hongkong) the former country sending in the year under review 28 million yards and the latter 5.1 million yards as against 34 and 6.7 million yards respectively in the preceding year. The average value per yard of imports from Japan was lower than that of silk piecegoods of Chinese origin being 5 as 10 p in the year under review as compared with 6 as 8 p for imports from China.

Some of the ground lost by Japan under silk piecegoods was made up in the case of mixtures, her consignments totalling 11.7 million yards in 1934-35 as against 8 million yards in the preceding year. The total imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials in 1934-35 amounted to 13.4 million yards valued at Rs 1.4 lakhs as against 9.9 million yards valued at Rs 55 lakhs in 1933-34. It will be seen that the bulk of the imports came from Japan the average declared value of her exports to India being 8 as 3 p as against 8 as 1 p in 1933-34 and 5 as 4 p in 1932-33. That Japan was able to forward her business in spite of the rise in the value of her imports shows that she has made for herself an established position in the Indian market in this line of goods. The rise in the average declared value since 1932-33 also suggests improvement in the quality of her goods.

The total value of silk manufactures imported during 1934-35 was nearly Rs 2.80 lakhs as compared with Rs 2.87 lakhs in the preceding year. The decline under silk piecegoods of Rs 57 lakhs was made up to a great extent by increased importations of silk yarn and mixtures which together were responsible for an increase of nearly Rs 50 lakhs.

Artificial silk (Rs 59 lakhs).—The year saw a considerable expansion of the imports of artificial silk products. Imports of yarn reached a record level of 16.6 million lbs, which was 6.8 million lbs in excess of the preceding year's figure and 5.6 million lbs more than the receipts in 1932-33. The total value of the imports of artificial silk yarn in the year under review amounted to Rs 1.18 lakhs as compared with Rs 2 and Rs 2.7 lakhs respectively, in the preceding two years. Reduced prices and improved quality have contributed to the increasing

popularity of rayon products. The chief sources of the imports of yarn into India are Japan and Italy. Japan in recent years has attained a pre-eminent position in rayon production, being second in importance only to the United States of America. It is not, therefore, surprising that her exports to India have shown a rapid increase. In 1932-33 she had sent only 1.8 million lbs. of yarn but in the succeeding year she supplied 2.5 million lbs., while in the year under review she contributed 8.9 million lbs., ousting Italy from the position of pre-eminence which she had so long held in the Indian market. The imports from Italy which were 5.6 million lbs. in 1932-33 declined to 4.3 million lbs. in 1933-34, but rose to 6.5 million lbs. in the year under review, or 2.4 million lbs. less than the receipts from Japan. The United Kingdom's share has been dwindling, her contribution in the year under review being only 0.9 million lbs. as against 1.6 and 1.7 million lbs. respectively in the preceding two years. A study of the declared values per lb. shows that there was an appreciable reduction in prices in 1934-35. The average declared value of the imports from all countries was 13 as. 6 p. per lb. in 1932-33; it fell slightly to 13 as. 4 p. in the succeeding year, but declined in the year under review to 11 as. 4 p. At the beginning of January, 1934, the price of Italian yarn (Challion 150 D "Horse Ticket") per lb. at Bombay was Rs. 1-2-3, but at the end of March 1935 it was only 11 as. 9 p., the decline being rapid with effect from October 1934. The declared values per lb. of the imports from Italy were 13 as. 8 p., 14 as. and 11 as. 5 p. respectively for the three years ending 1934-35, while similar figures for Japan were 12 as. 3 p., 12 as. 7 p. and 11 as. 1 p. respectively.

Piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk also did better than in the preceding year, imports amounting to 67.6 million yards as compared with 40.4 million yards in the preceding year. The total receipts were, however, still much below the imports of 1932-33 when 112.8 million yards were received. Piecegoods (Rs. 1.83 lakhs). Imports in 1934-35 were valued at Rs. 1.83 lakhs, the corresponding figures for 1932-33 and 1933-34 being Rs. 2.53 lakhs and Rs. 1.08 lakhs respectively. Japan was, as usual, the principal supplier to the Indian market and sent 66.6 million yards in the year under review as compared with only 39.6 million yards in the preceding year. It is noteworthy that this large increase was effected without cutting values, the average declared value of her imports into India per yard in 1934-35 being 4 as. 3 p. as against 4 as. 2 p. in the preceding year and 3 as. 6 p. in 1932-33. The average declared value per yard of the imports from all countries was 4 as. 4 p. in 1934-35, as compared with 4 as. 3 p. and 3 as. 7 p. respectively in the preceding two years. The prices of artificial silk tafetas (Japan). 27" x 30 yards at Bombay were about 4 as. 9 p. per yard during the greater portion of 1933-34. In the year under review prices remained in the neighbourhood of 5 as. per yard for the major part of the year.

Receipts of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials during the year under review amounted to nearly 13 million yards as compared with 14.3 million yards in the preceding year and 12.4 million yards in 1932-33. Imports during the year were valued at about Rs. 50 lakhs, and the bulk of the consignments came from Japan which sent 8.1 million yards as compared with 8.6 million yards in the preceding year, while the United Kingdom came second with 3.3 million yards as compared with 2.3 million yards in 1933-34.

Italy contributed 1.3 million yards. There was an increase in the average declared value per yard of the imports from all sources as compared with 1933-34, but as compared with 1932-33 the average value registered showed a fall. This is not surprising as in 1932-33 Italy and the United Kingdom were more important sources of supply than Japan. In 1933-34 Japanese competition made itself seriously felt and the cheaper imports from that country depressed the average declared value. In 1934-35, however, Japanese goods with a higher value came into the market, and in spite of the lowering of the value of the United Kingdom's consignments, the average declared value went up. The average declared values for the three years ending 1934-35 were 7 as 4 p, 5 as 6 p and 6 as 2 p per yard respectively. Similar figures for Japan alone were 3 as 7 p, 3 as 11 p and 5 as respectively. Imports from the United Kingdom showed, on the average, a lesser value in 1934-35 than in 1933-34 being 6 as 7 p per yard in the former mentioned year as compared with 7 as 10 p in 1933-34 but values were still high as compared with imports from Japan. Imports from Italy showed an average declared value of 7 as 3 p in 1933-34 and 9 as 8 p in 1934-35 and it is not therefore surprising that Italy even more than the United Kingdom has suffered from Japanese competition in the Indian market where consignments of price are paramount. Her contribution in 1932-33 was 4.4 million yards but this was reduced to 3.0 million yards in 1933-34 and as already stated, to 1.3 million yards in the year under review. Switzerland, which used to send considerable quantities of cotton piecegoods embroidered or superimposed with artificial silk, had only a nominal share in the trade in the year under review.

Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs.86 Lakhs)—Imports of raw wool as well as of manufactured goods showed increases in the year under review and the total consignments were valued at Rs.86 lakhs, as compared with Rs.25 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs.2.96 lakhs in 1932-33. Nearly 6 million lbs of raw wool of the value of Rs.41.7 lakhs were imported during the year under review as compared with 5.1 million lbs valued at Rs.34 lakhs, imported in the preceding year. As usual Australia, was the principal source of supply and she sent 3 lbs as against 2.8 million lbs in 1933-34. Consignments from the United Kingdom rose from 1.5 million lbs to 2.2 million lbs. The share of Iran fell from 0.6 million lbs to 0.4 million lbs. Imports of worsted yarn for weaving showed a remarkable increase from 0.9 million lbs to 1.6 million lbs in the year under review. In the last two years Japanese competition has become a formidable factor in most branches of woollen manufactures. In the case of worsted yarn, imports from Japan in 1932-33 had amounted only to about 50,000 lbs. In the succeeding year her share increased to 465,000 lbs and in the year under review to 1.3 million lbs. Of the total value of the imports of worsted yarn in 1934-35, viz., Rs.29 lakhs, Japanese consignments accounted for nearly Rs.25 lakhs, a sharp advance over her imports in 1933-34 which were valued at only Rs.7 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent 228,000 lbs in the year under review as compared with 300,000 lbs in the preceding year but receipts from that country fetched nearly the same value as in 1933-34, viz. Rs.13 lakhs. Supplies from Poland which had amounted in 1932-33 to 341,000 lbs, received

to 78,000 lbs. in 1933-34 and to 28,000 lbs. in 1934-35. France which had sent 245,000 lbs. in 1932-33 was able to dispose of in the Indian market only a little over 21,000 lbs. each in the succeeding two years. The case of knitting wool also tells the same story of Japan's domination of the market for woollens. The total imports during the year were nearly 1.9 million lbs. valued at about £32 lakhs of which Japan supplied nearly 1.2 million lbs. valued at £20 lakhs. Her supplies in the preceding year had amounted only to 325,000 lbs. valued at a little under £5 lakhs. France which had sent 191,000 lbs. in 1932-33 had only a nominal share in the trade in the succeeding two years, and German supplies also are dwindling, having amounted to only 33,000 lbs. in the year under review as compared with 181,000 lbs. in 1932-33. The high quality of the United Kingdom products has enabled her to hold her own in the market, her consignments having advanced from 344,000 lbs. in 1932-33 to 421,000 lbs. in the succeeding year and to 619,000 lbs. in 1934-35. The imports of woollen piecgoods, including goods of wool mixed with other materials, amounted to nearly 14 million yards or 6.6 million lbs., with a total value of nearly £1,82 lakhs. Of this, 10½ million yards or 4.8 million lbs. related to piecgoods of pure wool and were valued at nearly £1,40 lakhs. Imports of woollen piecgoods both pure and mixed together during the preceding year were 11.5 million yards valued at £1,30 lakhs. In 1934-35 Japan for the first time captured the major share of the trade in woollen piecgoods, her share, including mixtures, being 7.3 million yards, showing an increase of 5.2 million yards over the preceding year. The United Kingdom's share in the imports, including mixtures, was 4.2 million yards, an increase of 1 million yards over 1933-34. France's share fell off from 4.6 million yards in 1932-33 to 2.7 million yards in 1933-34 and 0.7 million yards in 1934-35. Consignments from Italy fell off from 3.6 million yards and 2.1 million yards respectively in 1932-33 and 1933-34 to 0.6 million yards in the year under review. Germany, which had sent nearly 0.4 million yards in the preceding year was able to advance her share slightly in the year under review. Of the imports of piecgoods of wool unminged with other materials during the year under review, the United Kingdom sent a little over 2 million yards, and Japan about 6.9 million yards. The average declared value per lb. of such imports from the United Kingdom was £3-0-3 as compared with £2-1-2 per lb. for imports from Japan.

The number of shawls imported in 1934-35 amounted to 416,000 pieces valued at nearly £12 lakhs as compared with 332,000 pieces valued at about £9½ lakhs in the preceding year. German supplies totalled 143,000 as compared with 171,000 in the preceding year, but consignments from Japan increased from 106,000 to 244,000 in number and from £1 lakh to over £4 lakhs in value. Germany which used to be the principal exporter of shawls to the Indian market is being relegated to the second place by Japan.

The decline in the imports of carpets and rugs noticed in the preceding year was to some extent checked and the imports advanced from £2 lakhs in value to over £3 lakhs. The United Kingdom continued to hold the principal share in the carpets and rugs (£3 lakhs).

Carpets and rugs
(£3 lakhs).

Iron and steel (Rs. 6,38 lakhs).—The year witnessed a substantial improvement in the iron and steel industry of the world. The total world production of pig iron advanced from 48.5 million tons in 1933 to about 61 million tons in 1934, while that of steel advanced from about 66 million tons to about 80 million tons. The increase in the output was most marked in Germany. The British iron and steel industry also made marked advances and in spite of an increase in foreign imports into the United Kingdom the production was much higher than in any year since 1929. Part of this improvement should be ascribed to the measures of protection adopted in the United Kingdom against foreign imports and the reorganization of certain important units in the industry, but still more to the expansion of demand in the home market owing to the recovery of the building, engineering, ship-building and motor industries, there was also a slightly better outlook in the

Metals and manufactures thereof (Rs. 11,38 lakhs).—The imports under this head rose by 16 per cent in quantity, viz. from 392,000 tons to 456,000 tons and by 20 per cent in value, viz. from Rs. 9,49 lakhs to Rs. 11,37 lakhs. Iron and steel manufactures accounted for 368,000 tons valued at Rs. 6,38 lakhs as compared with 325,000 tons valued at Rs. 5,52 lakhs in the preceding year. If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments, and vehicles are grouped together with metals and manufactures thereof under one head the total value of the group would aggregate Rs. 99.7 crores. Generally, yarn and textile fabrics constitute the most important group among India's imports but the imports thereof during the year under review were valued at only Rs. 33.7 crores.

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been received by the Government of India by the close of the year under review. The subject of a Tariff Board enquiry. The report of the Board had not granting protection to Indian woolen mills against foreign competition has been extending her interests in the Indian market very rapidly to the detriment of her competitors, including the home industry. The question of It will be noticed that in several lines of manufactured goods Japan has with Rs. 44.3 lakhs registered as the value of her supplies in the preceding year.

Imports of woollen hosiery made a further advance and amounted in quantity to 409,000 lbs as compared with 281,000 lbs in the preceding year. The total value of the imports was recorded at Rs. 12.7 lakhs as against Rs. 9 lakhs in 1933-34. The principal feature of the imports was a further increase in Japan's share which rose from 170,000 lbs valued at Rs. 4 lakhs to 269,000 lbs valued at Rs. 6.3 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 5.5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4.3 lakhs registered as the value of her supplies in the preceding year.

Hosiery (Rs. 12.7 lakhs)

Imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, still further improved and amounted in value to Rs. 55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 40 lakhs in the preceding year. Italy as usual was the principal supplier, her imports advancing in value from Rs. 38 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs. Japan's contribution in the year under review was valued at about Rs. 2 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,000 in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom and Germany were valued at Rs. 1.7 lakhs each.

United States of America, Germany, France and China

over Rs. 2 lakhs. There were small imports by sea from Iran, and also from the

Imports.

Iron and steel.

The record of the Indian industry also showed considerable export markets. The production of pig iron in India, advanced from 1,109,390 tons to 1,343,075 tons, while that of steel ingots rose from 721,000 tons in 1933-34 to 834,000 tons in the year under review, an increase of 113,000 tons or 15·7 per cent. In the table below the production of pig iron, steel ingots and iron and steel manufactures in India for the last two years is given in detail. The figures for the several items of finished steel do not include the products of some re-rolling mills which use either imported or Tata's semis.

Production of pig iron and iron and steel manufactures in India during 1933-34 and 1934-35.

(In thousand tons)

| Description. | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Increase (+)
Decrease (—) | |
|---|------------|------------|------------------------------|-----|
| | | | +234 | +13 |
| Pig iron | 1,109 | 1,343 | 81 | 834 |
| Iron castings and manufacture | 68 | | | |
| Steel Ingots | 721 | 834 | | |
| Finished Steel— | | | | |
| Angles | 45 | 32 | 11 | 72 |
| Tees | 10 | 11 | 1 | 13 |
| Sheets { Galvanised | 59 | 72 | 13 | 13 |
| | 25 | 21 | 4 | 15 |
| Plates | 49 | 34 | 15 | 43 |
| Rails | 35 | 78 | 43 | 10 |
| Steel sleepers | 4 | 14 | 10 | 1 |
| Fish Plates | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| Bars, Beams and Channels (including sheet bars, sleeper bars and tin bars). | 284 | 294 | 10 | 30 |
| Others | 38 | 68 | 30 | 76 |
| TOTAL FINISHED STEEL | 651 | 627 | +76 | |

The principal items in the case of finished steel goods under which increases occurred were rails, sleepers, galvanised sheets, and bars, beams and channels. There was an increase of 76,000 tons in the total production of finished steel. Imports into India of all classes of iron and steel, including pig or old iron or steel, in 1934-35 were returned at 370,000 tons as compared with 329,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of about 12 per cent. Imports of pig iron declined from 2,000 tons in 1933-34 to 1,500 tons in 1934-35, the entire quantity having been received from the United Kingdom.

Imports.

The imports of ferro alloys increased from 1,300 tons to 1,700 tons, of which Italy supplied 640 tons, Germany 100 tons, Norway 350 tons, the United Kingdom 120 tons, and Japan 90 tons. Imports of manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron) increased by 44,000 tons to 367,000 tons in the year under review, the value of the consignments rising by 16 per cent from Rs5,51 lakhs to Rs6,37 lakhs.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years

| Quantity (in 1000) | | Value in lakhs | |
|---|---------|----------------|---------|
| 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 |
| Steel angles and tee | 11.8 | 13.8 | 10.2 |
| Steel bars (other than cast steel) | 69.2 | 62.6 | 55.8 |
| Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work | 15.7 | 22.3 | 15.3 |
| Bolts and nuts | 6.5 | 7.6 | 10.2 |
| Reinforcing materials (including fencing wire) | 4.0 | 5.7 | 7.3 |
| Hoops and strips | 24.3 | 25.1 | 31.5 |
| Nails, rivets and washers | 10.5 | 10.6 | 12.2 |
| Galvanised sheets and plates | 72.7 | 60.8 | 53.8 |
| Tinned sheets and plates | 7.0 | 7.2 | 5.6 |
| Sheeted and plates not galvanised or tinned | 22.1 | 3.8 | 31.4 |
| Rolls, chairs and bangles | 1.7 | 3.0 | 5.3 |
| Tables, presses and lifting apparatus | 23.5 | 29.0 | 34.9 |
| Wire nails | 13.2 | 11.9 | 10.7 |
| Wire ropes | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.2 |
| Cast pipes and fittings | 2.1 | 3.4 | 1.8 |
| Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways | 3.4 | 2.9 | 4.3 |
| Steel angles and tee | 11.8 | 13.8 | 10.2 |
| Steel bars (other than cast steel) | 69.2 | 62.6 | 55.8 |
| Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work | 15.7 | 22.3 | 15.3 |
| Bolts and nuts | 6.5 | 7.6 | 10.2 |
| Reinforcing materials (including fencing wire) | 4.0 | 5.7 | 7.3 |
| Hoops and strips | 24.3 | 25.1 | 31.5 |
| Nails, rivets and washers | 10.5 | 10.6 | 12.2 |
| Galvanised sheets and plates | 72.7 | 60.8 | 53.8 |
| Tinned sheets and plates | 7.0 | 7.2 | 5.6 |
| Sheeted and plates not galvanised or tinned | 22.1 | 3.8 | 31.4 |
| Rolls, chairs and bangles | 1.7 | 3.0 | 5.3 |
| Tables, presses and lifting apparatus | 23.5 | 29.0 | 34.9 |
| Wire nails | 13.2 | 11.9 | 10.7 |
| Wire ropes | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.2 |
| Cast pipes and fittings | 2.1 | 3.4 | 1.8 |
| Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways | 3.4 | 2.9 | 4.3 |

There was a decline in the imports of galvanised sheets by 2,000 tons, the imports during the year being 59,000 tons as compared with 61,000 and 73,000 tons, respectively, in the two preceding years. It would have been noticed from the table relating to the production of iron and steel in India that there was an increase of 13,000 tons in the Indian production of galvanised sheets during 1931-32. Of the total imports in the year under review, 53,000 tons, or 90 per cent came from the United Kingdom as compared with 52,000 tons, or 85 per cent in 1931-32. Belgium's participation in the supply of galvanised sheets has been showing a declining trend, her consignments falling from 21,000 tons in 1931-32 to 6,000 tons in 1932-33 and to 2,000 tons in the year under review. Japan's contribution declined from 3,000 tons to 2,700 tons. Imports of galvanised sheets represented 17 per cent of the total value of manufactured iron and steel imported into India during 1931-32. Imports of iron plates fell from 7,200 tons valued at Rs17 lakhs to 5,600 tons valued at Rs11 lakhs. The bulk of the imports is usual came from the United Kingdom, but her contribution registered a further decline from 1,000 tons (Rs12 lakhs) from 5,000 tons (Rs16 lakhs) in the preceding year. Germany, which had sent 1,500 tons in 1931-32, sent only 100 tons in the year

Iron and steel.

under review, while Italy, Belgium and the United States of America advanced their exports from 83,12 and 218 tons in 1933-34 to 900,240 and 230 tons, respectively, in 1934-35.

Imports of *sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned*, showed some further improvement in the year under review, being recorded at 31,400 tons in 1934-35 (R12½ lakhs) as against 23,800 tons (R31 lakhs) in 1933-34. Imports during the year showed an advance of 32 per cent in quantity and 37 per cent in value. The principal supplier, was, as usual, the United Kingdom, which sent 25,700 tons as against 20,300 tons and 19,000 tons in the preceding two years. Belgium also was able to advance her interests, her exports to India totalling 3,500 tons as against 3,100 tons in the preceding year. Imports from Germany of nearly 1,100 tons and from France of 800 tons are also worth mentioning. Imports of *bars of steel other than cast steel* fell from 66,100 tons to 62,600 tons, with an improvement in value from 63 to 69 lakhs. The principal sources of supply were Belgium and Luxembourg and together they sent 36,000 tons or 4,000 tons less than in the preceding year, but the value of the consignments showed a decline of only about half a lakh. The United Kingdom, which even in the preceding year had given evidence of increased interest, advanced her share from 15,000 tons to 18,000 tons as compared with 11,500 tons in 1932-33. France, which had sent 5,500 tons in the preceding year, was able to dispose of only 2,800 tons in the year under review. Germany's share fell from 3,100 to 2,900 tons. In the preceding year Japan had first entered the field as a new competitor with a contribution of about 1,000 tons and in the year under review she improved her position and sent 1,300 tons. Under *iron bars and channels* imports

slightly improved by 85 tons to 1,360 tons. Supplies from Sweden fell off from nearly 700 tons to a little less than 500 tons and those from Belgium from nearly 140 to 100 tons, but there was an increase in the share of the United Kingdom from 45 to 731 tons. Imports of *beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work*, valued at R21 lakhs in the preceding year to 22,000 tons valued at R23½ lakhs. The United Kingdom was the principal supplier and sent nearly 10,000 tons as against 9,000 tons in 1933-34. Imports from Germany showed a substantial increase from nearly 2,300 tons to 4,400 tons. Supplies from Belgium and France amounted to 5,800 and 1,800 tons as compared with 5,000 and 1,700 tons in the preceding year. Imports of *roughly tubes, pipes and fittings*, advanced still further from 29,000 tons valued at R72 lakhs to 35,000 tons valued at R89 lakhs. The United Kingdom, which had supplied 9,800 tons in 1932-33 and 13,600 tons in the succeeding year, sent in the year under review 15,300 tons. Imports from Germany which had fallen off from 4,400 to 3,500 tons in the preceding year advanced again to nearly 6,800 tons, but supplies from Poland fell off from 4,500 tons to 3,800 tons. Belgium's share increased from 753 to 1,210 tons while the share of France declined from 1,200 to 1,000 tons. Japan increased her share from 1,000 to 1,100 tons and the United States of America by about 30 tons to 1,830 tons. Imports from the Netherlands again fell off and amounted only to 330 tons. Imports from the Netherlands

Imports.

amounted to 3,290 tons in the year under review. Imports of cast iron pipes and fittings declined from 3,400 to 1,600 tons, the United Kingdom sending 1,600 tons as against 1,800 tons in the preceding year. Under *hoops and strips* the imports improved from 28,100 to 34,500 tons in quantity and from £36 lakhs to £45 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom which had amounted in 1932-33 to only 8,000 tons were 13,500 tons in the year under review as compared with 12,800 tons in the preceding year. Supplies from Belgium which were recorded at 7,700 tons in 1933-34 improved to nearly 10,000 tons in the year under review. France's contribution increased from 2,100 to 4,000 tons. There was also an improvement in Germany's share which advanced from 3,500 to 3,900 tons. Supplies from Luxembourg remained unchanged at 1,900 tons.

Imports of *bolts and nuts* advanced further from 7,600 tons valued at £21 lakhs to 10,200 tons valued at £29 lakhs. The chief source of supply was Belgium which sent 4,200 tons as compared with 3,500 tons in the preceding year, while the United Kingdom sent 2,000 tons as against 1,400 tons in 1933-34. Imports from Germany advanced from 740 to 1,800 tons.

Imports of *nails, rivets and washers*, (other than wire nails) improved from 10,600 to 12,100 tons in quantity and from £28 lakhs to £32 lakhs in value. Imports from the United Kingdom advanced from 4,000 to 4,400 tons and those from Belgium from 2,200 to 2,800 tons. Supplies from Sweden and Norway were slightly above the preceding year's contribution and amounted to 1,420 and 1,450 tons, respectively. Czechoslovakia sent 800 tons.

Imports of *nails and fishplates* which had fallen off to 1,700 tons (H4½ lakhs) in 1932-33 improved to 5,300 tons (H7½ lakhs) in the year under review as compared with 3,000 tons (H5 lakhs) in 1933-34. The share of the United Kingdom advanced from 2,400 tons to 5,200 tons. Imports of sleepers and keys of iron or steel advanced from 2,900 tons to 4,300 tons, the principal supplier being the United Kingdom which sent 1,100 tons in the year under review.

Fencing materials, including fencing wire, the imports of which totalled 5,700 tons in 1933-34, advanced to 7,300 tons valued at £18 lakhs in the year under review, the United Kingdom sending 1,200 tons and Germany over 2,000 tons. Imports of wire nails amounted to 15,700 tons valued at £21 lakhs as compared with 12,000 tons valued at £20 lakhs in the preceding year, Japan sending 6,300 tons (H10 lakhs) and Belgium 5,300 tons (H8 lakhs). Wire other than fencing wire and wire rope increased from 8,100 and 2,000 tons to 9,500 and 3,200 tons, respectively. In the case of wire rope the principal supplier was the United Kingdom which sent 2,600 tons, while in the case of wire other than fencing wire Japan had the largest share, having sent nearly 4,000 tons to the Indian market. The share of the United Kingdom was 1,000 tons, that of Germany 2,300 tons and of Belgium 1,700 tons. Imports of steel

Other metals.

angle and tee advanced from 11,500 to nearly 14,000 tons, Belgium sending nearly 6,900 tons and the United Kingdom 5,300 tons. Imports of iron angle, tee, bolt and rod also showed increases, the supplies coming chiefly from Luxembourg (1,200 tons) and Germany (1,000 tons).

Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and Table 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country participating in the trade.

| | United Kingdom | Germany | Belgium | France | United States | Other Countries | TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1921-22 | 280 | 45.7 | 60 | 9.8 | 100 | 26.1 | 9 | 1.5 | 84 | 13.7 | 20 | 3.2 | 613 | 746 | 156 | 869 | 884 | 845 | 1,197 | 1,170 | 973 | 614 | 371 | 326 | 329 | 370 |
| 1922-23 | 359 | 48.1 | 90 | 12.1 | 229 | 30.7 | 7 | 1.0 | 38 | 5.1 | 23 | 3.0 | 746 | 156 | 869 | 884 | 845 | 1,197 | 1,170 | 973 | 614 | 371 | 326 | 329 | 370 | |
| 1923-24 | 429 | 56.7 | 61 | 8.0 | 217 | 28.7 | 5 | 0.5 | 18 | 2.4 | 26 | 3.7 | 156 | 869 | 884 | 845 | 1,197 | 1,170 | 973 | 614 | 371 | 326 | 329 | 370 | | |
| 1924-25 | 439 | 60.5 | 88 | 10.1 | 273 | 31.4 | 16 | 1.8 | 17 | 2.0 | 36 | 4.2 | 869 | 884 | 845 | 1,197 | 1,170 | 973 | 614 | 371 | 326 | 329 | 370 | | | |
| 1925-26 | 489 | 55.3 | 69 | 7.8 | 229 | 25.9 | 45 | 5.1 | 23 | 2.6 | 29 | 3.3 | 884 | 845 | 1,197 | 1,170 | 973 | 614 | 371 | 326 | 329 | 370 | | | | |
| 1926-27 | 406 | 48.1 | 79 | 9.3 | 257 | 30.4 | 33 | 3.9 | 29 | 3.4 | 41 | 4.9 | 845 | 1,197 | 1,170 | 973 | 614 | 371 | 326 | 329 | 370 | | | | | |
| 1927-28 | 685 | 57.2 | 79 | 6.6 | 316 | 26.4 | 48 | 4.0 | 16 | 1.4 | 53 | 4.4 | 1,197 | 1,170 | 973 | 614 | 371 | 326 | 329 | 370 | | | | | | |
| 1928-29 | 650 | 55.5 | 70 | 6.0 | 333 | 28.5 | 54 | 4.6 | 18 | 1.5 | 45 | 3.9 | 1,170 | 973 | 614 | 371 | 326 | 329 | 370 | | | | | | | |
| 1929-30 | 483 | 49.9 | 55 | 6.0 | 312 | 32.1 | 35 | 3.6 | 16 | 1.6 | 66 | 6.8 | 973 | 614 | 371 | 326 | 329 | 370 | | | | | | | | |
| 1930-31 | 259 | 43.8 | 41 | 7.2 | 207 | 33.7 | 29 | 4.7 | 15 | 2.4 | 50 | 8.2 | 614 | 371 | 326 | 329 | 370 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1931-32 | 164 | 44.2 | 26 | 7.0 | 118 | 31.8 | 16 | 4.3 | 5 | 1.4 | 42 | 11.3 | 371 | 326 | 329 | 370 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1932-33 | 140 | 43.0 | 22 | 6.7 | 104 | 31.9 | 12 | 3.7 | 2 | 0.6 | 46 | 14.1 | 326 | 329 | 370 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1933-34 | 166 | 50.5 | 23 | 7.0 | 72 | 21.9 | 13 | 4.0 | 2 | 0.6 | 53 | 16.0 | 329 | 370 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934-35 | 182 | 49.2 | 32 | 8.6 | 74 | 20.0 | 12 | 3.2 | 3 | 0.8 | 67 | 18.2 | 370 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. | Tons (thou- sand). | Share cent. |

Of the total increase of 41,000 tons in the imports, the United Kingdom annexed 16,000 tons and her contribution was the highest since 1931-32. Her percentage share in the trade, however, fell slightly by a little over 1 per cent. Germany's share increased by 9,000 tons, or 1.6 per cent, while the share of France declined by 1,000 tons or 0.8 per cent. There was also a decline in the percentage share of Belgium in spite of a slight increase in the total quantity imported from that country. Unspecified countries, of which Japan and Luxembourg were the most important, increased their share by 14,000 tons or 2.1 per cent. Japan's contribution in 1934-35 was 19,000 tons as against 16,000 tons in the preceding year. Luxembourg's share declined from 16,600 tons to 15,600 tons. Sweden's share was about 4,000 tons, the same as in 1933-34.

Other metals (Rs.4,99 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel rose from 62,000 tons valued at Rs.3.95 lakhs in 1933-34 to 86,000 tons valued at Rs.4,99 lakhs in 1934-35. All the principal categories of non-ferrous metals recorded increases. The recovery in value of these metals noticed in 1933-34 continued in the year 1934-35. The value of these metals was Rs.38½ lakhs were

Imports.

at £32½ lakhs in the preceding year. Wrought circles, which form the bulk of the imports under this sub head, recorded an increase from 30,900 cwt. valued at £23½ lakhs in 1933-34 to £1,200 cwt. valued at £28 lakhs. Of the total quantity imported in 1934-35, 20,000 cwt. came from the United Kingdom as compared with 16,800 cwt. and 8,000 cwt. in 1933-34 and 1932-33 respectively. Imports from Canada rose from 3,000 cwt. to 10,800 cwt. in the year under review. The United States of America still remained in the background, although her imports amounted to a little under 2,000 cwt. as compared with the insignificant figure of 681 cwt. in the previous year. Imports from Japan increased to 8,100 cwt. from 5,300 cwt. in 1933-34. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, recorded an increase from 1,700 cwt. to 2,400 cwt. while other manufactures, consisting chiefly of wire and utensils, advanced from 6,700 cwt. valued at £7½ lakhs to 8,800 cwt. valued at £8½ lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium amounted to only 96 cwt. valued at £6,600 in 1934-35.

Imports of brass advanced from £471,000 cwt. to £637,000 cwt. in quantity and from £1,38 lakhs to £1,68 lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing recorded an increase from £422,000 cwt. valued at £1,19 lakhs to £563,000 cwt. valued at £1,43 lakhs, and accounted for 88 per cent of the total quantity of brass, imported in 1934-35. Germany continued to be the principal source of supply, her consignments rising from 170,000 cwt. to 247,000 cwt. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan advanced from 156,000 cwt. to 210,000 cwt. and from 95,000 cwt. to 105,000 cwt. respectively. Imports of other manufactures of brass together advanced from 49,000 cwt. valued at £19 lakhs to 73,000 cwt. valued at £25 lakhs, the increases being specially noticeable under rods, tubes, wire and sheets. Imports of unwrought brass were valued at £29,000 in 1934-35.

Brass

There was a large increase in the imports of copper which rose from 279,000 cwt. valued at £88 lakhs in 1933-34 to £495,000 cwt. valued at £1,40 lakhs in the year under review. Wrought copper consisting chiefly of sheets, rods, tubes and wire recorded an increase from 263,000 cwt. to 471,000 cwt. and unwrought copper in the form of ingots, blocks, etc., from 14,100 cwt. to 21,800 cwt. Of the total quantity of wrought copper imported in 1934-35, Germany supplied 109,000 cwt. and the United Kingdom 192,000 cwt., as compared with 101,000 and 113,000 cwt. respectively in 1933-34. Imports from the United States of America rose from 11,000 cwt. to 91,000 cwt., Japan's supplies increased to 70,000 cwt. as against 31,000 cwt. in 1933-34 and 22,000 cwt. in 1932-33. As regards unwrought copper, the United Kingdom contributed 10,500 cwt. as against 1,900 cwt. in the preceding year, while supplies from the United States of America declined slightly from 5,100 cwt. to 4,900 cwt.

Copper

Although the quantity of lead imported slightly rose from 28,300 cwt. to 28,100 cwt. the value thereof declined from £17½ lakhs to £17 lakhs. Wrought sheets and pipes and tubs continued to show improvement, the imports amounting to 11,000 cwt. and 9,000 cwt. in 1934-35 as compared with 10,000 cwt. and 8,000 cwt. respectively in the preceding year. Imports of lead sheets for radiators

Lead

£4

Machinery and millwork.

continued to decline, the receipts in 1934-35 having been 500 cwt. valued at £6,000 as against 800 cwt. valued at £15,000 in the previous year.

Imports of tin, consisting mainly of blocks, ingots, etc., recorded an advance from 38,700 cwt. in 1933-34 to 46,600 cwt. in 1934-35, with a corresponding rise in value from £55 lakhs to £70 lakhs.

The imports were, as usual, drawn mostly from the Straits Settlements.

Supplies of unwrought zinc considerably increased from 284,000 cwt. valued at £32 lakhs in 1933-34 to 345,000 cwt. valued at £35 lakhs in the year under review. The United States of America and Germany increased their shares from 33,000 and 17,000 cwt. to 116,000 and 29,000 cwt. respectively. There was practically no change in the imports from the United Kingdom. But Australia's contribution declined by 12,000 cwt. to 100,000 cwt. in 1934-35.

Imports of wrought zinc fell from 34,000 cwt. to 31,000 cwt.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, fell further from 17,200 cwt. (£12 lakhs) in 1933-34 to 16,900 cwt. (£10 lakhs) in the year under review. The chief sources of supply were Italy (German silver, £2 lakhs each), Germany (£2 lakhs each).

Imports of quicksilver continued to decline and the consignments dwindled to 192,000 lbs. valued at £4½ lakhs in the year under review.

Machinery and millwork (£12,64 lakhs).—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes during the past five years:—

| | 1929-30 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Prime-movers | 4.12 | 1.56 | 1.00 | 1.21 | 1.44 |
| Electrical | 2.41 | 2.16 | 1.56 | 1.27 | 1.69 |
| Boilers | 1.09 | 56 | 45 | 66 | 44 |
| Metal working (chiefly machine tools) | 36 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 14 |
| Mining | 61 | 66 | 38 | 32 | 52 |
| Oil crushing and refining | 43 | 35 | 19 | 27 | 21 |
| Paper mill | 7 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 9 |
| Refrigerating | 20 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 |
| Rice and flour mill | 24 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 10 |
| Saw mill | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Sewing and knitting | 85 | 51 | 45 | 50 | 83 |
| Sugar machinery | 9 | 30 | 1.53 | 3.36 | 1.05 |
| Tea machinery | 28 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 22 |
| Cotton machinery | 2.10 | 1.93 | 2.08 | 2.03 | 2.41 |
| Jute mill machinery | 1.44 | 32 | 36 | 32 | 54 |
| Wool machinery | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 18 |
| Typewriters, including parts and accessories. | 26 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 15 |
| Printing and lithographing presses | 23 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 50 |
| Belting for machinery | 80 | 50 | 53 | 46 | 50 |

Taking the imports of the different descriptions of machinery and millwork together there was a decline to the extent of £13 lakhs, the value recorded falling from £12,77 lakhs in 1933-34 to £12,64 lakhs in 1934-35. This decline was due to the fall under sugar machinery, the imports of which were heavy during the preceding two years. Other descriptions, however, with a few exceptions, showed increases which counterbalanced to a great extent the decline under sugar machinery and in particular should be mentioned the increase in electrical, cotton, jute and mining machinery. If we leave sugar machinery out of account, the imports under this head actually show an increase of £2,18 lakhs.

The value of the imports of prime movers advanced further by £23 lakhs to £1,44 lakhs. This improvement was principally due to an increase of £16 lakhs under oil engines and parts, other than locomotives and of £5 lakhs under locomotive engines other than railway engines. Imports under these two heads were valued at £68 lakhs and £11 lakhs respectively in 1934-35. Imports of electrical machinery recorded an increase from £1,27 lakhs to £1,69 lakhs. The increase was common to all descriptions of electrical machinery. The value of the total supplies of electrical machinery from the United Kingdom amounted to £1,22 lakhs, of those from the United States of America to £12 lakhs and from Germany to £21 lakhs as against £86 lakhs, £17 lakhs and £11 lakhs respectively in 1933-34. Imports of textile machinery in the year under review were valued at £3,24 lakhs as against £2,61 lakhs in 1933-34 and £2,68 lakhs in 1932-33. Under cotton machinery there was an increase from £2,03 lakhs to £2,41 lakhs. The contribution of the United Kingdom amounted in value to £2,10 lakhs or 87 per cent as compared with £1,65 lakhs or 81 per cent in 1933-34. Imports of jute machinery advanced from £32 lakhs to £51 lakhs, but those of wool machinery decreased, the value being returned at £2 lakhs only. Imports of sugar machinery were valued at £3,36 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with £1,53 lakhs in the preceding year but in the year under review the value recorded showed a fall to £1,05 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £73½ lakhs as against £1,96 lakhs in 1933-34. The share of the United Kingdom in 1934-35 amounted to 70 per cent of the total value recorded as against 59 per cent in the previous year. The Netherlands' share decreased from £61 lakhs to £7 lakhs only.

Imports of tea machinery improved and were valued at £22 lakhs in the year under review as against £12 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of mining machinery and flour mill machinery increased from £32 lakhs and £63 lakhs to £52 and £93½ lakhs respectively in 1934-35. Increases were also recorded under some of the other descriptions of machinery. Imports of sewing and knitting machines, received chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany, increased from £1,900 to £3,400 in number and from £41 lakhs to £74 lakhs in value. The consignments of typewriters received in 1934-35 also advanced and amounted to £5,200 valued at £16 lakhs as against £6,600 valued at £7½ lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of pumping machinery also increased in value from £20 lakhs to £30 lakhs in 1934-35. The value of

Motor vehicles.

agricultural machinery imported rose from R10 lakhs to R11 lakhs, the most important single item in the imports being tractors and their parts. The value of boilers imported decreased from R66 lakhs to R44 lakhs. Imports of metal working machinery (chiefly machine tools) declined from R16 lakhs to R14 lakhs, and of oil crushing and refining machinery from R27 lakhs to R21 lakhs.

Imports of beltings of all descriptions rose by R1 lakhs to R50 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in this particular line of trade increased from R31 lakhs to R33 lakhs in 1934-35, although her percentage share remained stationary at 66. The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the total import trade in machinery and mill-work :—

Imports of machinery and mill-work including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

| — | 1913-14
(pre-war year) | | 1929-30 | | 1931-32 | | 1932-33 | | 1933-34 | | 1934-35 | |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | R
(lakhs) | Per
cent | R
(lakhs) | Per
cent | R
(lakhs) | Per
cent | R
(lakhs) | Per
cent | R
(lakhs) | Per
cent | R
(lakhs) | Per
cent |
| United Kingdom. | 7.11 | 90 | 11.19 | 74.9 | 8.12 | 70.2 | 8.23 | 73.7 | 9.11 | 68.1 | 9.55 | 71.0 |
| United States. | 2.7 | 3 | 1.01 | 9.9 | 1.37 | 11.8 | 90 | 8.1 | 91 | 7.0 | 1.28 | 9.0 |
| Germany. | 1.6 | 6 | 1.84 | 9.5 | 1.18 | 10.2 | 1.04 | 9.3 | 1.10 | 10.2 | 1.31 | 9.0 |
| Belgium. | .. | .. | 10 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Other countries. | 1.2 | 1 | 92 | 4.8 | 63 | 5.5 | 60 | 5.4 | 1.51 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 7.3 |
| Total. | 8.26 | 100 | 19.35 | 100 | 11.57 | 100 | 11.16 | 100 | 13.08 | 100 | 13.28 | 100 |

The larger imports of sugar machinery from the Netherlands and of textile machinery from Japan were responsible for a set-back in the percentage share of the United Kingdom in 1933-34. In the year under review, the United Kingdom regained most of the ground lost, the only other country which showed an improved record being the United States of America.

Vehicles (R6,60 lakhs).—The world depression in trade had very adversely affected the imports of motor cars into India, receipts falling to 12,601 in 1930-31 from 17,399 in 1929-30. The succeeding two years saw further and more drastic drops. In 1931-32 only 7,220 cars were imported and in 1932-33 the number came down to 6,201. Normal replacements as well as a slight improvement in the general situation were responsible in 1933-34 for a reversion of the trend and in that year 9,759 cars were imported. In the year under review, a further approach to the pre-depression level was made and 14,434

Motor vehicles (R4,66 lakhs).

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported increased from 5,496 to 9,973 while the value registered rose from Rs 6 lakhs to Rs 21.21 lakhs. Here again, the United States of America, which has always had the predominant share, increased her quota from 3,692 to 6,559, while consignments from Canada and the United Kingdom increased from 1,213 and 528 to 2,038 and 1,171. But while the United Kingdom occupies only a third place in this branch of the imports, the advance made was notable in that her exports to India in the year under review was the highest in recent years. In the case of buses and lorries only a very small number are now imported complete with bodies. The average declared value of chassis

In the year under review, 6,311 cars were imported from the United Kingdom, 5,564 from the United States of America and 2,057 from Canada. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 963 in the case of British cars, 3,337 in the case of cars consigned from the United States of America, and 342 in the case of Canada. The motor industry throughout the world made distinct advances in 1934, and the lion's share of the additional business fell to America, owing to the popularity of her high powered cars. The British motor industry, while establishing new records in most branches, failed to make much further progress in the export markets. As regards India, while still retaining the major share of the trade and even advancing on the previous year's record the United Kingdom, in spite of a tariff preference of 7½ per cent was able to secure only 21 per cent of the total increase in imports over 1933-34, while the United States secured 71 per cent of the increase. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs 11.24 lakhs, those from the United States at Rs 93 lakhs, and from Canada at Rs 33 lakhs. The number of cars imported from Germany in the year under review was 120 and from Italy 267 as against 106 and 221 in 1933-34. France's contribution fell from 63 to 26. Of the total imports, 8,016 were received at Bombay, 3,159 in Bengal and 1,758 in Madras, while Sind received 907 and Burma 594 cars. The average declared value of motor cars imported from the United Kingdom in 1934-35 was Rs 11,968, of those from the United States Rs 11,678, and from Canada Rs 1,616, as against Rs 11,985, Rs 11,631, and Rs 1,188, respectively in the preceding year.

Number of motor cars imported

In the table following, imports of motor cars from the principal countries of consignment during the last 10 years are specified—

Imports.

| Year | United Kingdom | United States | Canada | France | Italy | Other Countries | Total |
|---------|----------------|---------------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------|
| 1925-26 | 2,399 | 4,143 | 4,775 | 367 | 860 | 213 | 12,767 |
| 1926-27 | 2,546 | 4,030 | 4,476 | 607 | 1,416 | 122 | 13,197 |
| 1927-28 | 3,600 | 6,031 | 4,400 | 1,338 | 1,367 | 186 | 15,122 |
| 1928-29 | 3,645 | 10,145 | 4,366 | 277 | 967 | 167 | 19,567 |
| 1929-30 | 3,758 | 9,620 | 2,318 | 364 | 1,160 | 189 | 17,399 |
| 1930-31 | 2,885 | 6,098 | 2,250 | 261 | 917 | 190 | 12,601 |
| 1931-32 | 2,178 | 3,368 | 676 | 161 | 616 | 327 | 7,250 |
| 1932-33 | 3,958 | 1,201 | 296 | 84 | 226 | 436 | 5,201 |
| 1933-34 | 5,348 | 2,227 | 1,715 | 62 | 221 | 186 | 9,779 |
| 1934-35 | 6,311 | 5,564 | 2,057 | 26 | 267 | 209 | 14,434 |

Motor vehicles.

imported from the United Kingdom in 1934-35 was £2,002 and that from the United States, £1,014 as compared with £2,020 and £1,977 in the preceding year. That the United Kingdom was able, in spite of the wide disparity in prices between her products and those of her competitors, to extend her trade argues well for the future of her export trade in heavy motor vehicles to India. The provincial distribution of the imports of chassis was as follows:—Bombay 7,426, Bengal 992, Madras 718, Sind 435, and Burma 40. The following table shows the total number of motor omnibuses, etc., imported during the last ten years:—

Imports of motor omnibuses, vans, etc.

| United Kingdom. | United States of America. | Canada. | Other countries. | Total. |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|------------------|--------|
| 1925-26 | 338 | 2,378 | 110 | 4,840 |
| 1926-27 | 341 | 3,529 | 151 | 6,343 |
| 1927-28 | 447 | 4,268 | 268 | 8,682 |
| 1928-29 | 473 | 4,610 | 135 | 12,790 |
| 1929-30 | 398 | 2,799 | 92 | 16,306 |
| 1930-31 | 258 | 2,397 | 61 | 8,913 |
| 1931-32 | 435 | 598 | 33 | 4,302 |
| 1932-33 | 517 | 338 | 28 | 2,676 |
| 1933-34 | 528 | 1,243 | 33 | 5,496 |
| 1934-35 | 1,171 | 2,058 | 185 | 9,973 |

The total imports of motor cycles improved in number from 700 to 794. As usual, Britain held the lead, and sent 675 cycles. The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles running in different provinces of British India at the end of March, 1935:—

Number of motor vehicles running in British India at the end of March, 1935.

| Provinces. | Motor cars including taxi cabs. | Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels. | Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.). | Total. |
|------------|---------------------------------|---|--|--------|
|------------|---------------------------------|---|--|--------|

| | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| Bengal (including Calcutta) | 19,456 | 1,327 | 4,464 | 25,247 |
| Bombay City | 10,427 | 488 | 981 | 11,896 |
| Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind) | 11,568 | 791 | 51 | 12,410 |
| Madras City | 4,336 | 471 | 629 | 5,436 |
| Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City) | 7,941 | 1,443 | 6,069 | 15,453 |
| United Provinces (b) | 12,495 | 1,687 | 3,855 | 18,037 |
| Punjab | 7,013 | 1,411 | 6,341 | 14,765 |
| Burma | 10,743 | 1,127 | 5,661 | 17,431 |
| Bihar and Orissa (a) | 15,928 | 1,853 | 3,670 | 21,451 |
| Central Provinces | 3,408 | 639 | 1,813 | 5,860 |
| Sind | 2,093 | 420 | 406 | 2,919 |
| Delhi | 2,398 | 279 | 579 | 3,256 |
| North-West Frontier Province (a) | 4,381 | 1,602 | 3,193 | 9,176 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 593 | 76 | 150 | 819 |
| Assam (c) | 2,295 | 232 | 1,941 | 4,468 |

(a) Registered up to 31st March, 1935.
(c) Registered up to 31st

| 1934-35 | 1933-34 | 1932-33 | Imports of rubber manufactures. | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | Number | Rs. | Number | Rs. | Number |
| 1,24,45 | 2,27 | 1,13,33 | 311 | 1,25,73 | 292 | 5 | 1,368 |
| 51 | 4 | 78 | 5 | 81 | 5 | 1,368 | 1,368 |
| 19,72 | 1,253 | 21,39 | 1,772 | 18,91 | 1,368 | 1,368 | 1,368 |
| 17,17 | 211 | 15,36 | 285 | 17,93 | 275 | 275 | 275 |
| 31 | 14 | 20 | 9 | 28 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10,78 | 2,150 | 10,70 | 2,071 | 9,00 | 1,779 | 1,779 | 1,779 |
| 3,93 | 5 | 2,36 | 3 | 2,14 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Thermatic motor covers
" " cycle
Thermatic cycle covers
" " motor tubes
" " cycle
Thermatic cycle tubes
" " rubber tyres for
motor vehicles

[In thousands]

Imports of rubber manufactures.

Among other classes of vehicles, the imports of cycles into India deserves mention, as the trade has been progressively increasing in recent years. In 1932-33, 69,528 cycles were imported, while the figures for the succeeding two years were 88,624 and 106,286 respectively. The total value of the imports in 1934-35 was nearly Rs30 lakhs as compared with Rs25 lakhs in the preceding year. Parts of cycles and accessories were imported to the value of over Rs69 lakhs in the year under review. Of the cycles imported entire or in sections, 90,400 came from the United Kingdom, 15,700 from Japan and only 28 from Germany. Pneumatic motor covers imported into India in 1934-35 totalled 327,477 as against 311,302 in the preceding year, the value of the imports being Rs1,24,45 lakhs, which represented about 60 per cent of the total value of the imports of rubber manufactures into India. The United Kingdom sent 228,621 and the United States of America 37,593 motor covers in the year under review as compared with 197,411 and 37,377 respectively in 1933-34. Imports from Canada fell from 21,629 to 12,272 and those from Italy from 10,521 to 3,648. There was an increase in the imports from Germany which sent 14,815 covers. France's consignments declined from 7,309 to 1,842. Pneumatic motor tubes also were imported in larger numbers, the total number being 314,300 valued at Rs17½ lakhs as against 284,919 valued at Rs16½ lakhs in the previous year. The United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany sent 248,849, 30,463 and 11,341 tubes as against 205,810, 21,406 and 7,895, respectively, in the previous year while imports from France and Japan declined from 16,095 and 14,861 in 1933-34 to 2,278 and 12,156 respectively in the year under review. Imports of pneumatic motor cycle covers, however, fell from 5,119 to 4,415 though the share of the United Kingdom advanced from 3,750 to 3,827. Pneumatic motor cycle tubes recorded a large increase from 8,695 to 13,750, supplies coming chiefly from the United Kingdom. Of 4,775 solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles received in the year under review, 3,355 were received from the United Kingdom. The imports of these tyres were 1,595 more in number than in the previous year. Pneumatic cycle covers totalled 1,581,521 with an aggregate value of nearly Rs20 lakhs, the bulk of the consignments having been received from the United Kingdom. The following table shows the imports of the principal descriptions of rubber manufactures during the past three years:—

Hardware.

Hardware (Rs.05 lakhs).—After a sharp decline by Rs.99 lakhs to Rs.2,61 lakhs in 1931-32, imports of hardware had rallied and reached Rs.2,99 lakhs in 1932-33. In 1933-34, the imports fell to Rs.2,88 lakhs but in the year under review the position again improved, imports being recorded at Rs.3,05 lakhs. The following table compares the values of the different classes of hardware imported during 1929-30 and in the last four years :—

| | 1929-30 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Agricultural implements | 14 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| Other implements and tools (except machine tools) | 71 | 36 | 35 | 39 | 48 |
| Builders' hardware | 40 | 26 | 27 | 21 | 24 |
| Domestic hardware | 13 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Enamelled ironware | 32 | 16 | 23 | 22 | 18 |
| Metal lamps | 78 | 31 | 41 | 40 | 63 |
| Metal lamps, parts | 10 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Stoves | 10 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Saws, etc. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gas mantles | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| Other sorts | 2,29 | 1,28 | 1,40 | 1,39 | 1,40 |

Metal lamps, the most important single item in the list, registered an increase both in number and value, imports advancing from 3,743,000 valued at Rs.40 lakhs to 5,167,000 valued at Rs.53 lakhs. Imports from Germany, the principal supplier to India of this article, rose from 2,579,000 valued at Rs.28 lakhs to 3,318,000 valued at Rs.35 lakhs. Other countries interested in this article are Austria, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America. These countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Austria, increased their supplies in the year under review. The value of parts of metal lamps, imported mainly from Germany, remained stationary at Rs.4 lakhs. Imports of agricultural implements, consigned mostly from the United Kingdom, recorded a sharp fall from Rs.6 lakhs to Rs.2 lakhs, but those of other implements and tools advanced from Rs.39 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs.48 lakhs in 1934-35, the United Kingdom accounting for Rs.25 lakhs, and Germany and the United States of America for Rs.9 lakhs each. The value of the imports of enamelled ironware, which had dropped from Rs.23 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs.22 lakhs in 1933-34, fell to Rs.18 lakhs in the year under review. Supplies from Japan were valued at Rs.10 lakhs as against Rs.15 lakhs in 1933-34 and Rs.16 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports from Germany and the United Kingdom were small, being valued at Rs.1 lakh in each case. Domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware), which is chiefly imported from Germany and the United Kingdom, showed an increase of Rs.1 lakh in 1934-35 over 1933-34.

The value of electrical ware chiefly imported from the United Kingdom, which had risen from £21 lakhs in 1932-33 to £23 lakhs in 1933-34, came down again to £21 lakhs in the year under review.

Mineral oils (£16.07 lakhs). There was some improvement in the imports of mineral oils during the year under review as compared with its predecessor. Imports of kerosene increased by 10.9 million gallons and of other mineral oils together by over 1 million gallons, but in the case of the latter there was a decline in value in spite of the increase in the quantity imported. Concurrently with the increase in the imports of kerosene, home production also increased the output in 1931-32 being placed at 169.5 million gallons as compared with 156.9 million gallons in the preceding year. The quantity of petrol produced in 1931-32 was 81.1 million gallons, which was larger by 8.7 million gallons than in the production of 1931-32. The following

advanced from £11 lakhs to £12 lakhs.

The value of cutlery imported amounted to £28 lakhs as against £20 lakhs in 1933-34 and £24 lakhs in 1932-33. The United Kingdom's share in the trade remained unchanged at £8 lakhs, while there was an increase in the share of Germany which advanced from £11 lakhs to £12 lakhs.

| | 1913 14
(pre-war
year) | 1929-30 | 1930 31 | 1931 32 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1931 32 |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| United Kingdom | 67 | Per cent | 30 | Per cent | 37 | Per cent | Per cent |
| Germany | 18 | 33 | 30 | 29 | 26 | 30 | 31 |
| United States | 10 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| Japan | 1 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| Other countries | 14 | 10 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Imports of hardware

Imports of builders' hardware improved from £21 lakhs in 1933-34 to £24 lakhs in 1932-33 and again to £28 lakhs in 1931-32. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the import trade in hardware —

Imports

Mineral oils.

table shows the imports of each description of mineral oils by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

| | 1913-14
(pre-war
year) | 1929-30 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Fuel oil | (Gals.
(1,000) | 7,766 | 110,203 | 100,829 | 104,528 | 103,871 |
| Kerosene— | | | | | | |
| In bulk | 52,976 | 101,756 | 77,081 | 58,263 | 56,628 | 67,217 |
| In tins | 15,874 | 4,701 | 8,609 | 1,231 | 1,519 | 1,429 |
| Total Kerosene | 68,850 | 106,457 | 85,690 | 59,494 | 58,147 | 68,646 |
| Lubricating oils | 14,953 | 26,700 | 16,047 | 17,274 | 18,166 | 19,248 |
| Benzine, benzol, petrol,
etc. | 37 | 4,655 | 12,742 | 5,117 | 1,606 | 1,483 |
| Paints, solutions and
compositions. | 1 | 27 | 34 | 36 | 80 | 103 |
| Other kinds | 3,416 | 4,726 | 1,289 | 1,335 | 4,352 | 587 |
| Total Mineral Oils | 95,023 | 252,768 | 216,631 | 187,784 | 186,222 | 201,332 |

Imports of kerosene which amounted to 69 million gallons showed an increase of about 11 million gallons in quantity and Rs 4 lakhs in value. In the marginal table will be found details regarding the imports. The U. S. S. R. was the principal supplier and sent 43.4 million gallons as compared with 38.2 million gallons in 1933-34 and 40.9 million gallons in 1932-33. Consignments from Roumania dropped from nearly 10 million to about 3 million gallons in the year under review, while those from Sumatra rose from 1.7 million to 9.6 million gallons. Supplies from Iran, which had amounted to about 300,000 gallons in the preceding year, rose to 6.8 million gallons in the year under review, but consignments

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1913-14
(pre-war
year) | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| United States of America,
Union of Soviet Republics,
Iran,
Borneo, Sumatra and
Celebes,
Strait Settlements
Other Countries. | Gals.
(000)
42,311 | Gals.
(000)
2,265 | Gals.
(000)
858 |
| Total | 68,850 | 59,401 | 68,646 |

Imports

from Java fell from 4.2 million to 1.4 million gallons. Borneo, from which no consignments were received in the preceding year, sent about 3.1 million gallons, while supplies from the United States of America which had amounted to 2.3 million gallons in 1933-34 fell off to 0.9 million gallons in the year under review. The average declared value per gallon of the imports from the U. S. S. R. was 5 p and of those from Roumania, Iran and Sumatra were 1 s, 8 p and 6 s 11 p respectively. The coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into British India were 117 million gallons as compared with 110 million gallons in 1933-34.

Imports under the specification "Petroleum dangerous flashing below 76°F." dwindled down from 5 million gallons in 1932-33 to 1.6 million gallons in the succeeding year and 1.5 million gallons in the year under review. Imports from the U. S. S. R., which was the principal source of supply, declined from 1.3 million gallons to 882,000 gallons, but supplies from Iran advanced from 293,000 gallons to 414,000 gallons. The United States of America sent 35,000 gallons and Belgium 91,000 gallons. The total consumption of petrol in India has been estimated at 82.5 million gallons in 1934-35, which is 7.6 million gallons more than the estimate for 1933-34. The price of petrol in Calcutta during the year was 11 s 5 p per gallon *ex pump* but as a result of the competition of foreign oil, prices at Bombay remained at 11 p per gallon *ex pump* till the 26th August 1934 and at 15 s per gallon subsequent to that date.

The imports of fuel oils advanced from 10.4 million gallons to nearly 11.1 million gallons but the value realised fell from 193.3 lakhs to 192.5 lakhs. As in the preceding year, Iran was the principal supplier consignments from that country amounting to 83.4 million gallons as compared with 62.3 million gallons in the preceding year. Shipments from Roumania dropped from 8.5 million gallons to 1.2 million gallons and those from Borneo from 29.5 million gallons to 25 million gallons. Supplies from the United States of America amounted to 308,000 gallons and from the U. S. S. R. 912,000 gallons as compared with 289,000 gallons and nearly 3 million gallons respectively in the preceding year. Under lubricating oils recorded an increase of 1.6 million gallons in quantity and 15 lakhs in value, the total imports being nearly 9 million gallons. The United States supplied 5.6 million gallons out of this quantity as against 5.8 million gallons in the preceding year. Supplies from Dutch Borneo increased from 1.4 to 1.8 million gallons. Imports from the United Kingdom which were only 59,000 gallons in the preceding year amounted to 1.6 million gallons in the year under review. Imports of other lubricating oils dropped from 10.8 to 10.3 million gallons and from 11,02 lakhs to 10,95 lakhs in value. The United States of America sent 7.6 million gallons as against 8 million gallons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom sent 2.1 million gallons as compared with 2.3 million gallons in 1933-34.

Provisions (12,69 lakhs)—Imports under this head showed an increase of 117 lakhs, the total value amounting to 12,89 lakhs as compared with 12,72 lakhs in 1933-34. Biscuits and cakes accounted for 143 lakhs as compared with 130 lakhs in 1933-34. The total imports of canned and bottled

PROVISIONS.

provisions were valued at £59 lakhs as compared with £55 lakhs in the preceding year. Under this head imports of tinned or canned fish rose to £7,000 cwt. valued at £11 lakhs from 27,000 cwt. valued at £8½ lakhs in 1933-34. There were also larger imports of canned and bottled fruits, imports amounting to £7,000 cwt. valued at £11 lakhs, as compared with 38,000 cwt. valued at £10 lakhs in the preceding year. Canned and bottled provisions, unspecified, also recorded some increase, imports rising by 5,000 cwt. in quantity and nearly £½ lakh in value to 87,000 cwt. valued at £36 lakhs. Imports of vegetable products (vegetable ghee, etc.) increased from 3,000 cwt. valued at £1 lakh in 1933-34 to 5,000 cwt. valued at £1½ lakhs in the year under review. There was a noticeable increase in the imports of farinaceous and patent foods which rose from 338,000 cwt. to 388,000 cwt. in quantity accompanied by an increase in value by £4 lakhs to £71 lakhs. Of the total quantity of farinaceous and patent foods imported, the most important item was "farinaceous foods in bulk" (chiefly sago, tapioca, etc., despatched from the Straits Settlements and to a relatively small extent from Hongkong and Java). The imports of these increased from 286,000 cwt. to 336,000 cwt. in quantity and from £24 lakhs to £29 lakhs in value. On the other hand milk foods for infants and invalids, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, recorded a decrease in quantity from 12,000 cwt. to 9,000 cwt. and in value from £16 lakhs to £14 lakhs. Other kinds of farinaceous and patent foods showed increases both in quantity and value, the imports in the year under review amounting to 43,000 cwt. valued at over £28½ lakhs. Imports of condensed milk also rose from 172,000 cwt. valued at £45½ lakhs in 1933-34 to 181,000 cwt. valued at £48½ lakhs in 1934-35. Receipts during the year included 94,000 cwt. from the Netherlands and 56,000 cwt. from the United Kingdom as against 84,000 cwt. and 39,000 cwt. respectively sent by these countries in 1933-34. Other principal sources of supply were Italy (11,000 cwt.), Denmark (10,000 cwt.) and Australia (2,500 cwt.). Imports of bacon and hams amounting to 16,000 cwt. valued at £11 lakhs and those of confectionery amounting to 27,000 cwt. valued at £18 lakhs and those slight increases both in quantity and value. The variations in the trade in some of the more important articles under "provisions" are indicated in the table below:—

| Articles | | 1929-30 | | 1932-33 | | 1933-34 | | 1934-35 | |
|--|-------------|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|
| Bacon and hams | Cwts. (000) | 15 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 11 |
| Cheese | £ | 11 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 8 |
| Cocoa and chocolate | Cwts. (000) | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| Butter | £ | 2 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 6 | 17 | 6 |
| Jams and Jellies | £ | 16 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 17 | 6 |
| Pickles, chutney, sauces and condiments. | £ | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| Other sorts | £ | — | 18 | — | 22 | — | 15 | — | 16 |

The sugar industry in India being sheltered against competition by a protective tariff, the Indian market is less responsive than it would otherwise be to the conditions prevailing in the world markets. Indian require ments are, however, not yet entirely met from home production and the existence of large stocks in other producing areas has acted as a brake on internal prices. The imports of sugar into British Indian ports during 1931-35 (excluding molasses) amounted nearly to 223,000 tons as compared with 261,000 tons in the preceding year and 170,000 tons in 1932-3. Taking the figures of imports through the Kathiawar ports also into account, imports during 1931-35 were very nearly 331,000 tons, about 800 tons only less than in the preceding year. The following table shows the output of sugar factories (excluding production in *Khandaseries*) in India during the last ten seasons, as estimated by the Sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Sugar (R2,11 lakhs).—Perhaps the most important event affecting the world sugar market in 1934 was the action of the United States Government in regulating by means of quotas the amount of sugar produced for consumption in that country. This step has had the effect of curtailing in the aggregate the production of those areas which cater for the American market but the consequent reduction in the 1934-35 crop has been discounted by appreciable increases in beet sugar production in Europe. According to the latest available estimates by Messrs. Waller and Gray, world sugar production in 1934-35 is estimated at 25,301,570 tons or 182,122 tons more than the production of the preceding season. Throughout 1934-35 world prices continued low under the shadow of surplus stocks. American prices indeed showed some appreciation for a period, but it was only Cuba in sugar that principally benefited and the rise was not reciprocated in the London market where prices remained depressed consequent on the maladjustment between demand and supply. There are some grounds for optimism in the gradual decline in stocks in Java and the steps that are reported to have been taken for reduction of sugarcane cultivation in that territory. In Cuba also it is reported that attempts are being made to broaden the basis of its agriculture. It is also anticipated that consumption in the United States in 1935 would show a better record. Nevertheless, in the present state of the world market and the narrowing outlet for exports the trend of prices remains uncertain.

The share of the United Kingdom in the trade remained the same as in the preceding year and stood at 56 per cent, the value of her imports rising from £1,51 lakhs to £1,61 lakhs. Imports from the Netherlands rose from £24 lakhs to £25½ lakhs but her relative share remained constant at 9 per cent. Imports from the Straits Settlements, consisting largely of fumaceous foods, and to some extent of goods in transit from Australia, increased in value from £20 lakhs to £25 lakhs, while direct supplies from Australia declined from £16 lakhs to £12 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America were valued at £15 lakhs as compared with £14 lakhs in 1933-34. Supplies from Japan increased to £8 lakhs as compared with £6 lakhs in the preceding year.

Imports.

Sugar.

Production of Sugar from Cane and Gur.

| Year | Direct from Cane | Refined from Gur | Total |
|------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| 1925-26 | 52,990 | 38,409 | 91,399 |
| 1926-27 | 62,941 | 58,085 | 121,026 |
| 1927-28 | 67,681 | 52,055 | 119,739 |
| 1928-29 | 68,050 | 31,038 | 99,088 |
| 1929-30 | 89,768 | 21,150 | 110,918 |
| 1930-31 | 119,859 | 31,791 | 151,650 |
| 1931-32 | 158,581 | 69,539 | 228,120 |
| 1932-33 | 290,177 | 80,106 | 370,283 |
| 1933-34 | 453,965 | 61,094 | 515,059 |
| 1934-35(a) | 580,000 | 40,000 | 620,000 |

(a) Provisional estimate.

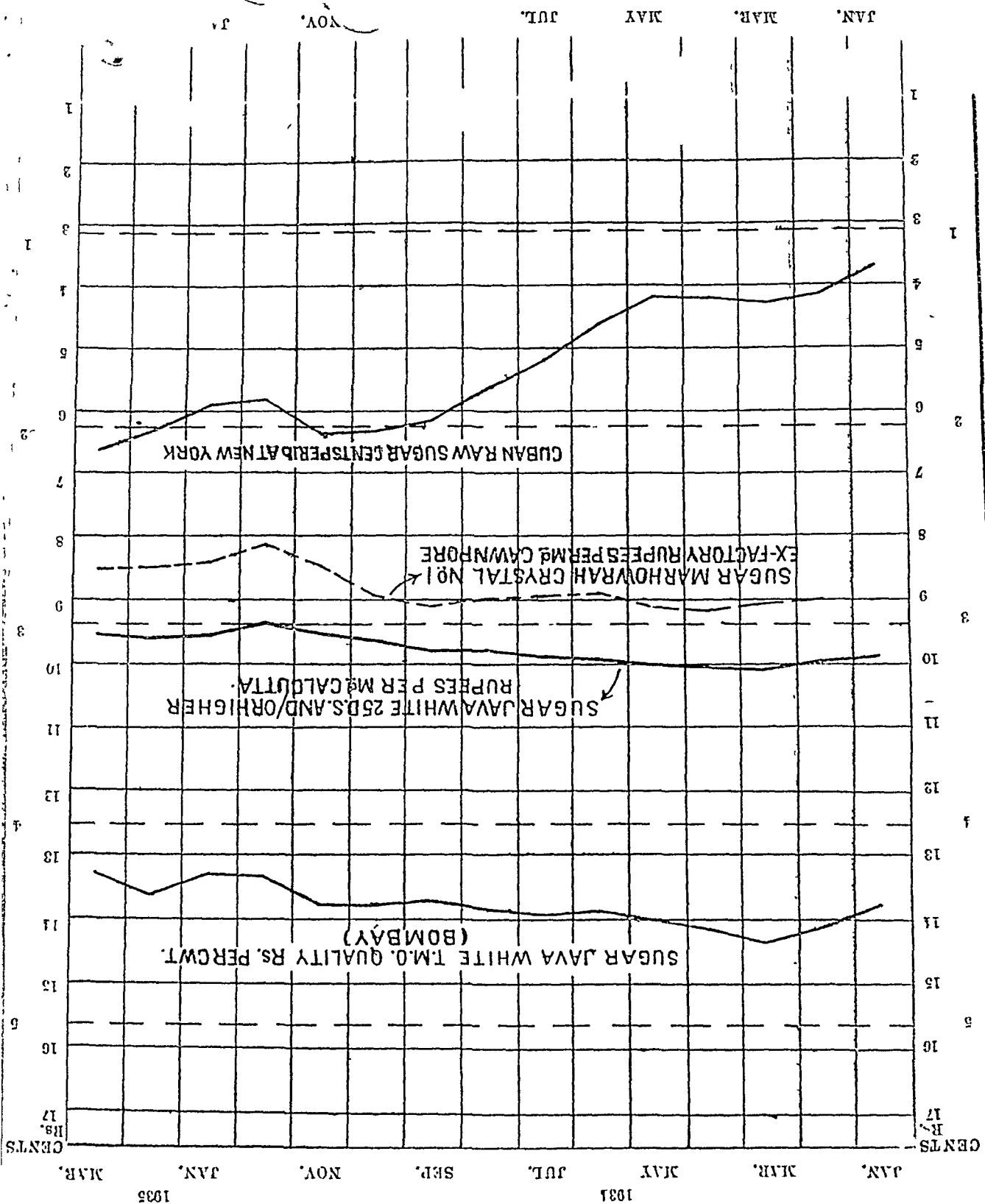
Note.—The figures relate to the period from November to October in the case of factories working with cane and from January to December in the case of those refining gur. The principal crushing period is from November to May.

It will be seen that the season 1933-34 witnessed a large increase in sugar production, the total quantity amounting to 515,000 tons as compared with 370,000 tons in the preceding season. During the 12 months ending March, 1935, the output (including that of Khandsari factories) amounted to 679,000 tons, this figure being compiled from returns furnished in connection with the Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934. It has been estimated by the Sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research that the average consumption in India of sugar, excluding gur, in the three years ending 1933-34 was 921,000 tons, and in 1933-34, the last year of the triennium, about 885,000 tons. As complete and comparable figures for stocks of sugar at the ports and upcountry centres are not obtainable, the estimates of consumption are necessarily approximate.

The price of sugar, Java, White granulated, T. M. O. quality, per cwt. ex-godown at Bombay, stood at R14-3 on the 6th April. In the succeeding month quotations fell below R14-0 and fluctuated within a margin of 3 as. till about the end of August. September saw a further decline and R13-9 was quoted on the 21st of the month. Limited stocks of Javas and good enquiry for outports were responsible for a slight appreciation in October and rates went up to R13-13 towards the close of the month but dropped to R13-11-6 at the end of November. There was little activity in Indian sugar during this period, but from December onwards Indian sugar began to come into the market in appreciable quantities and rates dropped to about R13-5 in December. January saw this level maintained, but owing to an improved demand from Kathiawar ports and reports of damage to the Indian crop, R13-12 per cwt. was registered on the 8th February. In the succeeding weeks, with the heavy arrivals of Indian sugar at lower rates and the poor demand from consuming centres, rates gradually dropped, the quotation on the 29th March being R13-4 per cwt.

The price of sugar, Java, White, 25 D. S. and/or higher, per maund, at Calcutta, which was R10-1 on the 6th April, dropped to R10-0 in the succeeding month and by a further 2 as. in June. In August was further depreciation to R9-12-6, but in September an improv

Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York, of sugar Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher at Calcutta, of sugar Java White T. M. O. quality (Bombay) and of sugar Marhowrah crystal No. 1 Ex-Factory (Cawnpore) from January, 1934, to March, 1935.





Sugar.

from China. Imports of beet sugar amounted to 27,000 tons, 16,000 tons being supplied by the United Kingdom, while the Netherlands, Poland and Belgium supplied 1,700 tons, 4,500 tons and 2,000 tons respectively. Imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces during 1934-35 were as follows:—

| | |
|--------|---|
| Bengal | 20,000 tons (23,000 tons) or 11 per cent. |
| Bombay | 58,000 " (74,000 ") or 34 |
| Sind | 34,000 " (34,000 ") or 19 |
| Madras | 47,000 " (44,000 ") or 26 |
| Burma | 17,000 " (19,000 ") or 10 |

The corresponding figures for the previous year are shown in brackets. Imports of molasses during the year were negligible and amounted only to 400 tons as compared with 2,400 tons in the preceding year and 32,000 tons in 1932-33. Re-exports of foreign sugar during the year amounted to 2,600 tons, while exports of Indian sugar were negligible, amounting only to 363 tons. Exports of molasses (1,200 tons) were very nearly the same as the shipments in 1933-34.

The area under sugar cane in 1934-35 was 3,471,000 acres as compared with 3,308,000 acres in 1933-34. The production in terms of *gur* (raw sugar) in 1934-35 was estimated at 5,085,000 tons, or 213,000 tons more than in the preceding year. The table below shows the average under improved varieties of sugarcane in 1932-33 and 1933-34. Figures for 1934-35 are not yet available.

Area under improved varieties of cane in different provinces.

| Provinces | | TOTAL | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1933-34 | 1932-33 | Acres | Acres |
| United Provinces | 1,289,337 | 1,187,778 | 1,187,778 |
| Bihar and Orissa | 361,300 | 236,000 | 236,000 |
| Bengal | 175,416 | 125,000 | 125,000 |
| Madras | 58,749 | 52,900 | 52,900 |
| Bombay | 9,872 | 6,400 | 6,400 |
| North-West Frontier Province | 43,000 | 38,000 | 38,000 |
| Assam | 9,089 | 8,800 | 8,800 |
| Central Provinces | 14,503 | 8,441 | 8,441 |
| Burma | 4,190 | 3,669 | 3,669 |
| | 2,139,116 | 1,845,788 | 1,845,788 |

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, imposed with effect from the 1st April, 1934, an excise duty of 10 as. per cwt. on *khandasari* and *RI-5-0* per cwt. on all other sugar except palmyra sugar, produced in factories. Prior to 1932-33 there were 31 cane factories in operation, while in 1932-33, 26 new factories were added. In the succeeding year, 65 factories were erected making a total of 122 cane factories out of which 112 are reported to have worked during 1933-34. In addition there were also 11 *gur* refineries in existence during 1933-34. The momentum slackened during 1934-35 which saw the construction of 19 cane factories and 2 *gur* re

Imports.

Chemicals (R2,92 lakhs).—Compared with 1933-34, there was an increase of R22 lakhs in the total value of chemicals imported in 1934-35 which were recorded at R2,92 lakhs.

Sodium compounds, which constituted 49 per cent of the total value of chemicals, showed an increase from 1,697,000 cwt. to 1,908,000 cwt. in quantity, and from R1,28 lakhs to R1,45 lakhs in value.

The important item in this group is sodium carbonate, which recorded an increase from 1,131,000 cwt. valued at R61 lakhs to 1,236,000 cwt. valued at R68 lakhs. The chief source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom. Imports of caustic soda advanced from 308,000 cwt. (R36 lakhs) to 378,000 cwt. (R42 lakhs), supplies being drawn mainly from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. An appreciable large quantity was, however, also received from Japan. Sodium sulphate, bi-chromate, cyanide, silicate, and borax showed increases but there was a decrease under sodium bicarbonate. The quantity of sodium sulphide imported declined in quantity by 300 cwt. but the value of the imports increased by R½ lakh.

The total imports of acids were returned at 36,000 cwt. valued at R10 lakhs as against 32,000 cwt. valued at R8 lakhs in the preceding year or an increase of 4,000 cwt. in quantity and R2 lakhs in value.

Imports of acetic and tartaric acids advanced from 4,000 and 1,200 cwt. to 5,100 and 2,200 cwt. respectively, while the quantity of nitric acid imported which remained almost stationary at 4,100 cwt., recorded a drop in value from R76,000 to R62,000. Imports of sulphuric and oxalic acids fell from 4,000 and 2,900 cwt. to 3,600 and 2,500 cwt. respectively. Imports of citric acid advanced from 1,800 cwt. (R89,000) to 2,600 cwt. (R1½ lakhs).

Imports of ammonia and salts thereof increased by 9,000 cwt. to 49,000 cwt. The imports of bleaching materials maintained the upward trend, being returned at 193,000 cwt. valued at R12 lakhs, as compared with 152,000 cwt. valued at R9 lakhs in 1933-34. In the case of alum, though there was further decline in quantity from 13,700 cwt. in the preceding year to 11,100 cwt. in 1934-35, the value recorded advanced to R1,07,000 as compared with R89,000 in 1933-34. Imports of aluminous sulphates recorded an increase from 25,500 cwt. to 27,300 cwt.

Consignments of sulphur fell off from 441,000 cwt. valued at R21 lakhs in 1933-34 to 404,000 cwt. valued at R17 lakhs in 1934-35. Japan sent 119,000 cwt. in 1934-35 as against 97,000 cwt. in the preceding year while supplies from Italy declined from 245,000 cwt. to 214,000 cwt. and those from Germany from 32,000 to 10,000 cwt. The quantity of glycerine imported was 1,000 cwt. less than in the preceding year and amounted to 11,000 cwt. but the value recorded remained constant at near about R1 lakhs. Imports of copper sulphate, magnesium compounds, potassium compounds and coperns showed decrease in quantity, while lead compounds and calcium carbide showed increases. There was an appreciable advance in the imports of zinc compounds in the year under review, consignments having aggregated 66,000 cwt. as against

Drugs and medicines.

37,000 cwt. in the preceding year. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals:—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

| | 1913-14
(pre-war
year) | 1914-19
(war
average) | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| United Kingdom | 74.7 | 70.4 | 57.2 | 54.0 | 54.8 | 51.6 | 55.2 | 55.9 |
| Germany | 12.4 | 0.7 | 15.7 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 14.9 | 12.7 | 13.4 |
| United States | 0.3 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Italy | 5.2 | 2.8 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 4.7 |
| Kenya Colony | .. | 0.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Norway | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Japan | 1.5 | 16.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 8.4 | 10.3 |
| Other countries | 5.4 | 3.1 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 15.7 | 10.2 | 8.2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |

The recovery of the United Kingdom's share and the further advance made by Japan are worthy of note. Both countries sent larger quantities of sodium compounds, especially caustic soda and sodium carbonate. Supplies of potassium compound and sulphur from Japan also increased. Germany's share in the trade also showed some improvement.

Drugs and medicines (Rs. 1,92 lakhs).—The imports under this head were valued at Rs. 1,92 lakhs which meant a decrease of 0.5 per cent on the imports of the preceding year (Rs. 1,93 lakhs). Imports of quinine salts decreased from 127,600 lbs. valued at Rs. 32 lakhs to 107,600 lbs. valued at Rs. 26 lakhs. The decrease in the value of the imports under this sub-head, however, was more than counter-balanced by an increase under proprietary and patent medicines from Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 39 lakhs. The United Kingdom had a better showing in the year under review, her supplies being valued at Rs. 20 lakhs as compared with Rs. 16 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from other sources also increased, Germany being credited with Rs. 7 lakhs, France with Rs. 4 lakhs and the United States of America with Rs. 6½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 6 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports of camphor rose from 1,786,000 lbs. to 2,019,000 lbs. in quantity, while the recorded value receded from Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs. German supplies amounted to 740,500 lbs. as compared with 563,000 lbs. in the preceding year, but the value remained almost the same at Rs. 7½ lakhs. There were no imports from Switzerland in the year under review. The share of Italy fell further from 186,000 lbs. to 179,000 lbs. Imports from Japan amounting to 1,072,000 lbs. were 38,000 lbs. in excess of the supplies from the same source in 1933-34, but the value receded from Rs. 13½ lakhs to a little over Rs. 12 lakhs in the year under review. Arrivals in 1934-35 also included 8,000 lbs. from the Straits Settlements and 15,800 from Java. The United Kingdom contributed only 1½ lakhs worth 900 lb imports of cod liver oil declined further from 116,000

Imports.

lbs The United Kingdom supplied 1,075 ounces of cocaine and Norway 6,635 ounces out of a total of 8,326 ounces 608 ounces of morphine was supplied by the United Kingdom out of a total of 827 ounces received, the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphine, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at £893,000 as against £880,000 in the preceding year.

Paper and pasteboard (£2,73 lakhs).—The imports of paper and pasteboard combined increased from 2,564,000 cwt valued at £2.63 lakhs in 1933-34 to 2,938,000 cwt valued at £2.73 lakhs in 1934-35. Paper, all kinds, accounted for 2,521,000 cwt as against 2,247,000 cwt in the preceding year and the improved demand was accompanied by a corresponding rise in value from £2.35 lakhs to £2.39 lakhs. Imports of printing paper declined to 761,000 cwt valued at £7.5 lakhs from 771,000 cwt valued at £8.4 lakhs in 1933-34. Newsprint paper decreased from 511,000 cwt to 508,000 cwt in quantity and from £4.6 lakhs to £4.0 lakhs in value. Other kinds of printing paper imported fell from 259,000 cwt valued at £3.8 lakhs to 253,000 cwt valued at £3.5 lakhs. Of the total imports of printing paper Norway supplied 308,000 cwt valued at £1.6 lakhs which was 11,000 cwt less than the consignments received from the same source in the preceding year. Austria further reduced her contribution from 147,000 cwt (£1.5 lakhs) to 136,000 cwt (£1.3 lakhs). The share of the United Kingdom fell from 46,000 cwt valued at £9 lakhs to 39,000 cwt valued at £8 lakhs. Consignments from Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium together aggregated 109,000 cwt, almost the same quantity as in the preceding year. There were increases in the supplies from Sweden and Finland, the imports from these sources amounting to 81,000 and 116,000 cwt respectively as compared with 74,000 and 101,000 cwt in 1933-34. Imports of writing paper and envelopes contracted from 151,000 cwt valued at £3.6 lakhs to 133,000 cwt valued at £3.3 lakhs. The shares of the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Japan fell from 35,000, 19,000, 15,000, 9,000 and 11,000 cwt to 33,000, 16,000, 12,000, 7,000 and 500 cwt respectively. On the other hand supplies from Germany increased from 6,000 cwt to 8,000 cwt. Imports of packing paper advanced from 250,000 cwt to 313,000 cwt in quantity and from £3.2 lakhs to £3.8 lakhs in value. Sweden, as usual, was the principal supplier imports from that country rising from 132,000 cwt valued at £1.6 lakhs to 175,000 cwt valued at £2.0 lakhs. Imports from Germany and the Netherlands together amounted to 30,000 cwt and those from the United Kingdom to 19,000 cwt as compared with 21,000 cwt and 11,000 cwt respectively in 1933-34. Norway which supplied 27,000 cwt in the preceding year cut down her consignments to 21,000 cwt. There was also a decrease in the supplies from Austria, her share amounting to 15,000 cwt as against 31,000 cwt in 1933-34, while Czechoslovakia improved her supplies from 13,000 cwt to 33,000 cwt.

Printing paper
declined to 761,000 cwt valued at £7.5 lakhs from 771,000 cwt valued at £8.4 lakhs in 1933-34. Newsprint paper decreased from 511,000 cwt to 508,000 cwt in quantity and from £4.6 lakhs to £4.0 lakhs in value. Other kinds of printing paper imported fell from 259,000 cwt valued at £3.8 lakhs to 253,000 cwt valued at £3.5 lakhs. Of the total imports of printing paper Norway supplied 308,000 cwt valued at £1.6 lakhs which was 11,000 cwt less than the consignments received from the same source in the preceding year. Austria further reduced her contribution from 147,000 cwt (£1.5 lakhs) to 136,000 cwt (£1.3 lakhs). The share of the United Kingdom fell from 46,000 cwt valued at £9 lakhs to 39,000 cwt valued at £8 lakhs. Consignments from Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium together aggregated 109,000 cwt, almost the same quantity as in the preceding year. There were increases in the supplies from Sweden and Finland, the imports from these sources amounting to 81,000 and 116,000 cwt respectively as compared with 74,000 and 101,000 cwt in 1933-34. Imports of writing paper and envelopes contracted from 151,000 cwt valued at £3.6 lakhs to 133,000 cwt valued at £3.3 lakhs. The shares of the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Japan fell from 35,000, 19,000, 15,000, 9,000 and 11,000 cwt to 33,000, 16,000, 12,000, 7,000 and 500 cwt respectively. On the other hand supplies from Germany increased from 6,000 cwt to 8,000 cwt. Imports of packing paper advanced from 250,000 cwt to 313,000 cwt in quantity and from £3.2 lakhs to £3.8 lakhs in value. Sweden, as usual, was the principal supplier imports from that country rising from 132,000 cwt valued at £1.6 lakhs to 175,000 cwt valued at £2.0 lakhs. Imports from Germany and the Netherlands together amounted to 30,000 cwt and those from the United Kingdom to 19,000 cwt as compared with 21,000 cwt and 11,000 cwt respectively in 1933-34. Norway which supplied 27,000 cwt in the preceding year cut down her consignments to 21,000 cwt. There was also a decrease in the supplies from Austria, her share amounting to 15,000 cwt as against 31,000 cwt in 1933-34, while Czechoslovakia improved her supplies from 13,000 cwt to 33,000 cwt.

Writing paper

Imports of old newspapers advanced from 917,000 cwt in 1933-34 to 1,159,000 cwt in 1934-35. The United Kingdom supplied 1,071,000 cwt as against 851,000 cwt in 1933-34. Supplies from the United States of America fell from 91,000 cwt, 911 newspapers, etc.

Paper and pasteboard.

to 89,000 cwt. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the trade rose from 90 to 92, while that of the United States of America receded from 10 to 8.

Imports of paper manufactures rose from 31,000 cwt. valued at R13 lakhs to 47,000 cwt. valued at R18 lakhs. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal supplier, consignments from that source aggregating in value R10 lakhs. Imports of paste-board, millboard and cardboard of all kinds advanced from 317,000 cwt. valued at R28 lakhs to 417,000 cwt. valued at R33 lakhs. Of these straw-board accounted for 264,000 cwt. valued at R12 lakhs.

The following table shows the percentage share of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pasteboard imported into British India:—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

| | 1913-14
(pre-war
year) | 1929-30 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| United Kingdom | 56.2 | 32.8 | 30.2 | 27.8 | 33.7 | 34.6 |
| Norway | 5.1 | 14.2 | 10.3 | 14.2 | 16.2 | 11.5 |
| United States of America | 0.8 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Sweden | 3.2 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 14.5 | 12.7 | 13.2 |
| Netherlands | 2.5 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Japan | 1.0 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 3.9 |
| Germany | 17.3 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 9.6 |
| Austria | 8.8 | 9.1 | 14.3 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 7.8 |
| Other countries | 5.6 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 12.8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |

The improvement in the relative shares of the United Kingdom and Sweden is noteworthy. Germany also improved her position relatively to 1933-34 but the share of Norway receded from 15.2 to 11.5 per cent. The shares of Austria and Japan further declined in the year under review.

In 1934 there were altogether ten paper mills in India, viz., four in Bengal, three in Bombay and one each in the United Provinces, Madras and Travancore. Two mills, one in Bombay and the other in Madras remained closed throughout the year and the aggregate production of the Indian paper mills amounted to 892,000 cwt. in 1934-35 as compared with 873,000 cwt. in 1933-34 and 804,000 cwt. in 1932-33. Imports of wood pulp, mostly for the use of Indian paper mills amounted in 1934-35 to 19,500 tons valued at R26 lakhs as compared with 19,300 tons valued at R27 lakhs in 1933-34. Norway and Sweden together accounted for 12,800 tons as against 15,800 tons in 1933-34, the remainder coming chiefly from the United States of America, Finland and Germany, their respective shares being 4,500 tons, 1,400 + and 350 +

Pulp of wood.

In the case of whisky, the most important item, the imports were, as usual, mainly from the United Kingdom, which also supplied the bulk of the spirit imported. The Netherlands also shed to some extent in the imports of gin. In the case of brandy, imports were almost entirely from France, except for small quantities received from the United Kingdom and Germany. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of spirit rose from 193,000 gallons valued at 189 lakhs to 503,000 gallons valued at 192 lakhs in 1931-32. Supplies from France also showed a concurrent improvement from 128,000 gallons to 134,000 gallons in quantity and from 121 lakhs to 124 lakhs in value. Imports from Java consisting of denatured spirit amounted only to 11,000 gallons valued at 15 lakhs against 521,000 gallons valued at 17 lakhs in 1933-34. The receipts from the United States of America showed an

| 1933-34 | | 1931-32 | |
|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| Gallons | Rs (lakhs) | Gallons | Rs (lakhs) |
| 118,000 | 18 | 123,400 | 19 |
| 80,000 | 8 | 92,700 | 8 |
| 1,700 | .. | 2,200 | 3 |
| 9,500 | 2 | 11,090 | 36 |
| 335,700 | 66 | 335,900 | 56 |
| 110,500 | 34 | 119,300 | 20 |
| 6,900 | 7 | 7,100 | 5 |
| 517,600 | 7 | 117,400 | 11 |
| 22,200 | 6 | 24,000 | 8 |

Liquors (Rs. 2,36 lakhs).—The total imports were returned at 4.9 million gallons valued at Rs. 2,36 lakhs as against 4.8 million gallons valued at Rs. 27 lakhs in 1933-34. Small increases in quantity were noticeable under most of the heads comprised under this head, the exceptions being stout and porter and denatured spirit. As in the preceding year, the largest share in the imports went to Bombay which received 1.6 million gallons valued at Rs. 74 lakhs, Bengal came next with 1.2 million gallons valued at Rs. 67 lakhs. Imports into other provinces were comparatively small, those into Madras being valued at Rs. 26 lakhs, and into Sind and Burma at Rs. 42 lakhs and Rs. 26 lakhs respectively. Of the total quantity of liquors imported, ale, beer and porter accounted for 73 per cent, spirit for 23 per cent and wines for 4 per cent, as compared with 71.25, and 4 per cent respectively in 1933-34. The imports of ale, beer and porter increased from 3,456,000 gallon. Ale and beer in bulk amounting to 993,000 in 1933-34. Ale and beer in bottles amounted with 2,390,000 gallons imported in the preceding year. Supplies were, as usual, drawn mainly from the United Kingdom, which accounted for 98 per cent of the imports in bulk. Of the imports in bottles, 47 per cent came from the United Kingdom the rest coming mainly from Japan (20 per cent), Germany and the Netherlands (15 and 16 per cent respectively). Imports of stout and porter amounted to 113,000 gallons, and consisted mainly of consignments from the United Kingdom. Imports of spirit, all sorts, amounted to 1,129,000 gallons valued at Rs. 1,14 lakhs as compared with 1,213,000 gallons valued at Rs. 139 lakhs in 1933-34. The imports of the different kinds of spirits are detailed below —

Salt.

increase from 45,000 gallons to 46,000 gallons in quantity but in value there was a decline from £14 lakhs to a little over £13 lakhs in the year under review. Supplies from Germany rose slightly from 12,000 gallons to 14,000 gallons. Under wines the imports recorded an increase from 177,000 gallons valued at £19 lakhs to 178,000 gallons worth £20 lakhs. As usual, the supplies came largely from France (55,000 gallons valued at £7½ lakhs), the United Kingdom (50,000 gallons valued at £6½ lakhs), Spain (23,000 gallons valued at £2 lakhs) and Italy (22,000 gallons valued at £1½ lakhs).

Salt (£52 lakhs).—As compared with 1933-34 there was an increase of 1 per cent in quantity and of 4 per cent in value in the imports of foreign salt. The total supplies received in 1934-35 were returned at 378,000 tons valued at £52 lakhs as against 373,000 tons valued at £50 lakhs in 1933-34. The bulk of the supplies was received, as usual, from Aden, including Dependencies, consignments from that source amounting to 295,000 tons, or 78 per cent of the total imports in 1934-35, as compared with 289,000 tons in the preceding year. Germany also showed a little improvement in her share, imports from that country having increased from 56,000 tons to 60,000 tons. Supplies from Egypt rose from 11,000 tons to 13,000 tons in 1934-35. Receipts from the United Kingdom were 527 tons the same as in 1933-34. On the other hand Italian East Africa which had supplied 13,000 tons in 1933-34 supplied only 8,000 tons in the year under review. Spain which had sent 2,000 tons in 1933-34 disappeared altogether from the market. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade:—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

| | 1913-14 | (pre-war year) | 1929-30 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| Aden and Dependencies | Per cent 19.1 | Per cent 36.0 | Per cent 69.5 | Per cent 52.4 | Per cent 77.5 | Per cent 78.0 | |
| Egypt | 13.9 | 16.3 | 3.4 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 3.4 | |
| United Kingdom | 22.5 | 12.8 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| Spain | 15.0 | 10.8 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 0.6 | .. | |
| Germany | 8.8 | 9.8 | 5.7 | 10.5 | 15.1 | 16.0 | |
| Italian East Africa | 8.1 | 10.6 | 14.5 | 19.0 | 3.3 | 2.1 | |
| Other countries | 12.6 | 3.6 | .. | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS) | 607,300 | 643,850 | 451,080 | 544,124 | 372,703 | 377,558 | |

Bengal and Burma, which are the principal consumers of foreign salt, imported 320,000 tons (85 per cent) and 57,000 tons (15 per cent) as compared with 333,000 tons (89 per cent) and 39,000 tons (10 per cent) respectively in 1933-34. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Calcutta in 1933-34 amounted to 214,500 tons as compared with 122,900 tons in 1933-34. The following table shows the prices at

In the year under review there was a further improvement in the recorded value of the imports of instruments and apparatus, which rose to £1,73 lakhs as compared with £1,02 lakhs in 1933-34. Electrical instruments and apparatus were responsible for an increase of £50 lakhs, imports being valued at £2,81 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom, the principal source of supply, further advanced her share from £1,31 lakhs to £1,62 lakhs. The shares of Germany, the United States of America and Japan increased from £25 lakhs, £21 lakhs and £15 lakhs to £32 lakhs, £31 lakhs and £17 lakhs respectively. The value of the imports from the Netherlands and Italy advanced by £2 lakhs each to £13 and £6 lakhs respectively. Imports from Belgium, however, declined from £3 lakhs to

| 1913 14
(pre war
year) | 1931 32 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| 11
66
76
1,07
1,95
1,73
1,41
1,82 | 46
64
2,70
1,10
2,52
3,26
2,13
6,38 | 14
41
84
45
1,22
2,08
2,68
3,19 | 10
29
97
84
1,12
1,72
2,50
3,55 | 12
24
62
50
1,33
1,55
3,03
4,73 |
| Rs (lakhs) | Rs (lakhs) | Rs (lakhs) | Rs (lakhs) | Rs (lakhs) |
| Instruments, apparatus, etc
Dyeing and tanning substances
Spices
Glass and glassware
Precious stones and pearls, unset
Tobacco
Cement
Coal and coke | | | | |

The above figures are exclusive of duty. In considering them it should be remembered that Liverpool and Rashatun Salt were liable to an additional duty of 2½ annas per maund (Rs 15-10 0 per 100 maunds) which was not applicable to Aden or Bombay Salt.

Other articles.—The table below shows the important items comprised in this group—

| INDIAN | | IMPORTED | | 1934— | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Bombay (ex Golah) | Aden
Fine
(ex ship) | Rashtun
Fine
(ex-Golah) | Liverpool
(ex Golah) | | |
| H | H | H | H | | |
| 53 | 49 | 42 | 55 | • | April • |
| 53 | • | • | 55 | • | May • |
| 50 | 45 | 42 | 55 | • | June • |
| 48 | 42 | 40 | 55 | • | July • |
| 45 | 48—50 | • | 55 | • | August • |
| 42—43 | 50 | • | 55 | • | September • |
| 42 | 60 | • | 55 | • | October • |
| • | • | • | 55 | • | November • |
| | | | 55 | • | December • |
| | | | 55 | • | 1935— |
| | | | 55 | • | January |
| | | | 55 | • | February |
| | | | 55 | • | March |

Imports.

Liverpool, Rashafun (Italian East Africa), Aden and Indian sale at the end of each month during 1934-35.—

Other articles. The following table shows the value of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the past three years :—

| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Electric fans and parts thereof | 22 | 20 | 25 |
| " wires and cables | 59 | 63 | 87 |
| Telegraph and telephone instruments | 5 | 13 | 15 |
| Electric lamps and parts thereof | 55 | 50 | 59 |
| Batteries | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Carbons, electric | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Accumulators | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Electric lighting accessories and fittings, includ- | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| ing switches. | 10 | 8 | 12 |
| Meters | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone) | 45 | 39 | 43 |
| Unenumerated | | | |
| TOTAL | 2,34 | 2,31 | 2,81 |
| | Rs (laks) | Rs (laks) | Rs (laks) |

Imports of optical instruments in the year under review stood at the 1933-34 level of Rs 18 laks. Imports of raw films (i.e., those on which no pictures have been impressed) showed a notable increase and totalled 60.1 million feet (Rs 21 laks) as compared with 36.9 million feet (Rs 15 laks) in 1933-34 and 25.6 million feet (Rs 11 laks) in 1932-33. These figures bear witness to the development of the film industry in India. Nine million feet length of exposed films valued at Rs 25 laks were imported in 1934-35 as compared with 10.8 million feet valued at Rs 28 laks in 1933-34. The imports of photographic appliances advanced in value from Rs 29 laks to Rs 32 laks. Imports of surgical instruments showed an increase of Rs 1 lakh to Rs 14 laks. Imports of wireless apparatus were valued at Rs 16 laks as against Rs 11 laks in 1933-34, supplies from the United States of America advancing from Rs 2 laks to Rs 3 laks, while the share of the United Kingdom fell from Rs 6 laks to Rs 5 laks. The value of scientific instruments imported increased by Rs 2 laks to Rs 16 laks.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in instruments and apparatus in 1934-35 was Rs 2.47 laks as compared with Rs 2.06 laks in 1933-34 and her percentage share correspondingly improved from 51 to 52. Imports from the United States of America increased from Rs 57 laks to Rs 73 laks with an increase in her percentage share from 14 to 15. The value of German supplies increased from Rs 56 laks to Rs 68 laks, representing in both 1933-34 and 1934-35, 14 per cent of the total imports.

There was a notable expansion in the imports of dyeing and tanning substances the value of which was recorded at Rs 3.08 laks as compared with Rs 2.46 laks in the preceding year. Coal-tar dyes accounted for Rs 2.74 laks, the total quantity imported being over 19 million lbs. Imports of alizarine dyes rose in 1933-34, in 1933-34.

Imports.

lbs to 36 million lbs and of other coal tar dyes from 11.3 million lbs to 15.7 million lbs. The bulk of the imports of coal tar dyes was from Germany which sent 13.4 million lbs as against 8.8 million lbs in the preceding year. Imports of coal tar dyes from the United Kingdom amounted to 2 million lbs, or about 33,000 lbs more than in the preceding year. Switzerland's share increased from 563,000 lbs, to 654,000 lbs. The share of the United States of America was a little over 1 million lbs, almost the same quantity as she sent in the previous year. Japan sent a little over 1 million lbs worth £10 lakhs. The following table shows the details of the imports of coal tar dyes during the past three years —

| Imports of Alizarine Dyes— | | Imports of other Coal-tar Dyes— | | Total | | Quantity in thousands of lbs | | Value in lakhs of rupees | |
|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|-------|------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | 636 | 734 | 726 | 4 | 7 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Germany | 1,728 | 1,680 | 2,742 | 13 | 12 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| United States | 3 | 21 | 21 | . | . | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Switzerland | 34 | 54 | 6 | .. | .. | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Czechoslovakia | 4 | 107 | 130 | 1 | 1 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Other countries | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Total | 2,302 | 2,578 | 3,626 | 18 | 20 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| From United Kingdom | 1,663 | 1,725 | 1,607 | 23 | 23 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| U S S R | . | 33 | 570 | .. | .. | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Germany | 6,831 | 7,098 | 10,602 | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Japan | 166 | 1,000 | 1,191 | 3 | 10 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| United States | 697 | 1,060 | 1,003 | 8 | 11 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Italy | 161 | 161 | 171 | 8 | 3 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Belgium | 49 | 79 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| France | 235 | 96 | 140 | 10 | 2 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Netherlands | 60 | 17 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Switzerland | 676 | 609 | 618 | 17 | 16 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Other countries | 3 | 7 | 0 | . | .. | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |
| Total | 10,652 | 11,314 | 12,730 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | |

Larger imports of betelnuts were responsible for a further considerable increase in the total quantity of spices imported, which amounted to 1,574,000 cwt. as against 1,365,000 cwt. in 1933-34. The value, however, recorded a nominal decrease of £115,000 and amounted to R1,55 lakhs. Betelnuts showed an increase in quantity from 1,194,000 cwt. to 1,228,000 cwt. with a decrease in value from R1,5 lakhs to R1,02 lakhs. The shipments from the Straits Settlements amounted to 1,131,000 cwt., and those from Ceylon to 75,000 cwt., as compared with 1,071,000 and 87,000 cwt., respectively in 1933-34. Imports of pepper fell away from 12,000 cwt. to 6,000 cwt. in quantity and from R35 lakhs to R13 lakhs in value, the Straits Settlements contributing 3,000 cwt. (R1 lakh). The imports of cloves advanced from 77,000 cwt. to 84,000 cwt. in quantity but the value recorded a decrease from R31 lakhs to R31 lakhs in the year under review. Of the total imports of cloves, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, together supplied 75,000 cwt. as against 70,000 cwt. in 1933-34.

The total value of the imports of glass and glassware amounted to R1,33 lakhs as compared with R1,22 lakhs in 1933-34. It is interesting to note that the most important article from under this head relates to an article of wear, viz., bangles, the demand for which, owing to the necessity for replacements, is likely to be sustained so long as habits and fashions do not change. Almost all important descriptions of glassware imported during the year under review recorded increases. Japan retained the predominant position in the trade, the value of her supplies advancing to R61 lakhs from R57 lakhs in 1933-34, Belgium and the United Kingdom improved their shares from R11 lakhs each in the preceding year to R13 and R12 lakhs respectively in the year under review. Czechoslovakia's share fell from R20 lakhs to R19 lakhs, while Germany's share rose by R1 lakh to R14 lakhs. Another noticeable feature share at R2 lakhs while Italy increased her slightly from R1 lakhs in the preceding year to R3 lakhs in the year under review. Turning to the miscellaneous descriptions of glassware imported, glass bangles showed an increase to R27 lakhs to R31 lakhs. The value of beads and glass paper ornaments remained almost unchanged at R13 lakhs although the quantity exported to away from 21,600 cwt. to 20,500 cwt. The principal sources of supply to both these classes of articles, were, as before, Czechoslovakia and Japan, the shares of the two countries being R20 lakhs and R13 lakhs respectively. Imports of soda water bottles, chiefly from Germany amounted to 2,12,500 gross (R13 lakhs) as against 1,97,000 gross (R14 lakhs) in 1933-34. Bottles of other descriptions imported 18,000 gross (R1 lakh) in 1933-34. Imports of glass chess and glass ornaments to the value of 1,07 lakhs were compared with 1,07 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of glass chess and glass ornaments to the value of 1,07 lakhs were compared with 1,07 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of glass chess and glass ornaments to the value of 1,07 lakhs were compared with 1,07 lakhs in 1933-34.

Glass and glassware
(R1,33 lakhs).

is likely to be sustained so long as habits and fashions do not change. Almost all important descriptions of glassware imported during the year under review recorded increases. Japan retained the predominant position in the trade, the value of her supplies advancing to R61 lakhs from R57 lakhs in 1933-34, Belgium and the United Kingdom improved their shares from R11 lakhs each in the preceding year to R13 and R12 lakhs respectively in the year under review. Czechoslovakia's share fell from R20 lakhs to R19 lakhs, while Germany's share rose by R1 lakh to R14 lakhs. Another noticeable feature share at R2 lakhs while Italy increased her slightly from R1 lakhs in the preceding year to R3 lakhs in the year under review. Turning to the miscellaneous descriptions of glassware imported, glass bangles showed an increase to R27 lakhs to R31 lakhs. The value of beads and glass paper ornaments remained almost unchanged at R13 lakhs although the quantity exported to away from 21,600 cwt. to 20,500 cwt. The principal sources of supply to both these classes of articles, were, as before, Czechoslovakia and Japan, the shares of the two countries being R20 lakhs and R13 lakhs respectively. Imports of soda water bottles, chiefly from Germany amounted to 2,12,500 gross (R13 lakhs) as against 1,97,000 gross (R14 lakhs) in 1933-34. Bottles of other descriptions imported 18,000 gross (R1 lakh) in 1933-34. Imports of glass chess and glass ornaments to the value of 1,07 lakhs were compared with 1,07 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of glass chess and glass ornaments to the value of 1,07 lakhs were compared with 1,07 lakhs in 1933-34.

Imports

The trade in precious stones and pearls further fell off from H75 lakhs in 1933 34 to H50 lakhs in 1934 35. This decrease was due as before to smaller receipts of diamonds which accounted for H37 lakhs as compared with H59 lakhs in 1933 34. Imports of pearls, unset, also decreased from H14 lakhs to H11 lakhs. The imports of other kinds of precious stones, however, stood almost at the same level at H2½ lakhs as in 1933 34. Belgium, as usual, constituted the principal source of supply of precious stones, but her contribution was reduced further from H55 lakhs to H34 lakhs. Supplies from the Netherlands which had fallen to a negligible level in 1933 34 rose to about H1½ lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom which had H2 lakhs to her credit in each of the three preceding years was able to maintain the same level in 1934 35. But the value of the consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mainly of pearls, decreased to a little over H4 lakhs from H6½ lakhs and of that from Arabia to H6 lakhs from H7 lakhs in 1933 34.

Precious stones and pearls (H50 lakhs)

Under the import duties in force up to the end of 1933 34, cigarettes paid a proportionately higher duty than raw tobacco and, in consequence, there was a diversion to India of the manufacture of many popular brands of cigarettes which used to be imported from abroad. The Indian Finance Act, 1934, revised the rate of duty on cigarettes and increased the duty on raw tobacco. In effect, the revision adversely affected the cheaper varieties of cigarettes.

Tobacco

some additional of Indian grown tobacco the shelter of the ordinary revenue duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Imports of cigarettes had dropped steadily from 5.3 million lbs in 1929 30 to 593,000 lbs in 1933 34. In the year under review no very marked stimulation of the imports was in evidence, though the revised tariff took away some of the advantages which manufacturers in India of cigarettes made of foreign co were enjoying and the receipts amounted to 611,400 lbs or 21,400 lbs more than in 1933 34. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, which had amounted to 5.1 million lbs in 1932 33 and 4.2 million lbs in 1933 34 dropped, however, to about 3 million lbs in the year under review. The production of the Virginia type of cigarette tobacco in India is increasing. The number of flue curing barns in operation now exceeds 2,000. The United Kingdom, as usual, supplied the bulk of the cigarettes imported into India in 1934 35, her supplies totalling 556,600 lbs valued at H21 lakhs as compared with 475,000 lbs valued at H16½ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from China amounted to about 26,000 lbs and from the United States to 14,000 lbs as compared with 23,000 lbs and 13,000 lbs respectively in 1933 34. Egyptian supplies increased from 3,000 lbs to 1,200 lbs. Consignments from Japan dropped to 6,000 lbs from 71,000 lbs in the preceding year, while receipts from Aden and Dependencies increased from 2,000 lbs to nearly 5,000 lbs. Imports of raw tobacco were derived principally from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and shynents from these sources in 1934 35 being 1.8 and 1.1 million lbs as compared with 2.1 and 2 million lbs respectively in the preceding year. The Netherlands sent about 40,000 lbs or 10,000 lbs less than in 1933 34.

Imports from Canada during the year under review amounted to 27,000 lbs. as against 6,000 lbs. in 1933-34. Supplies from Belgium fell off from 9,000 lbs. to 5,000 lbs.

Imports of tobacco for pipes and cigarettes increased from 50,000 lbs. in the preceding year to about 62,000 lbs. in the year under review. Supplies were mostly derived from the United Kingdom which sent 47,000 lbs. as against 38,000 lbs. in 1933-34. The United States of America sent 5,500 lbs. and Australia 8,850 lbs. as compared with 4,500 lbs. and 8,200 lbs. respectively in the preceding year. Imports of cigars fell off from 1.2 millions, or 17,000 lbs., to 726,000 or 11,600 lbs.

The total imports of tobacco during 1934-35 were valued at R62 lakhs as compared with R72 lakhs in 1933-34. While there was an increase of R3 lakhs in the value of cigarettes imported, the imports of raw tobacco showed a fall of R1½ lakhs.

Imports of cement advanced a little from 66,000 tons to 67,000 tons in quantity and from R22 lakhs to R24 lakhs in value. The Madras Presidency, as usual, was the principal consuming market and her requirements increased from 23,700 tons to 26,100 tons. Burma also increased her demand from 16,400 tons to 18,100 tons. The bulk of the consignments came from the United Kingdom, supplies from which source amounted to 46,000 tons (R18 lakhs) as against 32,000 tons (R14 lakhs) in 1933-34. Imports from Japan were further reduced to 18,000 tons valued at R4 lakhs as compared with 27,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs in 1933-34. Among other countries Denmark, Jugo-Slavia and Germany also sent lesser quantities. The following table gives the details for the past three years:—

| QUANTITY. | | | VALUE. | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Tons | Tons | Tons | R (lakhs) | R (lakhs) | R (lakhs) |
| 34,300 | 32,100 | 45,900 | 17 | 14 | 18 |
| 800 | 200 | 100 | .. | .. | .. |
| 200 | 100 | 200 | .. | .. | .. |
| 100 | 200 | 200 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4,700 | 3,900 | 2,400 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1,800 | 800 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 39,300 | 27,500 | 18,000 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| 1,400 | 1,200 | 500 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | | 29 | 22 | 24 |

The total production of portland cement in India amounted to 764,000 tons in 1934-35 as compared with 643,000 tons in 1933-34 and 593,000 tons in 1932-33.

Imports of foreign coal increased in quantity from 56,000 tons in 1933-34 to 57,000 tons in 1934-35, but the value remained almost stationary at R9 lakhs. Bombay and Sind enlarged their indents from 14,000 tons and 26,000 tons to 20,000 tons

As will be seen from the above table the imports from the United Kingdom showed some recovery while those from the Union of South Africa (mainly Natal) suffered in competition. It is also to be noted that Australia which had 6,000 tons to her credit in the preceding year sent only 4,000 tons in the year under review. There was a marked increase in the supplies from Japan.

| | 1929-30 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| United Kingdom | 19,000
Tons | 24,000
Tons | 16,000
Tons | 10,000
Tons | 12,000
Tons |
| Union of South Africa
(mainly Natal). | 197,000 | 23,000 | 14,000 | 36,000 | 32,000 |
| Japan | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 300 | 2,000 |
| Australia | 2,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 4,000 |

during 1929-30 and in the last four years:—

review. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal and 4,000 tons to 7,000 tons and 1,000 tons respectively in the year under

Imports.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

| Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1934-35 | 1934-35 | 1933-34 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 23.15 | 31,90.31 | 26,07.70 | 20,60.95 | 24,78.19 | 16,72.65 |
| 1.75 | 3,61.60 | 3,72.93 | 3,29.11 | 4,91.64 | 3,41.64 |
| 7.10 | 10,67.11 | 10,03.37 | 9,73.03 | 11,18.81 | 13,88.47 |
| 13.32 | 21,14.83 | 21,37.40 | 21,71.18 | 21,02.12 | 21,80.41 |
| 7.83 | 11,84.40 | 11,74.70 | 10,07.09 | 20,37.18 | 22,66.93 |
| 3.01 | 5,01.27 | 5,18.70 | 4,63.18 | 6,47.10 | 7,04.01 |
| 6.97 | 10,84.10 | 13,00.15 | 11,30.08 | 11,63.63 | 17,00.18 |
| 3.03 | 5,47.88 | 6,83.98 | 1,70.13 | 6,32.30 | 0,39.11 |
| 2.18 | 3,20.00 | 2,10.11 | 1,34.24 | 1,84.91 | 3,13.71 |
| 2.07 | 3,13.07 | 4,28.33 | 3,70.87 | 3,65.71 | 3,23.25 |
| 1.45 | 2,10.27 | 2,22.19 | 1,77.73 | 3,36.73 | 2,03.05 |
| 1.30 | 1,96.99 | 1,64.72 | 1,00.51 | 2,00.68 | 2,03.05 |
| 1.27 | 1,91.93 | 2,38.01 | 3,01.88 | 2,31.71 | 2,81.83 |
| 7.73 | 1,10.27 | 84.41 | 30.18 | 78.17 | 1,40.17 |
| 7.73 | 1,07.78 | 99.90 | 69.63 | 50.82 | 70.75 |
| 7.73 | 94.80 | 77.11 | 77.11 | 85.13 | 1,03.65 |
| 7.73 | 81.90 | 60.31 | 60.31 | 76.63 | 84.60 |
| 7.73 | 79.86 | 72.30 | 72.30 | 76.11 | 1,27.10 |
| 7.73 | 77.31 | 46.61 | 70.20 | 76.11 | 76.70 |
| 7.73 | 73.71 | 1,02.16 | 1,03.81 | 91.50 | 1,01.80 |
| 7.73 | 71.61 | 78.00 | 76.13 | 84.91 | 1,08.23 |
| 7.73 | 69.07 | 14.74 | 31.62 | 39.30 | 67.60 |
| 7.73 | 65.43 | 31.18 | 8.78 | 44.63 | 1,20.76 |
| 7.73 | 53.30 | 67.21 | 63.70 | 67.21 | 47.21 |
| 7.73 | 44.25 | 44.27 | 43.71 | 62.24 | 63.33 |
| 7.73 | 39.03 | 36.00 | 32.16 | 20.00 | 39.30 |
| 7.73 | 31.90 | 24.38 | 34.83 | 45.11 | 71.25 |
| 7.73 | 25.39 | 25.39 | 32.39 | 32.39 | 1,22.65 |
| 7.73 | 20.33 | 20.33 | 20.33 | 20.33 | 19.36 |
| 7.73 | 19.05 | 19.05 | 19.05 | 19.05 | 19.05 |
| 7.73 | 20.02 | 20.02 | 20.02 | 20.02 | 20.02 |
| 7.73 | 19.08 | 19.08 | 19.08 | 19.08 | 19.08 |
| 7.73 | 25.61 | 25.61 | 25.61 | 25.61 | 25.61 |
| 7.73 | 27.32 | 27.32 | 27.32 | 27.32 | 27.32 |
| 7.73 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| 7.73 | 16.12 | 16.12 | 16.12 | 16.12 | 16.12 |
| 7.73 | 10.30 | 10.30 | 10.30 | 10.30 | 10.30 |
| 7.73 | 10.15 | 10.15 | 10.15 | 10.15 | 10.15 |
| 7.73 | 1,22.07 | 1,22.07 | 1,22.07 | 1,22.07 | 1,22.07 |
| 7.73 | 6.40 | 6.40 | 6.40 | 6.40 | 6.40 |
| 7.73 | 10.06 | 10.06 | 10.06 | 10.06 | 10.06 |
| 7.73 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 |
| 7.73 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 2.61 |
| 7.73 | 3.33 | 3.33 | 3.33 | 3.33 | 3.33 |
| 7.73 | 3,02.67 | 3,02.67 | 3,02.67 | 3,02.67 | 3,02.67 |

Cotton, raw and waste
Cotton manufactures
Jute, raw
Jute manufactures
Tea
Grain, pulse and flour
Seed
Leather
Hides and skins, raw
Wool, raw and manufactures
Oilseeds
Fats and vegetable
Tobacco
Coffee
Soybean and oilseeds
Rubber, raw
Oils
Fish (excluding canned fish)
Hemp, raw
Hemp for manufacturing purposes
Manures
Coal and coke
Iron, raw and human stores
Drugs and medicines
Fishes
Ropes for brushes and brooms
Salted, living
Animals
Apparel
Building and engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood
Cordage and rope
Opium
Candles
Silk, raw and manufactures
Horns, tips, etc.
Sugar
Tallow, stearine and wax
All other articles

Cotton (R34.50 lakhs). *—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1934-35 was estimated at 4,807,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 5,068,000 bales, the revised estimate of the preceding year. The American crop of 1934 was estimated at 9,636,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (equivalent to 12,045,000 bales of 400 lbs. each), as against 13,047,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (16,309,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) in 1933, while the production of Egyptian cotton for the season was estimated at 1,871,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 2,123,000 bales in 1933-34.

*Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, for assistance in connection with these paragraphs.

The situation above described was reflected in the price of American baling at Liverpool. There was on the whole an easy tendency in April, the price on the 27th being 58d, per lb. From May onward the upward tendency began and 68d was posted on the 29th June. July saw a higher level and

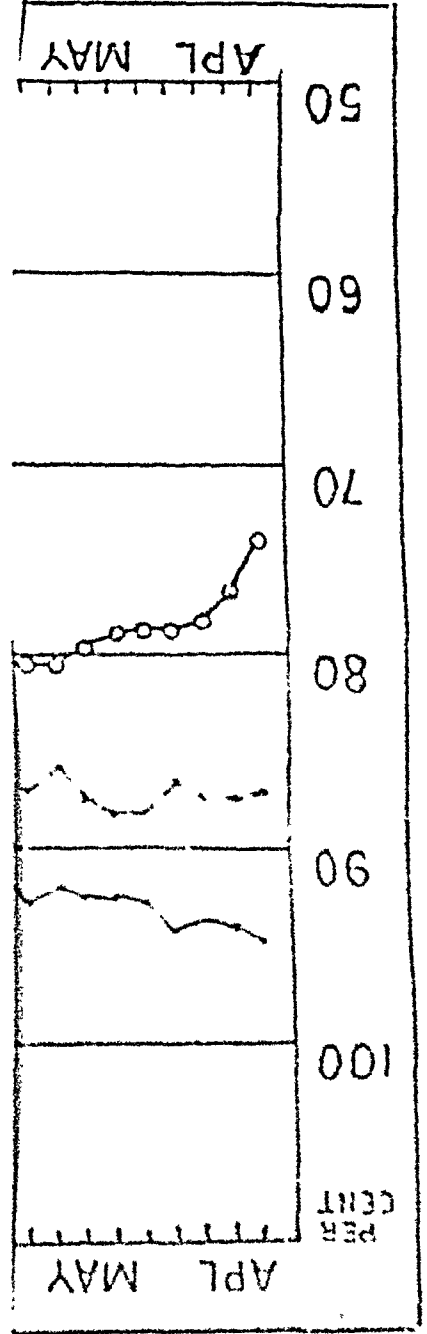
The dominating influence on cotton prices in the year under review was the American programme for restriction of the crop. While during the first half of the cotton season 1933-34, financial conditions in the United States of America had overshadowed the supply position, it was the question of the future probable output that influenced American prices from the second half of the season. When the year under review opened the chief question of interest for American cotton was the acreage for 1934. The Government's objective was to attain a reduction for 1934 of 40 per cent from the average acreage planted in 1928-32 in order to bring cotton prices near to the 1910-14 parity. On the 21st April, 1934, the Bankhead Cotton Control Act was passed, which re-imposed the restriction schemes of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Under this Act a prohibitive tax was imposed on all cotton in excess of 10 million bales which might be ginned in the cotton year 1934-35. Nevertheless, the first Government report in July which put the acreage of the 1934 crop at only 28,024,000 came as a surprise to the market. Meanwhile, reports regarding damage by drought in the Western states accentuated the already bullish tone of the market. There was a steady rise in values till the highest price of the season was touched early in August, but the succeeding weeks saw a recession, the uncertainties regarding the 1935 programme of the Government and the threatened textile strike in the United States being the chief factors in the situation. Towards the end of August the Washington Government announced that it was willing to lend farmers 12 cents per pound on their cotton. This pegging of the price had little immediate influence, on the other hand, the September Bureau report which was regarded as bullish and the textile strikes in the United States of America pushed prices further down, bringing large quantities under the loan. There were few variations of magnitude in the October and November prices, but towards the end of the latter month the American Government announced its decision to enforce the maximum restriction under the Act as far as the 1935 crop was concerned. This decision, combined with anticipations of a possible shortage of outside growths gave a decidedly firm tone to the market. January rates were also comparatively stable though the test cases in the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Gold Clause had a slightly depressing effect. The important events during the month were the fixing of the quota under the Bankhead Act for 1935-36 at 10,500,000 bales, which, together with the unused certificates for about 700,000 bales from the previous season, provided for a tax-free crop of 11,200,000 bales of 500 lbs each or about 12 million bales of the normal unit of 178 lbs, it was also announced that, for 1935, in addition to the maximum restriction in acreage of 25 per cent of the basic figure, plan 1935 might voluntarily make a reduction up to 35 per cent, and would receive additional benefit payments for doing so. February saw no important change in the position, but March saw a sharp decline in values. No indications were yet available of the Government's loan policy on the crop for the coming season, there was a sudden panic, mainly psychological in its basis, and loss of confidence in the success of the Government's restriction scheme.

In the highest price of the year 7-12d. was touched on the 10th August. In September and October the market was on the whole weak, the quotation on the 26th October being 6-92d. There was very little change in November, but December saw higher values realised, the quotation on the 28th of that month being 7-20d. Prices were, on the whole, well maintained till the beginning of March. Thereafter there was a collapse, the quotation on the 29th March being 6-36d.

One natural consequence of the American policy of restricting the output of the crop and maintaining its price at artificial levels has been the decline in the world consumption of American cotton and the gradually increasing use of outside growths. According to the latest available statistics, the world consumption of American cotton in 1932-33 was 14,200,000 bales, in 1933-34, 13,500,000 bales, and in 1934-35 about 11,500,000* bales. The corresponding figures for outside growths were 10,200,000, 11,600,000, and 12,300,000* bales respectively.

In the Bombay market, the first two months of the year under review, April and May, were rather featureless; though the stiff basis for spot cotton in upcountry markets as well as in Bombay pushed prices up occasionally, weak overseas advices and the textile strike in Bombay kept rates at a comparatively low level. On April 6, the quotation for Broach stood at R198 per candy. On the 25th of May the rate was R195. June, however, brought in a feeling of buoyancy. There were consistent enquiries for spot cotton from Japan, and a shortage of contracts. There were also hopes of an early termination of the mill strike, while reports regarding the incidence of the drought in the western States of the United States were another factor contributing to the firm tone. On the 8th June R212 was touched, but the position eased a bit thereafter, Bombay following the American lead with some hesitation. The first report on the American crop in July had, however, a decisive influence on market sentiment, though conflicting reports about weather conditions in America led to some fluctuations. The August report on the American crop was decidedly bullish and the price on the 10th August rose to R229-8-0. But, contrary to expectations, American prices sagged thereafter, with Indian prices generally following, in spite of the optimistic outlook for Indian consumption which made operators offer considerable resistance to the decline. Thus, the short rally which occurred at the close of August owing to the bright prospects in the home market was checked on the publication of the Washington Report on the 8th September. The quotation on the 5th September was R225 but towards the end of the month R212-8-0 was registered. The price level was even lower in October, but there was a firm undertone as the result of increased activity in Indian mills. Prices gradually rose till at the end of November R221-8-0 was touched. It was clear at this time that the Indian crop would not be a large one and Omras, in particular, were firm owing to a shortage that was anticipated. Prices progressively advanced till R241-4-0 was recorded on the 28th December. In January, an additional bull factor was the damage caused by frost and cold in Gujarat and other districts. On the 25th January R254 was touched, but in February, while rates continued to be high, there was a recession owing to the lagging of export enquiries. The beginning of March was compara-

Chart showing the percent





of raw cotton to Japan during 1934-35 amounted to 2,010,600 bales as compared with 1,022,400 bales in the preceding year, and 1,084,600 bales in 1932-33. The United Kingdom, which in 1933-34 had taken 342,000 bales as against 165,000 bales in 1932-33, took, in the year under review, 347,000 bales. Italy's purchases amounted to 278,000 bales as against 261,000 bales in the preceding year, but China restricted her requirements to 142,000 bales in the year under review. In the preceding year she had absorbed about 337,000 bales. German requirements fell from 246,000 bales to 153,000 bales while Belgium took 153,000 bales or about 9,000 bales more than in the preceding year. Other important customers were France (148,000 bales), Spain (60,000 bales), and the Netherlands (46,000 bales). The total exports of cotton during the year amounted to 3,446,000 bales valued at Rs34.50 lakhs as compared with 2,729,000 bales valued at Rs26.59 lakhs in 1933-34. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years with the pre-war average:—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

| Pre-War average 1909-14 | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March |
| 303,600 | 424,700 | 307,300 | 307,300 | 307,300 | 259,900 | 250,700 | 223,700 | 226,900 | 357,000 | 438,900 | 433,300 | 295,800 |
| 2,407,300 | 2,418,800 | 2,418,900 | 2,418,900 | 2,418,900 | 2,500,700 | 2,500,700 | 2,237,700 | 2,269,900 | 357,000 | 438,900 | 433,300 | 295,800 |
| 3,926,000 | 424,700 | 307,300 | 307,300 | 307,300 | 259,900 | 250,700 | 223,700 | 226,900 | 357,000 | 438,900 | 433,300 | 295,800 |
| 2,369,200 | 307,300 | 283,400 | 260,600 | 212,300 | 259,900 | 250,700 | 223,700 | 226,900 | 357,000 | 438,900 | 433,300 | 295,800 |
| 2,043,200 | 96,000 | 115,900 | 121,800 | 100,400 | 83,300 | 170,400 | 163,200 | 120,500 | 121,500 | 267,200 | 373,800 | 316,000 |
| 2,729,200 | 290,000 | 232,100 | 308,200 | 213,700 | 170,400 | 170,400 | 163,200 | 120,500 | 121,500 | 267,200 | 373,800 | 316,000 |
| 3,445,800 | 384,200 | 435,700 | 359,500 | 318,200 | 180,700 | 180,700 | 145,900 | 114,200 | 165,500 | 236,100 | 354,900 | 383,200 |

Exports from Bombay amounted to 51 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India, those from Karachi 41 per cent and those from Madras 4 per cent.

In connection with the problem of widening the market for Indian cotton, the efforts of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee deserve special mention. It would have already been noticed from the previous paragraph that the absorption of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom has increased considerably in the last two years. In their first report the Committee mention that many firms who have never used Indian cotton previously have begun to employ it and found it satisfactory. As regards further expansion in the United Kingdom market, the Committee state: "The ideal to aim at is not only the improvement of types of cotton produced, but also supplies of successful types which are adequate in volume to create a reasonable market and of which regularity and reliability are beyond reproach". Appendix III to this review shows the production in each of the last two years of medium and long-staple cotton in India as compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

There was a considerable increase in the imports of raw cotton into India from abroad, nearly 61,000 tons being brought in as against 43,000 tons in the preceding year. More than half the imports were from the British East Africa,

| | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bombay Island | 660,632 | 570,501 | 530,352 | 601,613 |
| Ahmedabad | 326,710 | 331,640 | 353,090 | 373,405 |
| Bombay Presidency | 1,187,354 | 1,104,738 | 1,078,344 | 1,201,307 |
| Madras | 235,920 | 250,430 | 273,552 | 294,330 |
| United Provinces | 249,673 | 263,538 | 269,542 | 279,061 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 116,186 | 118,517 | 108,293 | 121,300 |
| Bengal | 90,453 | 107,376 | 102,900 | 103,979 |
| Punjab and Delhi | 82,060 | 88,852 | 71,835 | 78,137 |
| Rest of British India | 9,301 | 31,736 | 33,011 | 36,661 |
| Total British India | 1,990,857 | 2,003,187 | 1,937,842 | 2,188,777 |
| Total Indian States | 314,853 | 372,528 | 352,088 | 424,603 |
| Total India | 2,341,712 | 2,379,015 | 2,289,930 | 2,613,380 |

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

During the cotton season 1934-35, 2,495,000 bales of raw cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of August, 1935, as against 2,609,000 bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay at the end of August, 1935 was 538,000 bales as compared with 877,000 bales on the corresponding date in 1934. Figures for 1934-35 are provisional. The consumption of Indian cotton by mills in India during the year was higher by 263,500 bales than in 1933-34. The table below shows for the last four years the quantity consumed in the different centres of the industry.

| | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| To Japan | Bales | Bales | Bales | Bales | Bales |
| United Kingdom | 220 | 132 | 344 | 1,548 | 235 |
| Other countries | 310 | 638 | 25 | 1,781 | 818 |
| Total | 530 | 770 | 667 | 4,990 | 4,243 |

Exports. Imports from the United States of America while Egypt supplied 17,000 tons. Imports from the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the last five years is shown in the following statement:

Cotton Manufacturers.

Cotton Manufacturers (Rs. 65 lakhs).—The revival of demand for cotton piecegoods, noticed in connection with the import trade, was also reflected in the returns of Indian mill production. The year under review saw the re-establishment of active conditions, and a very appreciable increase in output. At the beginning, production suffered a setback owing to the labour strike in the Bombay mills, which started about the third week of April and continued for nearly two months. The situation was, however, not without its brighter side in that it helped towards the clearance of accumulated stocks and a renewal of activity in centres other than Bombay. Ahmedabad, especially, benefited considerably by the temporary cessation of work in Bombay. With the termination of the strike in June, conditions improved in Bombay which now gradually fell into line with other centres as regards output. The peak of the production was reached in December, but thereafter the inability of cloth prices to maintain parity with that of cotton acted as a break on the upward trend of the output. On the whole, though from the industry's point of view cloth prices did not react as desired, the year's results were distinctly better than in the preceding year. The total production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1934-35 amounted to 3,397 million yards as against 2,945 million yards in the preceding year and 3,170 million yards in 1932-33. Compared with the preceding year, there was thus an advance of 452 million yards in production. It will be seen from the table on page 78, giving the consumption of Indian cotton in mills in India, that in 1934-35 the mills absorbed 263,500 bales more than in the preceding year. Imports of foreign cotton also advanced by 99,000 bales in the year under review.

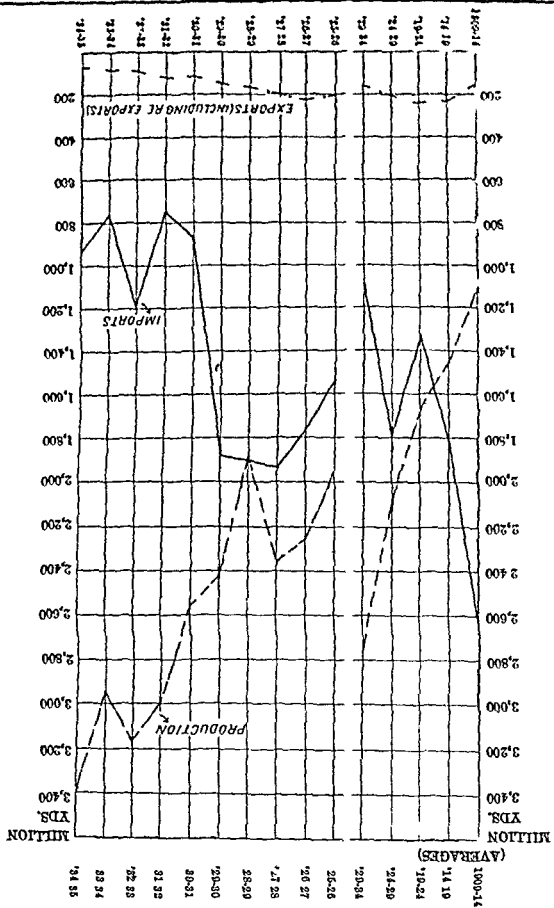
The following table shows the production of piecegoods in Indian mills month by month in Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India during the last three years:—

| Month | Bombay Island | | | Ahmedabad | | | Rest of India | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| April | 102,834 | 75,314 | 65,890 | 67,820 | 63,218 | 82,437 | 87,210 | 76,129 | 96,234 |
| May | 85,194 | 78,286 | 29,238 | 68,444 | 74,210 | 96,900 | 87,742 | 88,685 | 107,891 |
| June | 95,382 | 76,092 | 47,610 | 70,044 | 77,852 | 90,066 | 87,956 | 83,422 | 107,792 |
| July | 100,462 | 81,761 | 82,237 | 69,933 | 69,644 | 84,881 | 92,906 | 94,203 | 110,557 |
| August | 118,966 | 87,891 | 94,031 | 67,727 | 63,018 | 80,676 | 97,179 | 95,602 | 114,032 |
| September | 109,976 | 80,805 | 96,842 | 75,463 | 70,080 | 81,722 | 91,854 | 90,512 | 108,498 |
| October | 112,020 | 75,679 | 106,194 | 67,684 | 72,550 | 90,444 | 88,646 | 97,163 | 116,550 |
| November | 111,840 | 73,330 | 101,518 | 76,016 | 78,603 | 91,764 | 93,732 | 99,122 | 111,161 |
| December | 111,549 | 78,586 | 107,256 | 85,642 | 95,695 | 111,548 | 97,779 | 103,148 | 122,733 |
| January | 96,670 | 70,575 | 101,847 | 72,343 | 74,442 | 83,848 | 94,529 | 98,180 | 114,464 |
| February | 82,773 | 69,022 | 97,911 | 67,102 | 82,379 | 77,614 | 86,212 | 95,602 | 107,669 |
| March | 82,933 | 75,717 | 94,787 | 71,649 | 86,263 | 77,667 | 93,689 | 97,292 | 104,758 |
| Total | 1,210,598 | 923,058 | 1,025,361 | 859,867 | 907,934 | 1,049,567 | 1,099,434 | 1,114,060 | 1,322,170 |

GRAND TOTAL

1932-33 { 1933-34 { 1934-35 {
3,169,899 { 2,945,052 { 3,397,107 {
1932-33 { 1933-34 { 1934-35 {

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1925-26 to 1934-35 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Cotton Manufactures.

The detailed figures of production and exports of the different classes of cotton piecegoods for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below :—

Production in Indian Mills.

| | 1913-14
(pre-War year) | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Grey and bleached piecegoods— | Million yards | Million yards | Million yards | Million yards |
| Shirtings and longcloth | 292.5 | 748.0 | 725.8 | 863.2 |
| Chadars | 69.9 | 68.6 | 66.1 | 69.0 |
| Dhuties | 284.8 | 1,096.8 | 978.5 | 1,110.0 |
| T. cloth, domestics and sheetings. | 128.9 | 143.7 | 137.0 | 161.9 |
| Drills and jeans | 27.8 | 112.9 | 104.3 | 118.6 |
| Other sorts | 68.5 | 263.0 | 263.3 | 328.6 |
| TOTAL | 872.4 | 2,423.0 | 2,265.0 | 2,641.3 |
| Coloured piecegoods | 291.9 | 746.9 | 680.0 | 766.8 |
| TOTAL PIECEGOODS | 1,164.3 | 3,169.9 | 2,945.0 | 3,397.1 |

Exports.

| | 1913-14
(pre-War year) | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Grey and bleached piecegoods— | Million yards | Million yards | Million yards | Million yards |
| Shirtings | 2.2 | 1.7 | .8 | 2.0 |
| Chadars and dhuties | 7.6 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| T. cloth and domestics | 21.6 | .4 | .4 | .3 |
| Drills and jeans | .6 | .2 | .4 | .5 |
| Other sorts | 12.2 | .8 | 1.2 | 2.8 |
| TOTAL | 44.2 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 6.9 |
| Coloured piecegoods | 45.0 | 61.4 | 52.0 | 50.8 |
| TOTAL PIECEGOODS | 89.2 | 66.4 | 56.4 | 57.7 |

The exports of cotton twist and yarn from India suffered a setback in the year under review and amounted only to 17.8 million lbs. as against 16.1 million lbs. in the preceding year. Trade for 1934 was not so good from 1931 million lbs. to 1,001 million lbs., and this increase was natural in view of a great part of the trade goes through the United Kingdom.

One important line in Indian exports is "handkerchiefs and shawls", consisting mostly of what are known in the trade as "Madras handkerchiefs". Exports of handkerchiefs and shawls in the year under review to Rs 12½ lakhs. They are mostly consumed in West African territories, in 1932-33. In 1933-34 they came down to Rs 10 lakhs, and in the year under review to Rs 12½ lakhs.

While there was a further decline in the average declared value per yard of grey and white piecegoods exported, coloured goods showed a rise in value. It is significant that under all the three classes prices are still high in comparison with imported piecegoods. As regards grey goods, Japan is the most important competitor in the export markets for Indian piecegoods as well as in the home market, and the average value of the imports into India for all grey goods, which is influenced largely by the values of Japanese piecegoods, was much lower than the average export price for Indian grey goods. In the case of white goods, the disparity is not so striking, but in the case of coloured goods, the position is more unfavourable than in the case of grey goods. Indian goods depend mainly on Eastern and African markets where the price-factor is of great importance.

| | 1913-14 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Grey | 0 2 7 | 0 4 4 | 0 4 4 | 0 4 4 | 0 4 2 | 0 3 7 |
| White | 0 6 0 | 0 6 4 | 0 6 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 4 11 | 0 3 10 |
| Coloured | 0 5 0 | 0 5 7 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 1 | 0 4 9 | 0 5 1 |
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |

Indian piecegoods exported.

| | 1913-14 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Grey | 0 2 8 | 0 3 0 | 0 2 0 | 0 2 3 | 0 2 2 | 0 2 1 |
| White | 0 2 11 | 0 3 8 | 0 3 1 | 0 2 10 | 0 2 11 | 0 3 1 |
| Coloured | 0 3 5 | 0 4 5 | 0 3 8 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 3 |
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |

Imported piecegoods.

The following table shows the average declared values per yard of exported piecegoods compared with the corresponding values for imported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last five years.—

Exports.

Jute and Jute manufactures (Rs 32,34 Lakhs).—The output of the 1934 jute crop has been estimated at 8,525,000 bales, or 513,000 bales more than the estimated outturn of the crop of 1933. The statistical position did not therefore warrant a high level of prices for raw jute during the year, and during the first half of the year under review the general tendency was on the whole downward. During the last four months of the year there was, however, a definite improvement in the situation due principally to the restriction scheme initiated by the Bengal Government, the success of which was also helped by adverse climatic conditions at sowing time, and to a lesser extent, to the more optimistic outlook for consumption. At the beginning of April prices of jute "First" ready per bale of 400 lbs. at Calcutta were quoted at Rs 28-12. The succeeding weeks saw a gradual recession in values, Rs 24 being touched on the 19th June. During July and August the price level remained slightly higher on the whole, but the Government forecast issued in September had a strong bearish effect on the market. Rates going as far down as Rs 23-12 on the 18th of the month. The scheme of voluntary restriction of the 1935 crop announced by the Bengal Government on the 20th September had immediately little reassuring effect, but the healthier outlook in the jute industry, a revival of foreign demand, and growing confidence in the success of the restriction programme gradually exerted their influence on the market. In October prices recovered a little from the low level it had touched in the preceding month, but the situation was still obscure. Though Calcutta mills had made heavy forward purchases, they were on a smaller scale than in the preceding year. Meanwhile,

of the Straits Settlements. The total exports of twist and yarn during the year were valued at nearly 63 lakhs as against nearly 82 lakhs in the preceding year. Demand fell off from most countries, but Syria took nearly 3.5 million lbs. as compared with 2.8 million lbs. in the preceding year. There was a sharp drop in the exports to Iran from 4.3 million lbs. to 1.5 million lbs. French Somaliland which took 1.5 million lbs. in 1933-34 purchased a little less than a million lbs. in the year under review. Aden and Dependencies took only 1.5 million lbs. as against 2.1 million lbs. in the preceding year. There were decreases in the exports to Iraq and Siam while there was a slight improvement in the offtake

While increases were noticeable under all counts, the production of counts above 30 was the largest in recent years, though it still forms only a small proportion of the total production.

| Counts | Nos. 1-10 | | | | | | | | | | Wastes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | " 11-20 | | | | | | | | | | " 21-30 | | | | | | | | | | " 31-40 | | | | | | | | | | Above 40 | | | | | | | | | | Wastes | | | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 | 131 | 362 | 167 | 20 | 3 | 106 | 339 | 203 | 213 | 11 | 70 | 303 | 388 | 400 | 445 | 484 | 297 | 255 | 282 | 110 | 403 | 440 | 107 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1927-28 | 106 | 359 | 213 | 37 | 11 | 106 | 388 | 272 | 260 | 61 | 71 | 204 | 204 | 117 | 115 | 107 | 37 | 37 | 44 | 110 | 463 | 440 | 107 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1928-29 | 70 | 303 | 213 | 37 | 11 | 70 | 388 | 272 | 260 | 61 | 71 | 204 | 204 | 117 | 115 | 107 | 37 | 37 | 44 | 110 | 463 | 440 | 107 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1929-30 | 106 | 388 | 272 | 46 | 15 | 106 | 400 | 445 | 400 | 113 | 117 | 115 | 107 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 110 | 463 | 440 | 107 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1930-31 | 113 | 400 | 260 | 61 | 71 | 113 | 445 | 204 | 204 | 117 | 115 | 107 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 110 | 463 | 440 | 107 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1931-32 | 117 | 445 | 204 | 71 | 34 | 117 | 484 | 204 | 204 | 117 | 115 | 107 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 110 | 463 | 440 | 107 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1932-33 | 115 | 484 | 207 | 77 | 37 | 115 | 484 | 207 | 207 | 115 | 107 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 110 | 463 | 440 | 107 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1933-34 | 107 | 440 | 255 | 76 | 37 | 107 | 440 | 255 | 255 | 107 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 110 | 463 | 440 | 107 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934-35 | 110 | 403 | 282 | 96 | 44 | 110 | 403 | 282 | 282 | 110 | 403 | 282 | 282 | 110 | 403 | 282 | 282 | 282 | 282 | 110 | 403 | 282 | 282 | 110 | 403 | 282 | 282 | 282 | 282 | 282 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

of the active conditions in the industry. The details of production by counts are given below in millions of pounds:—

Exports.

arrivals of jute were heavy, but it was not clear whether this was due to an exceptionally good crop or to weak holding power. Again, the real requirements of the world market could be definitely known only when plans for the curtailment of the crop had developed further. It was only towards the close of November that an appreciable advance was recorded. On the 27th of the month Rs28 4 was reached. December saw a further improvement, with shippers evincing better interest. Early in January the Government of Bengal announced that its aim was to secure a curtailment of the acreage by 5/16 of the 1934 area. This, combined with the decision of the Indian Jute Mills Association to release a further 2½ per cent of the sealed looms, exerted a healthy influence on the market. During January to March prices were well maintained. Rs32 4 was recorded on the 8th January, and while the succeeding weeks of the year saw a drop by about a rupee, the tone of the market remained on the whole strong, in spite of the occasional weakness due to heavy bull liquidations by long holders anxious to take profits or to dull conditions in the goods market.

In the London market the price for "First Marks" per ton stood at £16.5 on the 6th April. The succeeding months saw a progressive decline in values, political and economic troubles on the continent making trading conditions difficult, specially in the case of Germany. With the issue of the September forecast, prices dropped to £14.2 6, but later a better trade demand came into evidence as well as an increase in speculative operations consequent on the announcement of the restriction programme. At the close of December £17.5 was quoted while on the 11th January there was a further advance to £18 1 3. This level, however, could not be maintained and February saw prices at £16.10, but towards the end of March there was a slight appreciation, the quotation on the 29th of the month being £17.8 9.

The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year amounted to 1,437,000 tons, as compared with 1,420,000 tons in 1933 31, an increase of 1.2 per cent. There was, however, very little increase in the total value of the shipments which remained at about Rs2½ crores. The exports of raw jute alone in 1934 35 amounted to 752,500 tons as against 718,200 tons in 1933-34 and 663,100 tons in 1932 33, with a value of Rs10,87 lakhs which was 34 per cent of the total value of both raw and manufactured products shipped during the year. In spite of an increase in the exports by over 1,000 tons, the value of the shipments of raw jute declined by over Rs 6 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. Exports in 1934-5 were the highest since 1929 30 in which year 807,000 tons were shipped abroad. The statement below shows the exports of raw jute in 1913 14 and in each year since

| Year | Tons |
|---------|-------|
| 1913 14 | 708 |
| 1929-30 | 807 |
| 1930-31 | 1,000 |
| 1931-32 | 1,000 |
| 1932-33 | 1,000 |
| 1933-34 | 1,000 |
| 1934 35 | 1,000 |

It will be seen that the exports in 1934-35 were not much below the total amount exported in the pre-war year, 1913-14. Exports to the United Kingdom in the year under review amounted to 166,000 tons as against 177,000 tons in the preceding year and 130,000 tons in 1932-33. German purchases fell off from 165,000 tons to 133,000 tons in 1934-35. Conditions in Germany were most difficult for the jute trade, and the jute mills suffered greatly under numerous decrees interfering with normal trade and freedom of manufacturers and merchants. Shipments to France fell off slightly from 84,000 to 83,000 tons. Exports to the Netherlands also declined from 33,000 to 21,000 tons, but there was a large increase in the shipments to Italy which reached 87,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 65,000 tons in 1933-34. Japan's requirements increased from 17,000 to 23,000 tons. Exports to Belgium rose from 56,000 to 60,000 tons. The United States of America took about 52,000 tons, nearly the same quantity as was shipped to that country in the preceding year, while Brazil's requirements fell from 19,000 to 18,000 tons. Spain took 43,000 tons as compared with 36,000 tons in 1933-34 and China 8,000 tons, or 1,000 tons more than in the preceding year. Portugal also increased its requirements and bought about 5,000 tons, as compared with only 1,000 tons in the preceding year. The Argentine Republic slightly increased its imports to 9,000 tons. There were larger exports to Chile, where it is reported that a new jute mill has been started, amounting to 2,600 tons. Poland's share in the exports increased from 1,800 to 2,800 tons; that of U.S.S.R. was about 3,500 tons against only 400 tons in the preceding year and of Norway 1,300 tons as against 1,000 tons in 1933-34. Roumania's requirements fell from 2,000 tons to 1,600 tons while those of Hongkong increased from 3,500 to 3,900 tons. Egypt took 8,200 tons and Australia 1,300 tons.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta in the neighbouring mill area during the year under review amounted to 9.3 million bales as compared with 9.4 million bales in the preceding year. Arrivals during the period from 1st July 1934 to the 30th June 1935 totalled 9.5 million bales as compared with 8.9 million bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The year was one of comparative steadiness for the jute industry. Though overseas markets were cautious there was a fairly well sustained demand throughout the year and in the latter half especially the mills did good business. There was also an absence of wide fluctuations in prices which make trading conditions difficult. The total output of the jute industry in 1934-35 amounted to 950,000 tons as compared with 906,000 tons in 1933-34 and 903,000 tons in 1932-33. In spite of the increased output the stock position continued on the whole to be satisfactory, and the improvement which was witnessed in the preceding year was well maintained. Till the end of August there was indeed a tendency for stocks to accumulate, but the succeeding months brought in better export demand and an improved outlook. From the 1st November 1934, 2½ per cent out of the 15 per cent of the looms sealed under previous agreement by mills who are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association were released from control, but stock did not appreciate immediately, nor had this step on the whole a deterrent effect.

| Bags (in millions) | | Cloth (in million yards) | |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|
| 1912-11 | 360 | 1 061 | 1 71 |
| 1930-31 | 434 | 353 | 1 021 |
| 1931-32 | 415 | 1 012 | 1 002 |
| 1933-34 | 407 | 1 003 | 1 002 |
| 1934-35 | 423 | 1 002 | 1 002 |

The following table compares the exports of jute manufactures in 1911-12 and the five years ending 1934-35 —

* Figures are for mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association

| Heaps and cloth | | Bags and cloth | | Bags and cloth | |
|-----------------|----|----------------|----|----------------|-----|
| 1934-35 | | 1933-34 | | 1932-33 | |
| April | 80 | 80 | 80 | 117 | 2 |
| May | 71 | 71 | 71 | 110 | 100 |
| June | 73 | 73 | 73 | 110 | 100 |
| July | 73 | 73 | 73 | 110 | 100 |
| August | 77 | 77 | 77 | 112 | 109 |
| September | 70 | 70 | 70 | 117 | 109 |
| October | 68 | 68 | 68 | 108 | 107 |
| November | 68 | 68 | 68 | 108 | 107 |
| December | 72 | 72 | 72 | 103 | 103 |
| January | 81 | 81 | 81 | 101 | 101 |
| February | 81 | 81 | 81 | 101 | 101 |
| March | 82 | 82 | 82 | 101 | 101 |

[In million yards]

The monthly stocks of jute manufactures with mills are shown in the following table —

| Total | | Heaps and cloth | | Bags and cloth | | Bags and cloth | |
|-----------|----|-----------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|----|
| 1934-35 | | 1933-34 | | 1932-33 | | 1931-32 | |
| April | 73 | 82 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 38 | 40 |
| May | 90 | 100 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 44 | 40 |
| June | 88 | 86 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 39 | 40 |
| July | 80 | 93 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 39 | 40 |
| August | 98 | 100 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 40 | 40 |
| September | 96 | 93 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 42 | 40 |
| October | 84 | 91 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 41 | 40 |
| November | 90 | 93 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 42 | 40 |
| December | 86 | 92 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 39 | 40 |
| January | 91 | 99 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 42 | 40 |
| February | 86 | 87 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 39 | 40 |
| March | 86 | 86 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 40 | 40 |

(In millions)

The monthly production of the principal kinds of jute manufactures in Indian mills is shown in the following table —

Exports.

The total exports of gunny bags increased in number from 402 millions in 1933-34 to 123 millions in 1951-52, and in value from Rs. 72 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs. Sacking gunny bags were responsible for an increase of 14 millions and lessian gunny bags for 7 millions. Contribution to the United Kingdom amounted to 38 millions as compared with 10 millions in the preceding year, the netting an increase of nearly 47 millions in lessian gunny bags, but a decline of 27 millions in the case of sacking. While Australia took about 1 million more of lessian gunny bags than in the preceding year, her total requirements of gunny bags dropped from 79 millions to 57 millions. Siam, however, proved a good export during the year and took 42½ millions, consisting entirely of sacking gunny bags, as compared with 13 millions in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa also proved a good outlet, responsible to that country (consisting mostly of sacking gunny bags) totalling 21 millions, as against 13 millions in 1933-34. The larger exports of sugar from China were responsible for an increase in her purchases of bags from 13 millions to 19 millions. The Hawaiian Islands increased their purchases from 17 to 19 millions. Japan's requirements advanced from 6 millions to 13 millions. The West Indies (other than Cuba and Bahamas) were responsible for nearly 12 millions as against 11 millions in 1933-34. The United States of America, which had reduced her requirements to 8 million bags in 1933-34, indicated for nearly 12 millions in the year under review. Portugal, East Africa imported for 11 millions, or 27 millions more than in the preceding year. Exports to Nigeria advanced from 16 to 69 millions, but those to British China fell from 21 to 16 millions. The Gold Coast absorbed 54 millions, and French West Africa 22 million bags. Egypt also increased her requirements by 17 millions to 19 millions. New Zealand took a little over 10½ million bags, about a million more than her purchases in the preceding year. Canadian requirements increased from 1 million to 1.5 millions. French Indo-China took nearly 12 millions, or 1 millions more than in 1933-34; but there was a decline in the exports to Hongkong by 8 millions to 11 millions. The Argentine Republic took 3 millions as compared with 9 millions in the preceding year. Exports to Chile dropped from 12 to 4 millions. The Philippines, Java and the Dutch Settlements considerably reduced their purchases which dropped from 54, 13 and 11 millions to 4.5, 10, and 1.5 millions, respectively. Contributions to Germany fell from 1.5 millions to under a million. Norway also reduced its requirements. Belgium took 8.9 millions, a little less than in the preceding year.

The total yardage of gunny cloth exported increased by 10 millions from 1,053 million yards to 1,063 million yards, but the value realised declined by Rs. 9 lakhs to about Rs. 11 crores. Out of the total exports nearly 1,031 million yards consisted of lessian gunny cloth. The United States of America was as usual the largest consumer and took 609 million yards as compared with 647 million yards in the preceding year. The Argentine Republic, which is the next important outlet for gunny cloth, imported from India 229 million yards as compared with 170 million yards in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 49 million yards, or over 2 million yards less than in 1933-34. Canadian requirements fell off from 80 million to 68 million yards, while the Philippines took only 14 million yards as against 18 million yards

| Date | B Twills | | Hessians, 40" x 8 oz | | Hessians, 40" x 10½ oz. | |
|--------------|----------|---------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Near | Forward | Near | Forward | Near | Forward |
| 1934— | Rs A. | Rs A. | Rs A. | Rs A. | Rs A. | Rs A. |
| April 11 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 9 13 | 9 11 {
9 10 {
9 7 { | 12 11 | 12 10 {
11 14 {
11 14 { |
| " 25 | 23 10 | 23 10 | 9 6 | 9 6 {
9 6 {
9 0 { | 12 6 | 12 4 {
11 10 {
11 10 { |
| May 30 | 23 10 | 23 8 | 8 10 | 8 12 {
8 10 {
8 10 { | 11 12 | 11 12 {
11 12 {
11 4 { |
| June 27 | 23 0 | 23 8 | 8 6 | 8 6 {
8 6 {
8 0 { | 11 0 | 10 12 {
10 10 {
10 0 { |
| July 25 | 23 10 | 23 8 | 8 8 | 8 6 {
8 6 {
8 3 { | 11 1 | 10 12 {
10 10 {
10 13 { |
| August 29 | 21 11 | 21 10 | 8 15 | 8 12 {
8 10 {
8 12 { | 11 14 | 11 9 {
11 10 {
11 5 { |
| September 26 | 23 11 | 23 11 | 8 10 | 8 4 {
8 10 {
8 1 { | 11 0 | 10 11 {
10 10 {
10 10 { |
| October 31 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 8 13 | 8 9 {
8 7 {
8 7 { | 11 2 | 11 0 {
11 0 {
11 0 { |
| November 28 | 24 2 | 24 12 | 9 15 | 8 13 | 11 8 | 11 8 |

Prices of jute manufactures during 1934-35

Below are given the prices of a typical grade of bags and two of the more important grades of hessians during 1934-35 —

in the preceding year. Australia increased her requirements by 4 million yards to 2½ million yards, but shipments to Egypt declined by about 2 million yards to 9.6 million yards. Exports to the Union of South Africa improved by about a million yards to 7 million yards while those to Ceylon slightly declined to 2.3 million yards. Uruguay took 8 million yards or over 2 million yards less than in 1933-34. Exports to New Zealand were 4.3 million yards, which was a little below the exports in the preceding year. Exports to Hongkong dropped from 1.5 to 0.6 million yards, and those to China from 1.5 to 1.1 million yards. Shipments to Peru were 3.9 million yards as compared with 3 million yards in the preceding year. Turkey, European and Asiatic combined, took 9.8 million yards as compared with 3.5 million yards in 1933-34. Norwegian requirements fell from 8.3 to 5.4 million yards.

Exports.

| Date | B. Twills | | Hessians, 40" × 8 oz. | | Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz. | |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | Near | Forward | Near | Forward | Near | Forward |
| 1934—
December 19 . | Rs. A. | 24 12 | 8 15 | $\left. \begin{matrix} 8\ 14 \\ \text{to} \\ 8\ 13 \end{matrix} \right\}$ | 11 12 | 11 10 |
| 1935—
January 30 . | 26 0 | 26 4 | 9 7 | 9 6 | 12 1 | 12 2 |
| February 27 . | 25 7 | 25 8 | 9 4 | $\left. \begin{matrix} 9\ 4 \\ \text{to} \\ 9\ 3 \end{matrix} \right\}$ | 11 12 | $\left. \begin{matrix} 11\ 15 \\ \text{to} \\ 11\ 13 \end{matrix} \right\}$ |
| March 27 . | 24 15 | 25 0 | 9 5 | $\left. \begin{matrix} 9\ 2 \\ \text{to} \\ 9\ 3 \end{matrix} \right\}$ | 11 11 | 11 11 |

During the year under review, the Indian Jute Mills Association engaged the services of an expert to survey the possibilities for research in the technical problems affecting the jute industry, especially as regards the scientific development in the industry in relation to the retention of the existing markets as well as the acquiring of new outlets for Indian mill production. The survey has been completed.

The release from control from 1st November 1934 of 2½ per cent of the sealed looms in mills which are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association has already been noticed. In January 1935 the Association decided to release another 2½ per cent from the 1st May 1935 and later it was decided to unseal a further 2½ per cent each from the 5th August and the 11th November 1935 respectively. The competition of mills who are not parties to the agreement regarding restriction has no doubt been the principal reason for this decision. In addition should be mentioned the improved outlook in trading conditions as well as the competition from other manufacturing centres.

In this connection it may be of interest to mention some of the restrictions on the free entry of jute or jute goods in foreign markets which may affect the Indian export trade. In Cuba an official decree of the 22nd September 1934 has considerably raised the duties on jute sacks and cloth, the object being to encourage the manufacture in Cuba of jute sacks and cloth. The new tariffs are to come into force 180 days after the manufacture of such products in Cuba has begun. The quantity of jute sacks and cloth that may be imported into Cuba during the year ending 30th June 1935 has also been fixed. In the Netherlands a new restriction scheme has been introduced with retro-spective effect from April 1, 1935. During the initial period of restriction of six months, imports of new bags and other articles made of jute and jute piecegoods is restricted to 70 per cent of the quantity imported during the corresponding six months of 1933, and imports of used bags to 100 per cent of the quantity imported during the corresponding six months of 1934. It is understood that the quota for new jute bags from British India under this scheme for the first six months is 293,300 K. G. while no quota has been given for used jute bags. In Ecuador, the entry of jute sacks and gunny is prohibited, while in Italy, in addition to the general import

a prohibition against combed jute, twines and cordage. In several other countries among which may be mentioned Germany, Roumania, Lithuania, Poland and Czechoslovakia, the restrictions, whether on jute or particular kinds of jute products, take the form of regulation of imports by license. The possibility of substituting other materials for jute is a subject which has received considerable attention in recent years. The displacement of jute has developed along two lines: (i) the increased use of grain elevators and other mechanical contrivances for the bulk handling of grain, and (ii) the substitution of jute bags by bags of paper, cotton, sisal, hemp and other fibres. There has been a large extension of the use of elevators in Australia in recent years. Bulk handling has made great headway in New South Wales and has also been extended to Western Australia. Climate conditions in Australia are not, however, specially favourable to the economic handling of wheat in bulk, and the bag system will also probably operate always alongside with the elevator. In the United States of America, bags are still extensively used on the Pacific side for moving wheat, but the use of grain elevators is gradually increasing. In the East and the Middle-West, bags have long been displaced by elevators in the grain trade. Their use in other cases, e.g. packing of feeding stuffs, has also fallen off owing to bulk handling by means other than elevators. The use of second-hand bags and the substitution of cotton and paper bags has also been an important factor in reducing the demand for jute products in the United States of America. In Canada, elevators have been in use ever since the commencement of extensive grain-growing in the country. A certain quantity of sacked grain is, however, required in the case of ocean shipments to prevent the shifting of the cargo during its journey. In Argentina the use of elevators at ports has no doubt reduced the demand for jute bags, but bags are still extensively used for transport to ports and for storage of grain. As regards progress in the use of substituted, paper bags for various purposes, especially for packing cement, have apparently made some way. The suitability of cotton bags is being tried in the United States America, but its extensive use is possible only when raw cotton prices are low. Experiments have also been made as to the suitability of cotton coverings for baling Egyptian cotton and of fabrics other than jute for wool packs. It is also reported that a product known as *sisal kaff*, consisting of shreds of brown paper reinforced by sisal fibre, is being used for packing dried fruits in Australia. Towards economic national direct to the possibilities of substitution of jute in bulk handling of grain reports that it would depend on towards restrictions that are being discussed are now held for a try in Great Britain in road containers, and for shipping trucks than before.

Exports.

level and sustained investigation as regards new markets and new uses, and the improvement of quality.

Tea (R20,13 lakh).—During the year 1934-35, which was the second

year of the working of the international scheme for the control of tea exports, the results were less satisfactory than in the first control year. In common with other commodities tea seems to have suffered from the diminished purchasing power of consumers and the restrictions on international trade. A feature of the year was the shifting of demand from the higher to the lower and medium grades of tea. The curtailment of demand was accompanied by an increase in the quantity exported from producing countries. The export quota for the first year was fixed at 85 per cent of the standard exports of 807.7 million lbs. and the marked improvement in conditions witnessed during that year led to the raising of the quota for 1934-35 to 87½ per cent, involving the release of an additional quantity of approximately 20 million lbs. There was also an unexpectedly large carry-over in quota from the season 1933 to the succeeding season, specially in Ceylon and Java, and an appreciable increase in the exports from countries not participating in the regulation scheme, especially from China. The additional quantity thus thrown on the market would not, of itself, have effected such a serious deterioration in the stock position as actually occurred, had the rate of clearance maintained itself on the same scale as in the preceding year. But there was a heavy reduction in the shipments to the consuming countries in 1934-35. By September 1934 stocks in London warehouses stood at 259 million lbs. as compared with 250 million lbs. in September 1933 and this disparity was enhanced in succeeding months. At the end of March, 1935, the stock figure stood at 267,160,000 lbs. as compared to 251,475,000 lbs. on the corresponding date of 1934. At one time hopes were entertained that a solution of the problem might be found in an increase in the sales to Russia and a scheme was formulated under which twelve months' credit would be given for purchases made by that country over and above her current rate of annual absorption. The scheme, however, fell through. In order to restore the equilibrium between demand and supply, the export quota for 1935-36 has, on the recommendation of the International Tea Committee, been reduced to 82½ per cent of the standard exports. This would mean a curtailment in exports of approximately 40 million lbs. as compared with the permissible exports in 1934-35. The experience of the year has, however, shown that while regulation has undoubtedly prevented a reversion to the extremely depressing conditions which prevailed before its introduction, any permanent improvement must be sought in stimulation of consumption. The industry has therefore turned its attention to an intensification of propaganda in favour of tea-drinking, especially in the two great markets where the potentialities are great, *viz.*, India and America. A joint committee, representing India, Ceylon and Java, was at work during the year in connection with the propaganda measures carried on in the United States of America. At the request of the Indian industry the rate of cess on Indian tea exported from India has been increased from 8 as. per 100 lbs. to 12 as. per 100 lbs. with effect from the 13th April, 1935, in order to make available larger funds for purposes of propaganda.

Under the restriction scheme the quota for overseas shipments of tea from India for the financial year 1933-34 was fixed at 321 million lbs. The export

Production.

• Subject to revision

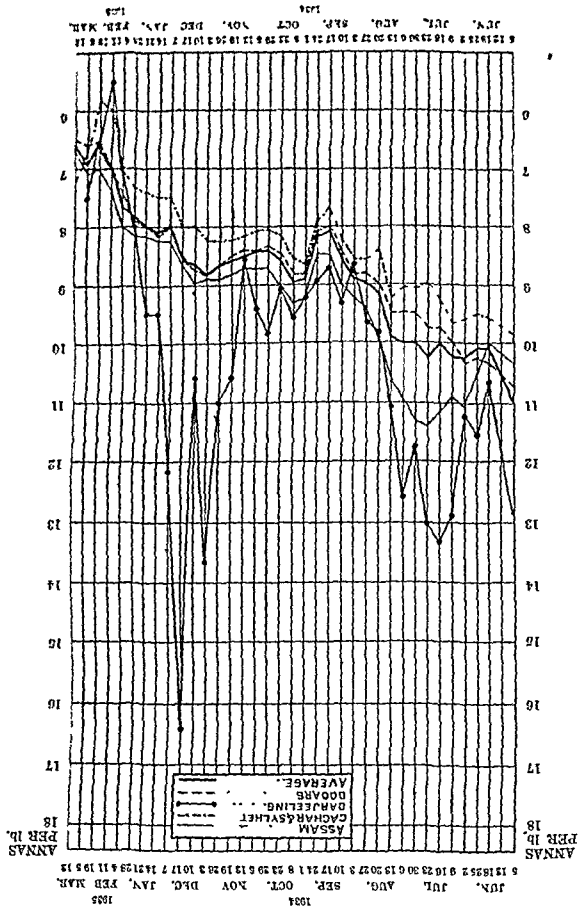
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— tables —

allotment for 1934-35 was fixed at nearly 330 million lbs as against an actual export of 325 million lbs during the same year. The total production of tea in India in 1934-35 has been estimated at 399 million lbs or an increase of 16 million lbs over the preceding year. A part of this increase was no doubt due to the raising of the export quota for the year. Up to the end of May, seasonal conditions were not favourable for plucking heavy rain being experienced in almost all the producing centres in Northern India. Production in this area was about 3 million lbs in areas at the end of May as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. This deficit was, however, more than made up in the succeeding months and at the end of September production was about 11 million lbs over the same date in the preceding year. October showed some decrease, but in November and December the output was not below that of the corresponding months in 1933. There was very little outstandingly good quality tea produced during the season though the standard, on the whole, was good, except towards the end of the season. The heavy floods in the earlier part of the season and the late rain in November proved detrimental to the production of good quality second flush and autumnal teas. Of the total quantity of tea produced in 1934 the larger share, as usual, was contributed by Assam which produced 233 million lbs or 58 per cent. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 106 million lbs or 27 per cent and in Southern India to 60 million lbs or 16 per cent. The average and production for a number of years are shown in the following

Exports.

hart showing the weekly district average prices of tea realised at the auction sales in Calcutta.



The variations in the exports for the corresponding official years are indicated by the following figures:—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

| | 1906-07 | 1915-16 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong). | (1,000) | 301,408 | 326,363 | 367,147 | 295,294 | 323,825 | 270,822 | 276,455 |
| From Southern India (Madras ports). | 13,930 | 25,340 | 49,671 | 48,575 | 45,901 | 51,837 | 46,799 | 48,139 |
| From Bombay, Sind and Burma. | 1,743 | 11,227 | 600 | 517 | 323 | 175 | 195 | 241 |
| Total | 253,654 | 338,470 | 376,634 | 356,289 | 341,518 | 378,837 | 317,516 | 324,835 |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |

In 1934-35, 81 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced was exported overseas, the balance amounting to 74 million lbs. being left for the home market. As a complement to the scheme of control of exports a voluntary scheme of restriction of outturn within India itself was in operation which is reported to have met with a very considerable measure of support.

The auction sales of the 1934 season opened at Calcutta on the 5th June and there were altogether 36 sales each for invoices with export rights and packages for internal consumption. The total number of packages sold for internal consumption (excluding second-hand, damaged tea, and dust) was 282,991, while the number of packages with export rights sold was 566,834, making a total of 849,825 packages, as against 843,344 in the preceding season. The average price fetched for tea for internal consumption was 5 as. 2 p. per lb. as compared with 4 as. 10 p. per lb. in the preceding season. The average price realised for tea sold with export rights was 8 as. 9 p. against 9 as. 7 p. per lb. realised in 1933-34. The number of packages of dust sold during the season for internal consumption was 237,590 and for export 1,124. The average price of dust for internal consumption was 5 as. 2 p. per lb. as against 5 as. 7 p. in the preceding season, while dust sold for export fetched an average price of 7 as. per lb.

The average weekly prices per lb. realised at the auction sales during 1934-35 are graphed in chart No. 9 appended to this Review, and also in the chart on the opposite page where the district weekly averages are also exhibited. At the last auction sale of the 1933 season the average price of tea realised was 10 as. 4 p. per lb. The first sale of the new season in June 1934 fetched an average of 11 as. per lb., but at the succeeding two sales the average rate dropped to 10 as. 1 p. per lb. The first two sales in July, however, brought in a gain of 2 pies per lb., but at the end of the month the average rate dropped to 10 as. per lb. At the first sale held in August the same rate was maintained, but at the succeeding sales during the month there was a rapid decline in values. On the 13th August only 9 as. 11 p. per lb. was realised, while in the last sale held in the month the rate dropped to 9 as. per lb. With a poor

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offsetake by consuming markets, and accumulation of stocks in London, there was a further drop in September, the average at the first sale held in the month being 8 as. 11 p. per lb., while the last sale of the month fetched only 8 as. 2 p. per lb. It became apparent at this stage that a substantial reduction in the export quota for the coming season was inevitable and this anticipation, combined with hopes of larger sales to Russia, helped to steady prices. The average price realised went up to 9 as. per lb. at the second sale held in October, but speedily dropped to 8 as. 7 p. in the succeeding week's sale and to 8 as. 5 p. at the last sale held in the month. Towards the end of November, the International Committee announced a reduction in the export quota for the 1935 season and there was a temporary steadying of the market, 8 as. 10 p. per lb. being realised at the sale held on the 3rd December. No improvement was, however, visible in the clearances from stocks held in London, while the negotiations with Russia proved fruitless. Prices therefore dropped further and at the first sale in January the average price realised was only 8 as. per lb. The quality of the tea offered at this time was also poor, and the last sale held in January fetched only an average value of 7 as. 10 p. per lb. The market weakened further as the season progressed, and at the sale held on the 12th March the average price realised was only 6 as. 7 p. per lb. As regards tea sold for internal consumption, the outlook was brighter and the market very steady. At the first sale on June 5, 5 as. 2 p. per lb. was realised, and rates were generally maintained at or above this level, except in the sales held in September and towards the close of October as well as at the beginning of November and March. The highest average at any sale realised during the season for tea for internal consumption was 5 as. 8 p. per lb.

The total exports of tea in the year under review amounted to 325 million lbs. valued at £20.13 lakhs as compared with 318 million lbs. valued at £19.84 lakhs in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of 2.2 per cent in the quantity exported and of 1.5 per cent in the value realised as compared with 1933-34. The average declared value per lb. of the exports in 1934-35 was 9 as. 11 p. as compared with 10 as. in 1933-34 and 7 as. 3 p. in 1932-33. There were no exports of green tea during the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom during the year amounted to 288.5 million lbs. (89 per cent of the total exports) as compared with 276.3 million lbs. (87 per cent) in the preceding year. Demand from consuming centres being poor, a larger quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom than would otherwise have been the case and these shipments swelled the stock of tea held in that country. The total value of the consignments to the United Kingdom was £18 crores as compared with £17.7 crores in 1933-34. Direct shipments to other countries generally declined, the important exceptions being an increase from 556,000 lbs. to 1,148,000 lbs. in the case of Arabia and an unusually large shipment of 1.5 million lbs. to Chile. Shipments to Canada declined from 15.1 million lbs. to 12.8 million lbs., and those to the United States of America from 8.3 to 8 million lbs. Exports to Australia and New Zealand declined from 2 and 2.5 million lbs. to 1.6 and 1.1 million lbs. respectively. Ceylon took 3 million lbs. as compared with 3.2 million lbs. in the preceding year. Egypt's requirements fell from 1.3 million lbs. to about 0.7 million lbs. while exports to Iran dropped from 1.1 million lbs. to 0.3 million lbs. The U. S. S. R. took only 10,000 lbs. as against 708,000 lbs. in the pre-

ceeding year. Direct exports to the Irish Free State amounted to 1.8 million lbs. as against 2.1 million lbs. in the preceding year. Aden and Dependencies, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Italian East Africa took 346,000, 490,000 and 515,000 lbs. as against 321,000, 386,000 and 320,000 lbs. respectively, in 1933-34. Turkey, European and Asiatic, together took 379,000 lbs., or 349,000 lbs. less than in the preceding year. Exports to Germany and France were also considerably reduced. There was a small increase in the shipments to the Bahrain Islands.

Stocks of Indian tea in London warehouses at the end of March, 1935, were 173 million lbs. as against 166 million lbs. on the corresponding date in the preceding year and 187 million lbs. at the end of March, 1933. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to the U. S. S. R. in 1934 were only 0.9 million lbs. as compared with 3.2 million lbs. in 1933 and 5.5 million lbs. in 1932. Re-exports to the United States of America dropped from 5.7 million lbs. in 1933 to 4.7 million lbs. in 1934. Re-exports to Canada declined from 4.1 million lbs. to 3 million lbs. and those to the Irish Free State from 15.4 million lbs. to 13.7 million lbs.

The share of Calcutta in the total exports was 61.4 per cent, of Chittagong 23.7 per cent and of Madras 14.8 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta amounted to 199½ million lbs. and from Chittagong to 77 million lbs. while exports from Madras totalled 48 million lbs. Coastwise exports of tea from Bengal amounted to 23 million lbs. as compared with 14 million lbs. in the preceding year.

The following table shows, in millions of lbs., the exports of tea from the principal tea-growing centres during the past five years:—

| (In millions of lbs.) | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|----------------|
| 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | — |
| 273 | 277 | 313 | 296 | 309 | Northern India |
| 47 | 47 | 55 | 47 | 48 | Southern India |
| 218 | 216 | 253 | 247 | 241 | Ceylon |
| 113 | 131 | 141 | 145 | 135 | Java |
| 28 | 27 | 32 | 27 | 23 | Sumatra |
| 103 | 92 | 87 | 96 | 91 | China |
| 32 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 20 | Japan |
| 24 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 19 | Formosa |
| 886 | 838 | 926 | 901 | 886 | Total |

An increase of 11 million lbs. in the exports from China and of 8 million lbs. from Japan and Formosa, countries not parties to the restriction scheme, may be noticed.

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan, and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in table No. 63 appended to this Review. It will be seen from this table that exports from India were 54.1 per cent of the total quantity of tea imported into the United Kingdom in the calendar year 1934 as compared with 55.4 per cent in 1933 and 55.1 per cent in 1932. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported decreased from 280 million lbs. in 1933 to 275 million lbs. in 1934. Imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom increased from 241 million lbs. to 218 million lbs. while those of Java tea declined from 63 million lbs. to 156 million lbs.

Exports.

lbs There was also a large improvement in the imports of China tea which advanced from 8 million lbs to 21 million lbs. The quantity of Indian tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1934 was 254 million lbs, and of Ceylon tea 126 million lbs as compared with 228 million lbs and 123 million lbs respectively in 1933.

Food grains and flour (£11,84 lakhs).—The year saw a further contraction in the demand for Indian rice in foreign markets and the total exports of food grains therefore fell from 1,870,000 tons in 1933-34 to 1,765,000 tons in 1934-35. There was an appreciable increase in the exports of Indian wheat, and exports of barley were also resumed in the year under review, but exports of these grains form only a small proportion of the total exports of food grains from India. The statement below shows the exports of food grains during the past five years compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium.

| | Pre war
average | 1930 31 | 1931 32 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | (Tons (000)) | (Tons (000)) | (Tons (000)) | (Tons (000)) | (Tons (000)) | (Tons (000)) |
| Rice not in the husk | 2,498 | 2,254 | 2,301 | 1,828 | 1,733 | 1,693 |
| " in the husk | 42 | 25 | 70 | 69 | 11 | 14 |
| Wheat | 1,308 | 1,07 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| " flour | 65 | 47 | 43 | 21 | 13 | 12 |
| Pulse | 291 | 82 | 93 | 111 | 104 | 112 |
| Barley | 227 | 1 | 27 | 17 | .. | 16 |
| Tower and bays | 41 | 7 | 59 | 16 | 5 | 4 |
| Mazoe | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Other sorts | 49 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total Value (lakhs) | 441 | 2,614 | 2,614 | 2,056 | 1,870 | 1,765 |
| | 46,81 | 29,88 | 20,37 | 16,03 | 11,75 | 11,84 |

Rice accounted for 91 per cent of the total quantity of food grains and flour exported as compared with 93 per cent in the preceding year. The statement below shows the production and exports of rice from India proper and Burma during the past five years together with the corresponding figures for 1913-14.

Total output of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

[In thousand tons.]

| Production | | Exports | |
|--------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|
| Cleaned rice | Rice | Waddy | |
| India proper | India proper | Burma | In India proper |
| 1913 14 | 21,782 | 4,037 | 285 |
| 1920 21 | 27,053 | 5,143 | 279 |
| 1921 22 | 29,700 | 4,07 | 235 |
| 1922 23 | 26,01 | 4,913 | 226 |
| 1923 24 | 2,653 | 5,171 | 210 |
| 1924 25 | 2,707 | 4,533 | 204 |
| 1925 26 | 1,832 | 1,925 | 10 |
| 1926 27 | 1,925 | 1,925 | 4 |
| 1927 28 | 1,925 | 1,925 | 2 |
| 1928 29 | 1,925 | 1,925 | 4 |
| 1929 30 | 1,925 | 1,925 | 4 |
| 1930 31 | 1,925 | 1,925 | 4 |
| 1931 32 | 1,925 | 1,925 | 4 |
| 1932 33 | 1,925 | 1,925 | 4 |
| 1933 34 | 1,925 | 1,925 | 4 |
| 1934 35 | 1,925 | 1,925 | 4 |

For three years in succession the rice crop of India was rather below the average while production in Burma in the year under review was only 611,000 tons short as compared with the bumper crop of 1933-34. It was therefore to be expected that the strong export movement from Burma to India which was in evidence in the preceding year should continue unabated. Foreign exports of rice and paddy from British India, including Burma, on the other hand, shrank to 1,507,000 tons from 1,744,000 tons in the preceding year. Burma was responsible for 87 per cent of the total shipments to foreign countries in 1934-35 while Bengal and Madras contributed 6 and 5 per cent respectively. Exports from Burma of rice and paddy together amounted to 1,359,000 tons as compared with 1,527,000 tons in 1933-34. Burma's export trade to India, however, showed a very appreciable increase. Even the record of 1933-34, in which year 1,782,000 tons (or 21 per cent more than in 1932-33) of rice and paddy were exported to India, was surpassed in the year under review in which shipments to India totalled 1,900,000 tons. Of this amount 1,372,600 tons of rice and 527,400 tons of paddy were sent.

Exports

March the market remained steady, with a small turnover of business for the time of the year, and Indian markets well below Rangoon parity. Prices tended to slip back, but at the end of the month a more optimistic view was held of the Indian demand and Rs2078 was quoted on the 27th. On the whole, better prices were realised in 1934-35 than in the preceding year, but the chief factor contributing to the strength of the market was the Indian and not overseas demand. European demand was very poor, and the principal Eastern markets also evinced less interest. The following table shows the shipments to various foreign countries from Burma and India during the last three years —

Exports of rice, not in the husk, to foreign countries

(In thousands of tons)

| | From Burma | | From India proper | |
|------------------------------|------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 |
| United Kingdom | 70 | 61 | 5 | 7 |
| Poland | 30 | 38 | 49 | 7 |
| Netherlands | 92 | 73 | 57 | 8 |
| Germany | 224 | 239 | 160 | 7 |
| Belgium | 29 | 41 | 20 | 4 |
| Italy and Rumania | 28 | 26 | 25 | 4 |
| Rest of Europe | 14 | 10 | 39 | 3 |
| Arabia | 5 | 16 | 17 | 1 |
| Ceylon | 306 | 322 | 339 | 20 |
| Strait Settlements | 162 | 149 | 88 | 81 |
| Sumatra | 62 | 70 | 70 | 6 |
| Java | 18 | 4 | 26 | 5 |
| Federated Malay States | 66 | 68 | 61 | 2 |
| Japan | 74 | 71 | 4 | 2 |
| Formosa | 9 | 9 | | |
| China (including Hongkong) | 202 | 222 | 176 | 13 |
| Rest of Asia | 6 | 13 | 13 | 23 |
| Egypt | 35 | 24 | 30 | 1 |
| Mauritius and Dependencies | 33 | 30 | 33 | 19 |
| Union of South Africa | 10 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Rest of Africa | 33 | 26 | 20 | 10 |
| Cuba | 36 | 41 | 13 | 3 |
| West Indies (excluding Cuba) | 16 | 21 | 34 | 1 |
| and Bahamas) | | | | |
| United States of America | | | | |
| Australia | | | | |
| New Zealand | | | | |

* Total in 1934 for other cargoes

Shipments to Europe declined from 523 000 tons to 436 000 tons, the drop being particularly marked in the case of Germany which took only 177 000 tons as compared with 216 000 tons in the preceding year. The North American and Belgium also bought much less during the year under review. Shipments to Italy, however, showed only a comparatively small reduction of 1,000 tons and amounted to 25 000 tons. Poland increased its purchases from 38,000 tons to 49 000 tons. Thanks to the preference enjoyed by Indian rice in the United Kingdom, exports to that country increased by 11,100

tons to 83,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments to various other European countries together amounted to 40,000 tons. As regards the principal markets in Asia, shipments to Ceylon dropped by 11,800 tons to 392,000 tons and to China and Hongkong together from 222,000 tons to 176,000 tons. The Straits Settlements restricted its requirements to 126,000 tons as compared with 154,000 tons in the preceding year. The shipments to Sumatra showed a small increase and amounted to 70,000 tons. Java proved a better customer in the year under review than in the preceding two years and took 26,000 tons as compared with 4,000 tons in 1933-34 and 18,000 tons in 1932-33. Exports to the Federated Malay States declined by 7,000 tons. The total exports during the year to the markets in Asia amounted to 921,000 tons as against 987,000 tons in the preceding year. As will be seen from the figures above given, the principal declines occurred in the exports to China (including Hongkong), the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and the Federated Malay States. In China, Siam and the French Indo-China were more important sources of supply than India. The greater sales from Saigon were facilitated by cheaper rates and, latterly, by better transportation facilities, as French steamers run regularly between Shanghai and Saigon. It is also stated that the better appearance of rice from the French Indo-China and Siam has led to its preference in China and some other countries over Indian and Burmese rice.

The African market, though comparatively less important, proved a more favourable outlet to Indian rice in 1934-35. Mauritius and Dependencies improved their purchases to 62,000 tons as compared with 52,000 tons in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa took about 26,000 tons, or about a thousand tons more than in 1933-34. Egypt's requirements advanced from 24,000 tons to nearly 30,000 tons. Exports to rest of Africa, however, fell from 34,000 tons to 29,000 tons, Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba together curtailing their purchases by more than 4,000 tons to 11,300 tons. The total exports to the African market amounted to 147,000 tons as compared with 135,000 tons in 1933-34.

Cuba was a most disappointing market in the year under review, shipments to the island falling from 46,000 tons to 14,000 tons. Here again, Siam and the French Indo-China rice are finding preference over Indian rice. The West-Indies, other than Cuba and Bahamas, however, improved their purchases by 14,000 tons and took 36,000 tons in the year under review.

The imports of rice into India showed a phenomenal increase during the year under review and amounted in all to 394,051 tons of which 282,918 tons were comprised of rice not in the husk. During the preceding year the total imports were only 88,405 tons of which 84,024 tons consisted of rice not in the husk. Siam and the French Indo-China were responsible for nearly the whole of the imports. Out of 111,133 tons of rice in the husk imported during the year, 71,575 tons came from the French Indo-China and 39,549 tons from Siam. As regards rice not in the husk, Siam sent 246,936 tons and the French Indo-China 33,842 tons. There were also shipments from Japan amounting to about 2,100 tons. These imports, which were received mostly in Madras, consisted chiefly of broken rice, the by-product of the milling industry, and the rates at which they were sold exercised a very depressing effect.

particularity of certain classes of high grade rice. As a measure of protection, an import duty of 12 as per maund has therefore been imposed on broken

Exports

For some years India has been able to put only insignificant quantities of wheat on the world market. In 1931-32 she exported 20,200 tons but in the succeeding two years there was a drop to about 2,000 tons each as against the pre-war average of 1,308,000 tons and an average of 237,000 tons for the first post-war quinquennium. In the year under review the exports amounted to about 11,000 tons valued at Rs 10½ lakhs. The enormous increase in production in exporting countries since the war, as well as the extension of cultivation in importing countries under the shelter of subsidies and import barriers has created disequilibrium between demand and supply and resulted in heavy stocks and low values. Owing to two successive crop failures in North America there is a prospect of the accumulated stocks of past years being liquidated to a great extent in the current season, but this improvement is largely fortuitous and does not solve what is the crux of the international wheat problem, the uneconomic expansion of cultivation since the war. In the face of keen competition and lowered values India has in recent years not only been forced to hold aloof from the international market, but in the interests of her growers, to impose a duty on imports of wheat at cheap rates from other countries. This duty which stood at Rs 2 per cwt since 20th March 1931 was, in April 1935 reduced to Rs 1 8, as the margin between prices of Indian wheat and of Australian wheat imported into India had narrowed down.

The production of wheat in India in 1933-34 was estimated at 91 million tons while production in 1934-35 has been put at 97 million tons. World production in 1931 on the other hand, showed a considerable decline according to the latest available estimates of the International Institute of Agriculture the output excluding the U S S R and some minor producing areas, has been put at 3,338 million bushels or 307 million bushels less than in the preceding year. The exportable surplus in the season 1931-32 has been estimated at 880 million bushels including the stock of about 600 million bushels carried over from 1933-34, as compared with 1,111 million bushels available for the 1933-34 season. In other words, only about 250 million bushels are likely to be drawn from the 1931 crop for the export requirements of the 1931-32 season leaving the balance to be covered from the stock left over from the preceding season. World requirements in 1931-32 have been put at 516 million bushels so that according to the estimates, about 250 million bushels will be drawn from the old crop. This improvement in the statistical position had naturally had some effect on world wheat prices though it advantage has to a great extent been discounted by the restrictions on free imports in consuming countries. The price of wheat No. 1 Manitoba, for 450 lbs (or 1 Liverpool and London) stood at 25s 1½d on the 27th April 1935 and on the 27th April owing to the heavy spring rain of 1935 it fell to 22s ½d on the 27th April. In the succeeding two months the market was influenced by the alarming reports from North America and Europe in connection with the quotation on the 25th May stood at 21s 6d on the 1st June at 27s ½d July saw higher values realised, for 1½d being reached on the 10th of the month, while 31s 3d was recorded on the 17th August. But

Wheat.

this level could not be sustained owing to lack of buying interest, and heavy accumulation of stocks in the United Kingdom. On the 28th September, 29s. 3d. was quoted and by the end of October 26s. 1½d. was recorded. Flavouring conditions in Argentina and Australia were, however, far from favourable and in spite of the disappointing demand from the Continent, 27s. 3d. was registered at the end of November. During December to February, prices did not fluctuate very largely, but in March some improvement was recorded, the opening quotation being 28s. 2½d. while 29s. 3d. was registered on the 29th of the month.

With the entry of foreign wheat restricted by the import duty the course of prices for Indian wheat has been influenced more largely by internal demand than by the external factors affecting the situation. In the Karachi market the price of wheat, white, 2 per cent barley, 1½ per cent ditz, per candy of 656 lbs., was quoted at Rs19-1 on the 6th April. With comparatively limited stocks at ports and expectations of a poorer crop in the Punjab and the United Provinces, rates rose to Rs21-2 on the 27th of the month. This steady tone was, on the whole, continued in the succeeding months supported by reports of a poor American crop. On the 6th July, Rs21-1½ was recorded but the end of the month brought in lower values, Rs21 being registered on the 27th of the month. August saw a higher scale of values, helped by some export enquiries and Rs23-1 was quoted on the 10th of the month. Stocks at Karachi were now accumulating and weather conditions in Northern India were reported to be generally favourable. Prices gradually declined and in September dropped to as low as Rs20. Till the end of November prices ruled low but dry weather conditions in the Punjab and the activity in other produce markets now reacted favourably on wheat prices, with the result that on the 7th December prices recovered to Rs23-6. With further fluctuations up and down rates reached Rs25 and above towards the close of January. More favourable seasonal conditions and absence of demand from consuming centres were now responsible for a gradual lowering of values and at the end of March Rs22 was quoted.

The following table shows the production and exports of wheat during the past five years and in the pre-war year 1913-14:—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

| | | — | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Exports | Production | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tons (000) | Tons (000) | 1913-14 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1935-36 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 |
| 1,202 | 8,367 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 197 | 9,306 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 20 | 9,024 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 9,456 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 9,414 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 11 | 9,724½ | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

‡ Subject to revision.

Exports in 1934-35 amounted to 11,000 tons of which nearly 9,000 tons were sent to the United Kingdom. The imports of wheat into India during the year amounted to 7,400 tons valued at Rs lakhs as c

Exports.

tons in the preceding year. Out of the total quantity received in India during the year 2,900 tons were received into Bengal and 4,500 tons into Bombay, and the bulk of these imports were made for milling for re export out of India under claims of drawback.

The following table shows the balance of wheat available for consumption in India for a number of years. In calculating the net imports and the exports the equivalent in wheat of flour imported or exported has been taken into account.

| Balance available for consumption during the year | Net imports (+) or net exports (-) during the year | Production of previous crop | Years |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Tons | Tons | Tons | |
| 8,013,000 | -1,381,000 | 9,424,000* | Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14) |
| 8,573,000 | -877,000 | 9,455,000† | War average (1914-15 to 1918-19) |
| 9,703,000 | -324,000 | 10,122,000 | 1920-21 |
| 9,973,000 | +269,000 | 6,706,000 | 1921-22 |
| 9,561,039 | -260,000 | 9,830,000 | 1922-23 |
| 9,287,000 | -707,000 | 9,994,000 | 1923-24 |
| 8,441,000 | -1,219,000 | 9,660,000 | 1924-25 |
| 8,695,000 | -272,000 | 8,967,000 | 1925-26 |
| 8,476,000 | -220,000 | 8,696,000 | 1926-27 |
| 8,650,000 | -317,000 | 8,967,000 | 1927-28 |
| 8,161,000 | +370,000 | 7,791,000 | 1928-29 |
| 8,560,000 | +268,000 | 8,828,000 | 1929-30 |
| 10,133,000 | -31,000 | 10,164,000 | 1930-31 |
| 9,331,000 | +23,000 | 9,354,000 | 1931-32 |
| 9,020,000 | +2,000 | 9,022,000 | 1932-33 |
| 9,453,000 | -2,000 | 9,455,000 | 1933-34 |
| 9,331,000 | -20,000 | 9,414,000 | 1934-35 |

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13.
† 1913-14 to 1917-18.

The estimates of consumption have shown no significant changes in recent years.

Shipments of wheat flour further contracted from 12,500 tons valued at 116½ lakhs to 11,500 tons valued at 111½ lakhs. Arabia, which was the largest single market for wheat flour from India, took 3,100 tons against 1,200 tons in the preceding year. 1,700 tons were shipped to Aden and Dependencies to which nearly 3,000 tons were exported in the preceding year, while the Straits Settlements took 2,100 tons. Shipments to Kenya Colony amounted to 1,700 tons.

The quantity of barley exported increased from only 112 tons to 14,100 tons in the year under review, the bulk of the consignments being sent to the United Kingdom. Shipments of four and half pence declined from 5,100 to 1,100 tons, but exports of maize advanced from 125 tons to 2,400 tons.

Some improvement in the exports of pulses which rose from 101,000 tons valued at 119½ lakhs to 112,000 tons valued at 111,000 lakhs. Cattle and sheep, 22,500 tons consisted of skins and 21,700 tons of grain. Japan was the most

Oilseeds.

important purchaser of beans and took 15,200 tons, while exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 5,000 tons. Exports of beans are, however, showing a gradual decline. Shipments of grain also are showing contraction, exports falling from 28,900 tons in 1933-34 to 21,700 tons in the year under review. Of the shipments during the year, 11,500 tons were sent to the United Kingdom, 4,100 tons to the Netherlands, 900 tons to Italy, 400 tons each to Belgium and Spain and 600 tons to Germany. France, which in preceding years was the most important customer, bought nothing in the year under review. Shipments of lentils advanced from 11,500 tons to 17,500 tons. There was an increase under other sorts of pulses from 38,000 tons to 47,000 tons, of which Ceylon took 16,400 tons, and the United Kingdom 11,800 tons. Shipments to Mauritius were 5,200 tons and to the Straits Settlements 5,400 tons.

Oilseeds (110,54 lakhs).—The total quantity of oilseeds exported in 1933-34 had shown a large improvement over the preceding year's record in the case of increased shipments of linseed and groundnut. In the case of groundnut, the improvement in the quantity exported was accompanied by a decline in value. In the year under review the demand for linseed was more restricted, and other oilseeds also had a poorer record than in 1933-34. The decline in the case of groundnut was, however, much less than in the case of other oilseeds, and the prices realised also improved from August onwards. The exports of the various kinds of oilseeds during the last three years, compared with the pre-war figures of export, are shown in the marginal table. The total exports of oilseeds of all kinds declined from 1,124,000 tons in 1933-34 to 876,000 tons in the year under review. The regularisation or restriction of imports into European countries, especially Germany, France and Italy, have curtailed the demand for Indian oilseeds.

Tons
1932-33 1933-34 1934-35

| Oilseed | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Linseed | 470 | 72 | 470 |
| Mustard | 274 | 115 | 274 |
| Groundnut | 212 | 417 | 517 |
| Sesamum | 111 | 56 | 111 |
| Castor | 230 | 2 | 230 |
| Other | 119 | 10 | 119 |
| Total | 1,124 | 72 | 1,124 |

(Marginal Table)

Exports of Indian linseed, which amounted to 238,000 tons valued at Rs. 60 lakhs in 1931-32, showed a decline of 141,000 tons in quantity and about 11.58 lakhs in value as compared with 1933-34. The exports were, however, still far above the level of 1932-33 when only 72,000 tons were shipped. Indian linseed enjoyed a particularly favourable position in 1933-34 owing to the shortage of the Argentine crop and the 10 per cent preference obtaining in the United Kingdom market. The Argentine, however, produced a liberal crop in 1934-35, the outturn for the season being estimated at 1,927,000 tons as compared with 1,565,000 tons in the preceding year. The Indian crop of 1933-34, which was marketed mostly in the trade year 1934-35, fell to 376,000 tons as compared with 106,000 tons in the preceding season. Demand from the United Kingdom was also on a smaller scale in the year under review than in the preceding season. The total imports of linseed into the United Kingdom from all sources in 1934-35 (April to March) was 187,000 tons as compared with 243,000 tons in 1933-34, of which supplies from India accounted for 109,000 tons, as compared with 174,000 tons in the preceding year. Co

Oilseeds.

Exports to the United Kingdom during the year recorded a notable expansion from 52,800 tons to 134,200 tons. Shipments to the Netherlands also advanced from 101,000 tons to 115,000 tons, but supplies to Germany fell from 97,200 to 65,100 tons. Belgium took about 14,000 tons, about 500 tons more than in the preceding year. Italian demand declined from 72,400 tons to 54,400 tons. Exports to Denmark fell from 6,800 to 5,900 tons. Norway took 6,200 tons as against 2,300 tons in the preceding year. Portugal, which had no share in the trade in 1933-34, took 3,700 tons. Shipments to Egypt amounted to 3,300 tons, to Palestine 2,000 tons and to Poland 1,500 tons. Eighty-five per cent of the exports were from Madras, as compared with 83 per cent in the preceding year. The remainder was despatched almost entirely from Bombay.

The opening months of the year under review saw a continuation of the low level of prices ruling at the end of the preceding year. On the 6th April, the price of decorated groundnuts per candy of 500 lbs. at Madras stood at Rs17-11. It improved to over Rs20 in May, but fell below that amount by the middle of June, with a temporary cessation of demand from Germany. During July, prices showed a tendency to advance as a result of the anticipated shortage of edible oils and fats in the United States of America. Although the French Government during this month reduced the quota for foreign groundnuts imported into France, prices were not affected, and from Rs21-8 at the close of July the price rose to Rs25-8 at the end of August. There was a temporary resumption of buying by Germany in September, and prices further improved, till, on the 28th of that month Rs28-4 was reached. This improvement continued well on to October. Thereafter prices showed a declining trend, but rallied again towards the close of November. On the 7th December, Rs28-7-10 was quoted, but during the rest of the month prices moved erratically, and generally in a downward direction. January witnessed a brisker overseas demand and a turning up of values, the quotation on the 25th of the month being Rs39-5 per candy. Rates were fairly well-maintained in February but in March a decline again set in and the close of the month saw the quotation at Rs35-7 per candy.

The production of groundnuts in the season 1933-34 was estimated at 3,330,000 tons while the production in 1934-35 is estimated at only 1,869,000 tons.

Exports of rapeseed again declined, and totalled only 36,900 tons valued at Rs42½ lakhs as compared with 73,500 tons valued at about Rs81½ lakhs in the preceding year, and 114,500 tons valued at Rs1,53¾ lakhs in 1932-33. The production of rape and mustard in India in 1933-34 was estimated at 943,000 tons while that in 1934-35 is expected to show a reduction to 895,000 tons. Demand from all principal consuming markets was on a very restricted scale, shipments, to the United Kingdom falling from 19,700 tons to 12,200 tons, and to the Netherlands from 14,500 tons to about 7,000 tons. German requirements fell from 9,800 tons to 4,200 tons. Exports to Italy and France declined from 9,700 and 11,100 tons to 3,400 and 5,200 tons respectively. Shipments to Belgium also fell from 4,300 tons to 2,600 tons. Out of the total quantity exported from India in the year under review, 36,100 tons, or 98 per cent, were shipped from Karachi.

Exports.

The production of castor seed declined to 143,600 tons in 1933-34 as compared with 151,000 tons in 1932-33. Exports declined from 81,600 tons in 1933-34 to 68,700 tons in the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 27,100 tons to 26,400 tons and those to the United States of America from 23,300 tons to 13,900 tons. France took 9,200 tons, and Italy 5,100 tons, as against 13,000 and 7,900 tons respectively in the preceding year. Shipments to the Netherlands amounted to 3,200 tons, to Germany 3,300 tons, and to Spain 2,800 tons. Egypt took 2,200 tons, and Australia 1,800 tons.

The production of sesamum in 1933-34 was estimated at 511,000 tons as compared with 551,000 tons in 1932-33. Exports, which had shown some improvement in 1933-34, showed a sharp decline, and amounted only to 4,200 tons valued at R7½ lakhs as against 16,300 tons valued at over R22 lakhs in the preceding year. Italian purchases which had improved to 8,500 tons in the preceding year fell away to 800 tons. Aden and Dependencies took 500 tons, Arabia 1,000 tons, Ceylon 700 tons, Egypt 600 tons and France 62 tons.

In spite of an increased demand for cotton seed oil in the United States of America, shipments of Indian cotton seed recorded a drastic reduction from 5,600 to 600 tons. The shipments during the year were consigned mainly to Ceylon (688 tons).

Hides and skins (R8,35 lakhs).—The export trade in hides and skins in 1931-35 showed some recession as compared with 1933-34, but not to the extent that might have been expected from the conditions prevailing in overseas markets. Exports of raw hides actually improved from 20,300 tons to 22,600 tons in quantity, due to larger shipments of cow hides, with a corresponding increase in value from R1,01 to R1,09 lakhs. The average declared value per lb of raw cow hides, however, fell from 3 as 8 p. in 1933-34 to 3 as 7 p. in 1931-35, while that of buffalo hides dropped from 3 as 2 to 2 as 11 p. Exports of raw skins, however, registered a marked fall from 19,900 tons to 16,200 tons due mainly to the decline in the demand for goat skins; the decline in value was from R3,23 lakhs to R2,02 lakhs. From 10 as 10 p. per lb in 1933-34, the average declared value of raw goat skins fell to 9 as 1 p. in 1931-35, while that of raw sheep skins improved from 6 as 6 p. to 9 as 7 p. per lb. Exports of tanned hides declined from 13,200 tons valued at R12,11 lakhs to 11,100 tons valued at R1,93 lakhs, the average declared value per lb falling at the same time from 13 as 1 p. to 12 as 5 p. per lb, due to the lower level of prices ruling for cow hides. Exports of tanned skins of all kinds together did not show any appreciable decline in quantity, while the total value showed improved slightly.

At the London sale of East India tanned hides and skins held in 1934 demand for tanned skins was fairly well sustained till July, but from that month (when in particular there was a difficulty of clearance) there was, however, a larger demand in the United Kingdom itself. As a result tanned hides, imports of Bombay tanned skins into the United Kingdom in 1934 were on a very reduced scale, and the values showed a steady decline. It is really this, however, that the London sale of cow and buffalo calf. A fairly large business

Hides and skins.

was done in full chrome leather of Indian manufacture, particularly in finished box sides. The tanning and finish of these are reported to have greatly improved. There was very little demand for reptile skins. Crocodile skins, however, were in good demand, though prices showed a declining tendency. Due to the long spell of fine weather in the United Kingdom which favoured the sale of cheap low-grade shoes and sandals against the more substantial types of foot-wear, there was a restricted demand for heavy leather in that country.

The quantities and values of raw hides and skins of different descriptions exported in 1913-14 and each of the past three years are set forth in the following table:—

| QUANTITY | | VALUE | |
|---|----------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1913-14 | 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 1934-35 |
| Tons | Tons | R(lakhs) | R(lakhs) |
| Raw cow hides | 11,400 16,900 19,300 | 54 5.91 | 87 |
| " buffalo hides | 1,600 ,900 2,800 | 6 | 12 |
| " other hides | 1,300 500 500 | 2 | 3 |
| " goat skins | 22,700 12,200 18,200 | 1,70 3.13 | 2,77 |
| " sheep skins | 1,000 600 600 | 6 | 11 |
| " other skins | .. | .. | 35 |
| TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings) | 0.100 26,600 40,200 37,800 | 2.76 11.09 | 4.26 3.12 |

The total shipments of raw hides in 1934-35 amounted to 22,600 tons, or an increase of 2,300 tons over the preceding year. Exports of cow hides, which is the most important item, amounted in the year under review to 19,300 tons valued at R95½ lakhs as compared with 16,900 tons valued at R86½ lakhs in 1933-34. Germany, which is the largest consumer, took during the year under review 4,800 tons as against 5,100 tons in the preceding year. There was an appreciable advance in the exports to Italy which aggregated 4,600 tons or about 1,000 tons more than in 1933-34. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 2,800 to 2,700 tons. There was also an improvement in the shipments to the Netherlands which amounted to 1,700 tons, or 600 tons more than in the preceding year. Among other markets of relatively smaller importance, exports to Norway increased from 450 to 640 tons and those to Sweden from 460 to 570 tons. Exports to Finland increased by about 600 tons to 1,200 tons. Greece took about 800 tons and Spain nearly 500 tons. Shipments of cow hides were, as usual, made chiefly from Bengal, the share of the province in the export trade being 67 per cent against 64 per cent in the preceding year. Exports from Burma, Sind and Bombay were 18, 7 and 8 per cent, respectively, of the total shipments during the year as compared with 23, 8 and 5 per cent, respectively, in 1933-34. Exports of buffalo hides declined from 2,900 tons in 1933-34 to 2,800 tons in the year under review. The largest consumers were, as in the preceding year, Germany and Greece, but shipments to Germany declined from 470 to 360 tons and to Greece from 800 to 600 tons. The United States of America took 170 tons and the United Kingdom 340 tons. Shipments to Bulgaria amounted to 220 tons and to Italy 125 tons. The total shipments of calf skins in the year under review amounted to 480 tons, of which Italy took 162 tons, Spain 56 tons, and the United Kingdom 18 tons.

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receding from nearly ₹15½ lakhs to ₹7½ lakhs. The average declared value per lb. of tanned goat and sheep skins improved from ₹2-2-9 and ₹2-1-7 in 1933-34 to ₹2-1-1 and ₹2-1-10 respectively in 1934-35.

Conditions in the Madras tanned hides market were unstable when the year under review opened. The minimum selling price agreement, which had existed amongst shippers of tanned hides in Madras since June 1932, terminated early in February 1934. This was followed by a period of declining prices and when the year review opened there was a heavy accumulation of stocks. The London market continued to hold off in anticipation of prices reaching still lower levels. In order to remedy the situation, the Dealers and 'Tanners' Association decided to close the local market from the 19th June till 20th July. By the time the market reopened on the 21st July considerable quantities had been transferred from stock to shippers' godowns, though, in the majority of cases, the prices remained to be fixed. By the middle of September the heavy stocks with dealers had mostly been cleared, though there was little or no advance in prices. There was very little change in the tone of the market in the succeeding weeks, the selling rates for tanned hides remaining low. Towards the end of November minimum selling prices were again fixed by shippers, and though the consequent feeling of optimism raised prices immediately by 3 to 4 pias per lb. in the local market, the advance was not readily followed in London. There were fairly heavy shipments in December owing to holders of stock clearing their godowns at the end of the year and also, to a less extent, to the improvement in values resulting from the fixing of minimum prices. Fairly steady conditions prevailed in January and February with prices at about the minimum prices, but March saw an easier tendency with buyers operating less freely. Though, due to smaller arrivals, the spot stock position did not become unwieldy.

Lac (₹3.30 lakhs).—Shellac, along with pepper, came into special prominence towards the close of the year under review in connection with the

failure of the London interests which were operating a corner in these commodities. Speculative purchases of shellac had begun on a large scale in 1933, and were responsible for raising prices to a level which had no relation to the actual situation, and to the transference of large stocks from Calcutta to London. Stocks in London at the end of 1932, which were about 31,000 cases, stood at the end of 1933 at 90,000. By May 1934, the figure had risen to 235,000 while by August there was a further accumulation, swelling the total to 308,000 cases. In February, 1935, when the collapse occurred, 315,000 cases were lying in London, about ten times the stock at the end of 1932. From 56s. per cwt. at the beginning of 1933, prices of shellac rose to 100s. in a little more than an year. In May 1934, the rate had risen to 120s. per cwt., but the effect of this prohibitive price was to check demand on the part of manufacturers. July saw a scaling down of values, and by September prices dropped to below 100s. At the beginning of February, the price per cwt. was only 72s. 6d., and even at this reduced level there was very little demand. With the default of the firms concerned, which occurred in that month, there was the danger of a sudden collapse in prices owing to the unloading of heavy stocks. A large part of the accumulation was, however, taken over by strangers, and negotiations were started for pooling the stocks held out.

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Conditions in the Madras tanned hides market were unstable when the year under review opened. The minimum selling price agreement, which had existed amongst shippers of tanned hides in Madras since June 1932, terminated early in February 1934. This was followed by a period of declining prices and when the year under review opened there was a heavy accumulation of stocks. The London market continued to hold off in anticipation of prices reaching still lower levels. In order to remedy the situation, the Dealers and Tanners' Association decided to close the local market from the 15th June till 20th July. By the time the market reopened on the 21st July considerable quantities had been transferred from stock to shippers' godowns, though the majority of cases, the prices remained to be fixed. By the middle of September the heavy stocks with dealers had mostly been cleared, though there was little or no advance in prices. There was very little change in the tone of the market in the succeeding weeks, the selling rates for tanned hides remaining low. Towards the end of November minimum selling prices were again fixed by shippers, and though the consequent feeling of optimism raised prices immediately by 3 to 4 pies per lb. in the local market, the advance was not readily followed in London. There were fairly heavy shipments in December owing to holders of stock clearing their godowns at the end of the year and also, to a less extent, to the improvement in values resulting from the fixing of minimum prices. Fairly steady conditions prevailed in January and February with prices at about the minimum prices, but March saw an easier tendency with buyers operating less freely, though, due to another arrivals, the spot stock position did not become unwieldy.

Lac (R3,30 lakhs).—Shellac, along with pepper, came into special prominence towards the close of the year under review in connection with the failure of the London interests which were operating a corner in the commodities. Speculative purchases of shellac had begun on a large scale in 1933, and were responsible for raising prices to a level which had no relation to the actual situation, and to the transference of large stocks from Calcutta to London. Stocks in London at the end of 1932, which were about 31,000 cases, stood at the end of 1933 at 90,000. By May 1934, the figure had risen to 235,000 while by August there was a further accumulation, swelling the total to 308,000 cases. In February, 1935, when the collapse occurred, 315,000 cases were lying in London, about ten times the stock at the end of 1932. From 56s. per cwt. at the beginning of 1933, prices of shellac rose to 100s. in a little more than an year. In May 1934, the rate had risen to 120s. per cwt., but the effect of this prohibitive price was to check demand on the part of manufacturers. July saw a scaling down of values, and by September prices dropped to below 100s. At the beginning of February, the price per cwt. was only 72s. 6d., and even at this reduced level there was very little demand. With the default of the firms concerned, which occurred in that month, there was the danger of a sudden collapse in prices owing to the unloading of heavy stocks. A large part of the accumulation was, however, taken over by strong hands, and negotiations were started for pooling the stocks held outside.

United Kingdom dropped from 11,600 to 8,300 cwt. and those to Belgium from 12,600 to 2,500 cwt. The United States of America, which took 118,000 cwt. in the preceding year, restricted its requirements to 67,000 cwt. in the year under review. There was a decrease of 3,400 cwt. in the export of *button lac* which totalled 15,700 cwt., but the value realised increased from 117 lakhs to nearly 111 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 13,000 to 10,500 cwt., but those to the United States of America showed a slight improvement from 1,100 to 1,600 cwt. Shipments to Germany totalled 1,100 cwt., or 100 cwt. less than in the preceding year. Exports to France dropped from 900 to 550 cwt.

In value, the exports of *stick lac* rose from 11,51 lakhs to 11,70 lakhs; but the quantity exported fell from 6,900 to 5,100 cwt. Germany took only 950 cwt. as compared with nearly 1,800 cwt. in the preceding year. There was a sharp decline in the exports to Belgium which fell from 4,300 to 1,100 cwt. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 555 cwt., this quantity being very nearly the same as was exported to that country in the preceding year.

The following table shows the exports of *stick lac* from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years:—

Exports, in cwt., of *stick lac* from Bangkok and Singapore.

| | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| To United States of America | 1,852 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Germany | 1,750 | 992 | 201 | 5,518 |
| United Kingdom | 128 | 40 | 120 | 112 |
| India | 11,277 | 4,711 | 9,965 | 176,628 |
| Total (all countries) | 16,691 | 5,863 | 11,521 | 183,826 |

It will be seen that there was a very remarkable increase in the exports from these sources in 1934, as compared with the preceding year. Singapore is, however, only an entrepot depot, as far as this trade is concerned, the country of origin being Siam. The increase in the imports into India was accompanied by an increase on a much smaller scale in the Indian production of *stick lac* which in 1934 amounted to 1 million maunds as against 958,000 maunds in 1933 and 852,500 maunds in 1932.

Exports of other kinds of lac amounted in quantity to 44,600 cwt. as against 23,700 cwt. in the preceding year. There was a corresponding increase in value from 11 lakhs to 14 lakhs. The principal destinations of the exports were Germany (18,900 cwt.), the Netherlands (12,300 cwt.) and Belgium (9,800 cwt.).

Exports

The monthly exports of shellac, seed lac, button lac and stick lac from India during the year are shown in the following table —

(In Cwt.)

| | Shellac | Seed lac | Button lac | Stick lac |
|--------------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|
| April 1934 | 60 804 | 5 360 | 738 | 70 |
| May | 52 841 | 9 220 | 1 284 | 213 |
| June | 33 142 | 9 967 | 2 143 | 983 |
| July | 72 559 | 6 944 | 833 | 38 |
| August | 13 394 | 8 267 | 1 353 | 71 |
| September | 17 917 | 6 117 | 644 | 1 008 |
| October | 30 630 | 5 889 | 1 237 | 469 |
| November | 44 086 | 5 601 | 1 769 | 880 |
| December | 30 774 | 8 130 | 1 669 | 200 |
| January 1935 | 27 948 | 10 060 | 1 906 | 1 106 |
| February | 20 630 | 7 480 | 1 203 | |
| March | 22 162 | 6 345 | 1 037 | |
| Total | 431 937 | 88 635 | 15 722 | 5 081 |

Raw wool (Rs. 27 lakhs).—The year under review witnessed a continuation of the reaction from the active conditions which prevailed in the world wool markets in 1933. Stocks in consuming countries were low at the beginning of 1933 and purchases were therefore made on a large scale but the restocking process stimulated by rising prices was carried too far and resulted in an inevitable collapse. The rise which commenced by about April 1933 reached its zenith in January 1934. A spectacular collapse then ensued and prices declined rapidly though the pace of the decline was arrested by about September. The index of new wool prices compiled by the *Woolly Wool Chart* declined from 102 (July 1911=100) in January 1934 to 65 in December 1934 and till the close of the year under review there was no marked improvement in prices. The situation above described was reflected in the figures of exports of wool from India which dropped from 551 million lbs in 1933-34 to 341 million lbs in the year under review. The shipments in 1934 were valued at Rs. 27 lakhs as compared with Rs. 98 lakhs in 1933-34. Exports to the United Kingdom fell sharply from 431 million lbs to about 257 million lbs. Shipments to the United States of America declined from 76 million lbs to 56 million lbs and to Belgium from 27 million lbs to 11 million lbs. France also curtailed her requirements and took 582 000 lbs or 306 000 lbs less than in the preceding year. Exports to the Netherlands and China however, increased from 328,000 and 127 000 lbs to 312 000 and 238,000 lbs respectively in 1934-35.

In addition to the exports of wool of Indian origin, fairly large quantities of wool, mostly of Tibetan and Central Asian origin, imported across the frontier are ordinarily re-exported from the Indian ports. The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin, together with the imports of foreign wool by land into India, and the corresponding re-exports by sea:—

| Imports by land | Re-exports by sea | Exports by sea (Indian merchandise) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|--|
| | | | (In thousand
owts.) | (In thousand
owts.) | (In thousand
owts.) | 913-14 | 923-24 | 924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | | |
| 221 | 91 | 437 | 221 | 91 | 437 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| 179 | 98 | 327 | 179 | 98 | 327 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| 181 | 121 | 471 | 181 | 121 | 471 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| 181 (a) | 103 | 387 | 181 (a) | 103 | 387 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| 214 (a) | 113 | 400 | 214 (a) | 113 | 400 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| 234 (a) | 113 | 448 | 234 (a) | 113 | 448 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| 230 (a) | 107 | 604 | 230 (a) | 107 | 604 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| 167 (a) | 73 | 450 | 167 (a) | 73 | 450 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| 76 (a) | 45 | 272 | 76 (a) | 45 | 272 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| 95 (a) | 81 | 368 | 95 (a) | 81 | 368 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| 52 (a) | 34 | 288 | 52 (a) | 34 | 288 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| 128 (a) | 95 | 499 | 128 (a) | 95 | 499 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| 111 (a) | 66 | 304 | 111 (a) | 66 | 304 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |

(a) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Re-exports of raw wool fell from 10·6 to 6·3 million lbs. in quantity and from £81 lakhs to £16 lakhs in value. The United States of America was the principal consumer and took a little over 5 million lbs. as compared with 7·6 million lbs. in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom dropped from 2·5 million lbs. to nearly 900,000 lbs. and to Belgium from 259,000 lbs. to 113,000 lbs. Germany took 7,000 lbs. more than in the preceding year, exports to that country in the year under review being 75,000 lbs. France took 57,000 lbs. or 36,000 lbs. less than in the preceding year. There were no exports to Canada in 1933-34, but in the year under review she took 63,000 lbs. Greece and Japan took 54,000 and 46,000 lbs., respectively, in 1934-35.

Retained imports of raw wool into the United Kingdom in 1934, amounted to 522·4 million lbs. as against 591·9 million lbs. in the preceding year. Similar figures for Germany, France and Japan were 306·4 million lbs., 335·1 million lbs. and 181·5 million lbs., respectively, in 1934, as compared with 335·1 million lbs., 547 million lbs., and 238·8 million lbs., respectively, in 1933. Net imports into Italy in 1934 declined to 142·2 million lbs. as compared with 183·9 million lbs. in the preceding year. Imports into the United States of America in 1934 totalled 108·3 million lbs. as compared with 150·9 million lbs. in 1933-34. Retained imports into ten principal consuming countries during the period from January to April, 1935, as estimated by the Imperial Economic Committee, amounted to 850 million lbs., or 15 per cent less than imports in the corresponding period of 1934. The following table shows, for purposes of com-

Exports.

The monthly exports of shellac, seed lac, button lac and stick lac from India during the year are shown in the following table —

| (In Cwt.) | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Shellac | Seed lac | Button lac | Stick lac. |
| April 1934 | 60,854 | 6,363 | 738 |
| May | 62,841 | 9,220 | 1,284 |
| June | 33,142 | 9,967 | 2,143 |
| July | 72,660 | 6,944 | 839 |
| August | 13,394 | 8,267 | 1,363 |
| September | 17,917 | 6,117 | 644 |
| October | 30,630 | 6,889 | 1,237 |
| November | 44,086 | 6,661 | 1,769 |
| December | 30,774 | 8,130 | 1,669 |
| January 1935 | 27,918 | 10,260 | 1,906 |
| February | 26,630 | 7,480 | 1,203 |
| March | 22,162 | 6,346 | 1,037 |
| Total | 431,937 | 88,636 | 16,722 |
| | | | 6 041 |

Raw wool (Rs. 1,27 lakhs).—The year under review witnessed a continuation of the reaction from the active conditions which prevailed in the world wool markets in 1933. Stocks in consuming countries were low at the beginning of 1933 and purchases were therefore made on a large scale, but the re-stocking process stimulated by rising prices, was carried too far and resulted in an inevitable collapse. The rise which commenced by about April 1933 reached its zenith in January 1934. A spectacular collapse then ensued and prices declined rapidly though the pace of the decline was arrested by about September. The index of new wool prices compiled by the *Weekly Wool Chart* declined from 102 (July 1911=100) in January 1934 to 63 in December 1934, and till the close of the year under review there was no marked improvement in prices. The situation above described was reflected in the figures of exports of wool from India which dropped from 57½ million lbs in 1933-34 to 41½ million lbs in the year under review. The shipments in 1934 were valued at Rs. 1,27 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,98 lakhs in 1933-34. Exports to the United Kingdom fell sharply from 43½ million lbs to about 25½ million lbs. Shipments to the United States of America declined from 7½ million lbs to 5½ million lbs and to Belgium from 2½ million lbs to 1½ million lbs. France also curtailed her requirements and took 582,000 lbs or 366,000 lbs, less than in the preceding year. Exports to the Netherlands and Canada, however, increased from 328,000 and 127,000 lbs to 332,000 and 238,000 lbs respectively in 1934-35.

Wool.

In addition to the exports of wool of Indian origin, fairly large quantities of wool, mostly of Tibetan and Central Asian origin, imported across the frontier are ordinarily re-exported from the Indian ports. The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin, together with the imports of foreign wool by land into India, and the corresponding re-exports by sea:—

| Imports by land | Re-exports by sea | Exports by sea (Indian merchandise) | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| | | | (In thousand
owls.) | (In thousand
owls.) | (In thousand
owls.) | | | | | | | |
| 221 | 91 | 437 | 91 | 56 | 304 | 1913-14 | . | . | . | . | . | 1913-14 |
| 179 | 98 | 327 | 179 | 56 | 410 | 1923-24 | . | . | . | . | . | 1923-24 |
| 181 | 121 | 471 | 181 | 56 | 471 | 1924-25 | . | . | . | . | . | 1924-25 |
| 181 (a) | 103 | 287 | 181 (a) | 56 | 287 | 1925-26 | . | . | . | . | . | 1925-26 |
| 214 (a) | 113 | 400 | 214 (a) | 56 | 400 | 1926-27 | . | . | . | . | . | 1926-27 |
| 234 (a) | 113 | 448 | 234 (a) | 56 | 448 | 1927-28 | . | . | . | . | . | 1927-28 |
| 230 (a) | 107 | 504 | 230 (a) | 56 | 504 | 1928-29 | . | . | . | . | . | 1928-29 |
| 167 (a) | 73 | 450 | 167 (a) | 56 | 450 | 1929-30 | . | . | . | . | . | 1929-30 |
| 76 (a) | 45 | 272 | 76 (a) | 56 | 272 | 1930-31 | . | . | . | . | . | 1930-31 |
| 95 (a) | 81 | 368 | 95 (a) | 56 | 368 | 1931-32 | . | . | . | . | . | 1931-32 |
| 62 (a) | 34 | 288 | 62 (a) | 56 | 288 | 1932-33 | . | . | . | . | . | 1932-33 |
| 128 (a) | 95 | 490 | 128 (a) | 56 | 490 | 1933-34 | . | . | . | . | . | 1933-34 |
| 111 (a) | 56 | 304 | 111 (a) | 56 | 304 | 1934-35 | . | . | . | . | . | 1934-35 |

(a) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Re-exports of raw wool fell from 10.6 to 6.3 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs1 lakhs to Rs16 lakhs in value. The United States of America was the principal consumer and took a little over 5 million lbs. as compared with 7.6 million lbs. in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom dropped from 2.5 million lbs. to nearly 900,000 lbs. and to Belgium from 259,000 lbs. to 113,000 lbs. Germany took 7,000 lbs. more than in the preceding year, exports to that country in the year under review being 75,000 lbs. France took 57,000 lbs. or 36,000 lbs. less than in the preceding year. There were no exports to Canada in 1933-34, but in the year under review she took 63,000 lbs. Greece and Japan took 54,000 and 46,000 lbs., respectively, in 1934-35.

Retained imports of raw wool into the United Kingdom in 1934, amounted to 522.4 million lbs. as against 591.9 million lbs. in the preceding year. Similar figures for Germany, France and Japan were 306.4 million lbs., 335.1 million lbs. and 181.5 million lbs., respectively, in 1934, as compared with 335.1 million lbs., 547 million lbs., and 238.8 million lbs., respectively, in 1933. Net imports into Italy in 1934 declined to 142.2 million lbs. as compared with 183.9 million lbs. in the preceding year. Imports into the United States of America in 1934 totalled 108.3 million lbs. as compared with 150.9 million lbs. in 1933-34. Retained imports into ten principal consuming countries during the period from January to April, 1935, as estimated by the Imperial Economic Committee, amounted to 850 million lbs., or 15 per cent less than imports in the corresponding period of 1934. The following table shows, for purposes of comparison,

Exports.

parison, the quantity of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries during the last nine years compared with 1913 —

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat

hair)

(In million lbs)

| | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Australia | 70 | 304 | 238 | 723 | 70 | 257 | 200 | 302 | 309 | 93 | 216 | 14 |
| New Zealand | 181 | 181 | 105 | 183 | 104 | 189 | 201 | 174 | 11 | 14 | 216 | 14 |
| South Africa | 133 | 148 | 107 | 163 | 107 | 153 | 131 | 211 | 174 | 14 | 216 | 14 |
| Argentina | 65 | 54 | 73 | 40 | 61 | 60 | 84 | 00 | 51 | 84 | 37 | 37 |
| India | 00 | 41 | 53 | 55 | 54 | 34 | 30 | 31 | 40 | 37 | 201 | 201 |
| Other countries | 801 | 811 | 833 | 779 | 814 | 752 | 848 | 018 | 053 | 201 | 201 | 201 |
| PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

The export trade in raw wool was confined almost entirely to Sind and Bombay, the percentage shares of these provinces in 1931 being 67 and 28 as compared with 62 and 36 in the preceding year. In the case of re exports, Sind had 34 per cent and Bengal about 66 per cent of the trade against 19 and 50 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

The improvement in demand for carpets and rugs noticed in the preceding year was maintained in the year under review owing to the continued interest taken by the United Kingdom. Shipments in 1931 were valued at Rs 90 lakhs as against Rs 73 lakhs in the preceding year. In quantity, the exports rose from 8.5 million lbs to 10.1 million lbs. Consignments to the United Kingdom rose in quantity from 6.7 million lbs to 8.2 million lbs and in value from Rs 65 lakhs to Rs 74 lakhs. Exports to the United States of America, which had shown some recession in the preceding year, again showed some improvement in quantity, but the value of the shipments declined from Rs 18 lakhs to Rs 18 lakhs. There was some improvement in Australian demand which accounted for about Rs 1 lakh, but shipments to Ceylon declined from Rs 1 lakhs to Rs 1 lakhs. Exports to Canada rose further, the value recorded as against from about Rs 1 lakhs to Rs 1 lakhs in the year under review. Exports to Java in 1931 amounted in value to about Rs 1 lakh.

Oils (Rs 55 lakhs).—The total value of the exports of oils of all kinds declined from Rs 57 lakhs to Rs 55 lakhs in the year under review. Vegetable non-essential oils accounted for Rs 30 lakhs and essential oils for Rs 25 lakhs. The total shipments of non-essential oils amounted to 2,173,000 gallons as compared with 2,915,000 gallons in the preceding year. The details showing the exports of vegetable non-essential oils are given in the marginal table. Exports of cotton oil, which is the most important item under this head, declined from

| Exports of vegetable non-essential oils | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 2,112 | 2,112 | 2,112 | 2,112 | 2,112 | 2,112 | 2,112 | 2,112 | 2,112 | 2,112 | 2,112 | 2,112 |
| Cotton oil | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 |
| Castor oil | 1,105 | 1,105 | 1,105 | 1,105 | 1,105 | 1,105 | 1,105 | 1,105 | 1,105 | 1,105 | 1,105 | 1,105 |
| Other oils | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,007 |

1,335,000 gallons valued at £18.2 lakhs to 1,213,000 gallons with a total value of £17½ lakhs. More than 50 per cent of the total quantity shipped was consigned to the United Kingdom which took 612,000 gallons valued at £9½ lakhs as against 753,000 gallons valued at £10 lakhs in the preceding year. Germany, which proved a good customer in the preceding year, again increased its requirements and took 261,000 gallons or 20,000 gallons more than in the preceding year. Sweden and Italy increased their purchases to 27,000 gallons each as compared with 12,000 and 20,000 gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. Shipments to the Netherlands dropped from 53,000 to 51,000 gallons while Belgian requirements increased from 23,000 to 38,000 gallons. New Zealand took 31,000 gallons and Denmark 22,000 gallons as compared with 30,000 and 17,000 gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. Exports to Australia were 14,000 gallons and to Canada 20,000 gallons as compared with 11,000 and 53,000 gallons, respectively, in 1933-34. Shipments to the Union of South Africa fell from £3,000 to 37,000 gallons. Exports to Mauritius and the Straits totalled 22,000 and 9,000 gallons, respectively, while Finland took 8,000 gallons. Shipments to these countries in 1933-34 were 27,000, 10,000 and 3,700 gallons, respectively. There was a further and very marked drop in the exports of groundnut oil which totalled only 275,000 gallons valued at £3½ lakhs in the year under review as compared with 917,000 gallons in 1932-33 and 716,000 gallons in 1933-34. There was a drastic reduction in the shipments to the United Kingdom which fell from 507,000 to 89,000 gallons. The Federated Malay States took 13,500 gallons as against 32,500 gallons shipped to that country in the preceding year. There was also a drop from £3,000 to 6,000 gallons in the shipments to the Straits Settlements, while exports to Ceylon increased from 16,500 to 18,700 gallons. Consignments to Egypt totalled 21,000 gallons as against 37,000 gallons in 1933-34. There were no exports to Italy in the preceding year, but in the year under review she took 14,000 gallons. Mauritius took 78,000 gallons and Aden and Dependencies 11,000 gallons as against 34,000 and 7,000 gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. Exports of coconut oil were returned at 39,000 gallons which meant an advance of 7,500 gallons over the preceding year, but the shipments fetched only £40,000 as against £43,000 in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 15,700 gallons, the Netherlands 8,400 gallons, Belgium 3,200 gallons, Arabia 8,500 gallons and Iran 2,600 gallons. Exports of linseed oil declined from 67,000 gallons valued at £1.1 lakh to 64,000 gallons valued at £1.1 lakh. Exports to Ceylon increased from 5,600 to 10,200 gallons and to the Straits Settlements from 19,400 to 28,400 gallons. Hongkong's requirements fell by 1,000 gallons to 8,000 gallons and that of the Federated Malay States from 3,000 gallons to 2,300 gallons. New Zealand took 1,000 gallons. Shipments to Mauritius amounted to 5,000 gallons, to Siam 4,000 gallons, and to the Philippines 3,000 gallons. Exports of mustard or rape seed oil advanced from 263,000 to 295,000 gallons, the total value of the consignments being nearly £3½ lakhs as against £3 lakhs in the preceding year. Mauritius and Dependencies took 190,000 gallons or 28,000 gallons more than in the preceding year, while shipments to the United Kingdom advanced slightly to 17,000 gallons. The Union of South Africa took 11,000 gallons or 3,000 gallons more than in the preceding year. Shipments to the Fiji Islands dropped from 51,000 to 44,000 gallons. The Straits Settlements

Exports.

look 6,300 gallons as against 9,400 gallons in the preceding year. Exports of sesame oil improved from 104,000 to 126,000 gallons, the increase in value being from £11.7 lakhs to £11.9 lakhs. Shipments to Arabia fell from 53,000 to 40,000 gallons and those to Ceylon from 10,000 to 5,000 gallons. The Straits Settlements took 1,200 gallons or about 300 gallons more than in 1933-34. The exports during the year included shipments of 46,000 gallons to Aden and 17,000 gallons to Mauritius.

Exports of essential oils improved from 64,000 to 99,000 gallons, the value rising from about £18½ lakhs to £21½ lakhs. Exports of sandalwood oil increased from 73,800 lbs to nearly 84,700 lbs, and the value of the shipments amounted to £9½ lakhs. The United Kingdom's requirements were maintained at 47,000 lbs. as in the preceding year, but shipments to Japan increased by 3,000 lbs to 24,000 lbs. Sudan took 4,500 lbs, China 2,700 lbs, and the Straits Settlements 2,900 lbs. Shipments to the United States of America totalled nearly 1,300 lbs. There was a revival in the demand for lemon grass oil and shipments amounted to 78,000 gallons as against 16,000 gallons in the preceding year. There was also an improvement in value of over £5 lakhs. The countries of destination were, the United States of America (34,000 gallons), the United Kingdom (15,000 gallons), France (11,000 gallons), Germany (5,000 gallons), Canada, Italy and the Netherlands (3,000 gallons), each) and Japan 2,000 gallons. 1,000 gallons were exported to Ceylon. Palmarosa oil also showed some improvement, shipments increasing by about 2,000 to 10,000 gallons, the value registered being about £2½ lakhs.

Other articles.—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export:—

| 1913-14
(pre war
year) | 1929-30 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1931-35 | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|------------|
| | | | | | | Rs (lakhs) | Rs (lakhs) |
| 0 | 2.45 | 1.73 | 1.48 | 1.52 | 1.50 | | |
| 42 | 2.59 | 1.23 | 74 | 85 | 83 | | |
| 1.21 | 2.29 | 67 | 48 | 61 | 60 | | |
| 47 | 3.01 | 1.94 | 1.08 | 2.61 | 2.82 | | |
| 1.33 | 3.12 | 2.01 | 1.06 | 1.65 | 1.97 | | |
| 07 | 3.18 | 2.32 | 2.03 | 2.29 | 1.92 | | |
| 79 | 1.18 | 57 | 40 | 01 | 60 | | |
| 89 | 1.04 | 76 | 60 | 77 | 90 | | |
| 43 | 1.06 | 85 | 77 | 94 | 82 | | |
| 01 | 1.06 | 87 | 72 | 72 | 77 | | |
| 77 | 1.19 | 75 | 70 | 47 | 77 | | |
| 1.54 | 1.45 | 05 | 1.10 | 1.02 | 73 | | |
| 1.04 | 1.12 | 87 | 75 | 73 | 72 | | |
| 45 | 1.03 | 39 | 32 | 47 | 63 | | |
| 79 | 1.79 | 45 | 9 | 31 | 60 | | |
| 1.02 | 08 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 53 | | |
| 63 | 60 | 38 | 20 | 25 | 33 | | |
| 63 | 72 | 63 | 41 | 15 | 14 | | |
| 31 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 73 | 7 | | |
| 3.12 | 1.43 | 87 | 11 | 11 | 1 | | |

Metals and ores—
Pig lead.
Pig iron.
Manganese ore.
Others.
Oleum.
Paraffin wax.
Teakwood.
Cork manufactures.
Tobacco.
Spices.
Lard, tallow and
Pollards.
Coffee.
Dye-stuffs.
Rice.
Rubber.
Hemp, raw.
Manures.
Coal and coke.
Salt-petre.
Oil.

Metals and Ores.

Metals and ores (Rs.91 lakhs).—The total exports of ores, which amounted in 1931-35 to 515,000 tons valued at Rs.2,72 lakhs, showed an improvement of 210,000 tons in quantity and Rs.8 lakhs in value as compared with 1933-34. Exports of manganese ore, which represented about 89 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported, totalled 460,000 tons as compared with 266,000 tons in 1933-34 and 198,000 tons in 1932-33. There was a general improvement in demand, reflecting the increased activity in the iron and steel and armament industries. France increased her requirements to 113,000 tons as against 61,000 tons in the preceding year, and the United Kingdom from 117,000 tons to 159,000 tons. Japan and Belgium took 99,000 tons and 37,000 tons respectively as against 62,000 tons and 19,000 tons in 1933-34. The shipments to Germany, however, amounted to only 1,300 tons showing a decline of 1,600 tons. Exports to the Netherlands dwindled to nothing against a figure of 3,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America advanced to 43,000 tons from only 11 tons in 1933-34. The total value of the exports of manganese ore was recorded at Rs.6½ lakhs as compared with Rs.1½ lakhs in the preceding year. The export trade was confined to Bengal, Bombay and Madras, which accounted for 45 per cent, 12 per cent and 43 per cent of the trade in 1931-35 as compared with 50 per cent, 23 per cent and 27 per cent respectively in the preceding year, the marked increase in the share of Madras being due to the development of the Vizagapatnam harbour. There were no exports of ferro-manganese during 1931-35, as in the preceding four years but 2,000 tons of ferruginous manganese ore were exported in the year under report. There were no exports of this commodity during the two preceding years.

Manganese Ore (Rs.9 lakhs). Improvement of 210,000 tons in quantity and Rs.8 lakhs in value as compared with 1933-34. Exports of manganese ore, which represented about 89 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported, totalled 460,000 tons as compared with 266,000 tons in 1933-34 and 198,000 tons in 1932-33. There was a general improvement in demand, reflecting the increased activity in the iron and steel and armament industries. France increased her requirements to 113,000 tons as against 61,000 tons in the preceding year, and the United Kingdom from 117,000 tons to 159,000 tons. Japan and Belgium took 99,000 tons and 37,000 tons respectively as against 62,000 tons and 19,000 tons in 1933-34. The shipments to Germany, however, amounted to only 1,300 tons showing a decline of 1,600 tons. Exports to the Netherlands dwindled to nothing against a figure of 3,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America advanced to 43,000 tons from only 11 tons in 1933-34. The total value of the exports of manganese ore was recorded at Rs.6½ lakhs as compared with Rs.1½ lakhs in the preceding year. The export trade was confined to Bengal, Bombay and Madras, which accounted for 45 per cent, 12 per cent and 43 per cent of the trade in 1931-35 as compared with 50 per cent, 23 per cent and 27 per cent respectively in the preceding year, the marked increase in the share of Madras being due to the development of the Vizagapatnam harbour. There were no exports of ferro-manganese during 1931-35, as in the preceding four years but 2,000 tons of ferruginous manganese ore were exported in the year under report. There were no exports of this commodity during the two preceding years.

Exports of pig iron advanced further in quantity from 377,000 tons in 1933-34 to 417,000 tons in 1931-35 and in value from Rs.5 lakhs to Rs.9 lakhs. Compared with the figures for 1933-34 there was an increase of 11 per cent in quantity and 9 per cent in value. Exports to Japan in 1931-35 advanced to 246,000 tons as against 184,000 tons in 1933-34 and 71,000 tons in 1932-33. Exports to the United States of America, however, declined from 61,000 tons in 1933-34 to 30,000 tons in 1931-35. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 98,000 tons as against 93,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to China decreased by 2,000 tons to 17,000 tons, while those to Germany declined further from 7,000 tons to 3,000 tons. The production of pig iron and steel in India during the past two years have been shown in the table given on page 39 in Chapter II of this Review.

A further improvement was noticed in the exports of wolfram ore which amounted in 1931-35 to 5,600 tons valued at Rs.1,07 lakhs as compared with 4,200 tons valued at Rs.64 lakhs in 1933-34. As in the case of manganese ore, this improvement should be attributed to the increased activity in the iron and steel trades, which consume from 95 to 98 per cent of the total world production of wolfram. As usual, the shipments were almost entirely from Burma, and were chiefly consigned to the United Kingdom. A small quantity was also exported to Germany. Both countries increased their

Wolfram ore (Rs.1,07 lakhs).

took 5,000 and 261 tons in 1934-35 as compared with 3,800 and 238 tons respectively in 1933-34

EXPORTS.

Shipments of pig lead, which had advanced to 1,302,000 cwt. valued at HK\$1,52 lacs in 1933-34, declined to 1,229,000 cwt. valued at HK\$1,36 lacs in 1934-35. Exports to the United Kingdom decreased from 1,090,000 cwt. to 746,000 cwt., a fall of 32 per cent as compared with the preceding year. On the other hand, Japan advanced her requirements from 151,000 to 375,000 cwt., while exports to Ceylon and Hongkong fell from 31,000 and 13,000 cwt. to 30,000 and 2,000 cwt. respectively. China took only 4,000 cwt. as against 8,000 cwt. in 1933-34. Pig lead in 1933-34 took no interest of lead in 1934 was larger in the latter half of the year in spite of an improved record of consumption.

Exports of chromate or chrome iron ore recorded a further improvement in 1934 35, the total shipments having advanced from 18,000 tons in 1932 33 to 20,000 tons in 1933 34 and 21,000 tons in the year under review. The United Kingdom and Norway increased their demand from 7,300 and 7,500 tons in 1933 34 to 9,900 and 8,700 tons respectively, in the year under review. France took 1,900 tons as compared with 1,100 tons in 1933 34. The United States of America and Germany curtailed their requirements from 500 and 1,200 tons to 100 and 900 tons respectively.

Exports of oilcakes increased from 287,000 tons to 348,000 tons in quantity and from ₹1,65 lakhs to ₹1,97 lakhs in value, owing to heavier shipments of groundnut cake. The improvement in the demand for groundnut cake was already in evidence in 1933-34, Oilcakes (₹1,97 lakhs)

when shipments totalled 190,000 tons. In 1934-35 exports improved further to 262,000 tons, the total declared value increasing from £1,08 lakhs to £1,14 lakhs. Groundnut cake represented 76 per cent of the total quantity of oil-cakes exported in 1934-35. The United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium increased their purchases from 110,000, 25,000 and 11,000 tons to 171,000, 32,000 and 21,000 tons respectively, while shipments to the Netherlands and Ceylon declined from 27,000 and 10,000 tons to 11,000 and 9,000 tons respectively in 1934-35. There was a noticeable decrease under mixed cake, the exports of which amounted to 11,000 tons valued at £28 lakhs as compared with 51,000 tons valued at £31 lakhs in 1933-34 and 82,000 tons valued at £59 lakhs in 1932-33. Of the total exports in 1934-35 the United Kingdom took 31,000 tons as against 39,000 tons in the preceding year. The Netherlands absorbed 2,000 tons or 1,000 tons less than in the preceding year. Ship-guns also curtailed her demand by 500 tons to 3,600 tons in 1934-35. Imports of rapeseed and sesamum cakes declined further to 32,000 tons from 35,000 tons in 1933-34 and 35,000 tons in 1932-33. Japan and Ceylon, usually the two best customers, received 17,000 and 13,000 tons as compared with 21,000 and 11,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Among other descriptions of oil-cakes, cotton cake accounted for 5,600 tons as against 6,400 tons in 1933-34, the consignments being despatched almost entirely to the United Kingdom. Exports of coconut cake amounted to nearly 3,500 tons as against about 3,000 tons in the preceding year, almost the entire quantity

being taken by Belgium. Despatches of castor cake, which were entirely to Ceylon, amounted to 3,000 tons as against 2,400 tons in 1933-34.

Exports of paraffin wax declined from 51,000 tons valued at Rs2,29 lakhs in 1933-34 to 46,000 tons valued at Rs1,92 lakhs in 1934-35. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America amounted to 11,000 tons and 3,000 tons as against 13,000 and 6,000 tons respectively in 1933-34.

The continental markets generally showed less interest, the Netherlands' share decreasing from 6,900 tons to 3,900 tons, that of Belgium from 4,300 tons to 3,200 tons, and of Germany from 5,000 tons to only 400 tons; Italy, however, raised her demand to 5,000 tons from 4,700 tons in the previous year. Exports to China also rose from 1,100 tons to 2,200 tons, while Japan, which had taken 1,100 tons in 1932-33, held aloof as in the previous year. Mexico, which had taken 650 tons only in 1933-34 improved her demand to 4,600 tons in 1934-35. On the other hand, Canada's demands decreased by 100 tons to 2,000 tons in 1934-35. Portuguese East Africa and the Union of South Africa purchased 4,800 and 2,300 tons respectively in the year under review as against 4,300 and 2,500 tons in the previous year.

The demand for Indian teak-wood further advanced from 27,000 cubic tons valued at Rs61 lakhs in 1933-34 to 43,000 cubic tons valued at Rs90 lakhs. About 29,000 cubic tons valued at Rs62 lakhs were consigned to the United Kingdom as against 17,000 cubic tons valued at Rs39 lakhs in 1933-34. Exports to Germany also improved from 1,200 cubic tons to 2,300 cubic tons while those to the Union of South Africa remained at 3,600 cubic tons, as in the preceding year. The United States of America and Ceylon took about 1,000 cubic tons each in 1934-35 as against 500 and 600 cubic tons respectively in the preceding year.

Exports of coir manufactures, other than rope, from the British ports in India showed an increase from 622,000 cwt. to 626,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs77 lakhs to Rs80 lakhs in value. Of the total shipments in 1934-35, the United Kingdom took 135,000 cwt. as compared with 124,000 cwt. in 1933-34. Germany and Belgium reduced their respective demands from 131,000 and 73,000 cwt. to 105,000 and 56,000 cwt. in 1934-35. Exports to the Netherlands and Italy, however, advanced from 104,000 and 40,000 cwt. to 107,000 and 48,000 cwt. respectively. Shipments to France, on the other hand, showed a decline of 3,000 cwt. and amounted to 50,000 cwt. in 1934-35. The United States of America is as yet a relatively less important market but exports are showing a tendency to improve, the shipments in 1934-35 amounting to 22,000 cwt. as compared with 5,000 cwt. in 1932-33 and 18,000 cwt. in 1933-34. The total trade returned under this head in 1934-35 consisted of 553,000 cwt. of coir yarn, 63,000 cwt. of coir mats and mattings and 10,000 cwt. of other descriptions of coir manufactures.

The shipments of unmanufactured tobacco fell from 29 million lbs. to 26 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs90 lakhs to about Rs78 lakhs in value, the percentage decreases being 10 in respect of quantity and 13 in respect of value. The most important tobacco, unmanufactured (Rs78 lakhs).

outlet for Indian tobacco was, as usual, the United Kingdom and 13 in respect of value. The most important

Exports.

Kingdom, which, however, took only 9 million lbs as compared with 13 million lbs. in 1933-34. Clearances of Indian tobacco from bond in the United Kingdom in 1934 were, however, normal. Among the other important markets Aden and Dependencies took 6 million lbs as against 5½ million lbs, Japan 5·9 million lbs as against 3·3 million lbs, and the Netherlands 1½ million lbs as against 3·5 million lbs. Shipments to the Straits Settlements remained at 1·2 million lbs as in the preceding year. There were increases in the shipments to the Federated Malay States and Hong Kong. China improved her demand to 9,000 lbs as against 2,000 lbs. in 1933-34.

The total exports of spices amounted to 286,000 cwt valued at £77 lakhs as against 270,000 cwt. valued at £72 lakhs in 1933-34. Chillies and pepper represented 55 and 26 per cent, respectively, of the total shipments in 1934-35 and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger, betelnuts and cardamoms. Exports of chillies rose from 148,000 cwt. to 158,000 cwt due to the increased demand from Ceylon to which 148,000 cwt were shipped as against 135,000 cwt in the preceding year. The Straits Settlements curtailed her requirements by 2,000 cwt. to a little over 5,000 cwt in the year under review. Exports of pepper from British Indian ports improved by 15,000 cwt to 74,000 cwt. in quantity and by £6 lakhs to £24½ lakhs in value. This improvement should be attributed to the pool operations in pepper to which a reference was made in connection with shellac. Italy took 30,000 cwt of pepper or 1,000 cwt. more than in the preceding year, and, as usual, she remained the most important customer. The United States of America, the next best customer, took 19,000 cwt or 9,000 cwt more than in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's share fell by 1,600 cwt to 5,000 cwt. The exports of cardamoms dropped to 9,000 cwt in 1934-35 as against 12,000 cwt in the preceding year. Despatches of betelnuts recorded a slight increase from 3,400 cwt. to 3,500 cwt. The export trade in ginger suffered a further setback, the shipments having fallen off from 67,000 cwt. in 1932-33 to 47,000 cwt. in 1933-34 and again to 39,000 cwt in the year under review.

The exports of fodder, bran and pollards advanced in quantity from 251,000 tons in 1933-34 to 281,000 tons in 1934-35 with a corresponding increase in value from £17 to £77 lakhs. Rice bran constituted about 96 per cent of the trade in 1934-35. The exports under this sub-head showed a further increase from 217,000 tons to 270,000 tons in quantity, and from £12 lakhs to £70 lakhs in value. Other sorts of fodder, bran and pollards also recorded an increase from 7,100 tons to 11,500 tons in quantity and from £1 lakhs to £7 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom, the principal customer for rice bran, took 229,000 tons as against 219,600 tons in the year preceding. Germany, which had been an important purchaser with 21,000 tons to her credit in 1932-33 and 11,000 tons in 1931-32 had taken only 1,000 tons in 1933-34 but she improved her demand in the year under review to 3,000 tons. Exports to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States increased from 12,100 and 5,800 tons to 11,500 and 2,800 tons respectively. Ceylon took 2,400 tons as against 2,100 tons in the preceding year.

Dyeing and tanning substances.

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1933-34 amounted to 34.6 million lbs. as compared with 32.5 million lbs. in the previous season. The total quantity exported decreased from 186,000 cwt. valued at ₹1,02 lakhs in 1933-34 to 141,000 cwt. valued at ₹73 lakhs in the year under review. The principal markets for Indian coffee, as usual, were the United Kingdom and France. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade dropped from 50,000 to 36,000 cwt., and that of France from 60,000 to 53,000 cwt. Germany and Italy received 7,000 and 6,000 cwt. as against 17,000 and 9,000 cwt. respectively in the preceding year. There was an increase in the Australian demand which rose from 5,000 to 6,000 cwt., while shipments to Norway remained almost stationary at 15,000 cwt. The exports to Iraq and Belgium fell from 4,600 and 12,300 cwt. in 1933-34 to 2,000 and 8,100 cwt. respectively in the year under review. The Netherlands cut down her requirements from 8,300 cwt. in 1933-34 to 1,400 cwt. in 1934-35. Prices of East Indian superior coffee in London which stood at 140s. per cwt. at the beginning of April 1934 dropped to 120s. at the close of October and to 105s. in November, but later in the month rallied to 120s. at which rate it remained till the close of the year. The Indian coffee industry, which has been hit hard in recent years, has had its attention turned to the necessity for propaganda, improvement of marketing, and agricultural and technological research, and, in furtherance of these objects, planting interests in South India have suggested that a Coffee Cess Act should be passed on the lines of the Indian Cotton Cess Act.

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances advanced in quantity from 1,421,000 cwt. in 1933-34 to 1,545,000 cwt. but the value decreased from ₹79 lakhs to ₹72 lakhs. Exports of myrobalsans, which formed 88 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning substances exported in 1934-35, improved in quantity, but a smaller value was realised on the shipments. Most of the other important descriptions under this head showed increases both in quantity and in value. The quantity of myrobalsans exported in 1934-35 was 1,356,000 cwt. as compared with 1,237,000 cwt. in the preceding year, but the value fell from ₹56 lakhs to ₹48 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America improved their respective accounts from 598,000 and 238,000 cwt. to 670,000 and 248,000 cwt., while France reduced her demand from 89,300 to 44,600 cwt. Shipments to Germany and the Netherlands increased from 122,000 and 57,000 cwt. to 174,000 and 92,000 cwt. respectively, and those to Belgium from 40,000 cwt. to 45,000 cwt. There was also an increase in the exports of myrobalsan extracts, the total quantity shipped amounting to 36,000 cwt. valued at ₹3.6 lakhs as against 33,000 cwt. valued at ₹3.3 lakhs in 1933-34. The exports were consigned chiefly to the United Kingdom. Shipments of cutch and gambier increased from 31,000 cwt. to 35,000 cwt. in quantity and from ₹4 lakhs to ₹5 lakhs in value. This improvement was due mainly to an expansion of demand in the United Kingdom and Japan, these countries taking 16,500 and 2,300 cwt. respectively as against 14,900 and 600 cwt. in

Cutch and gambier (₹5 lakhs).

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Exports

by France fell off from 4,400 cwt to 3,000 cwt. Exports of turmeric declined in quantity from 85,000 cwt to 80,000 cwt and in value from Rs 11 lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs. Ceylon remained the most important single market and her purchases remained stationary at 12,000 cwt. The United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements took 5,000 and 9,000 cwt as compared with 7,000 and 11,000 cwt respectively in 1933-34. Germany took 6,800 cwt in 1934-35, while Iran's share stood stationary at 9,000 cwt. Exports of natural Indigo remained almost at the same level as in 1933-34 at 500 cwt. Of the total exports in 1934-35, Greece took a little over 300 cwt. The remainder went chiefly to the United Kingdom, France, Tunis and Egypt. The trade is insignificant.

The export trade in mica experienced a further improvement and the shipments, consisting largely of splittings advanced to 105,000 cwt valued at Rs 69 lakhs from 66,000 cwt valued at Rs 45 lakhs in 1933-34. The United Kingdom and the United States of America the two principal customers for Indian mica, increased their purchases from 24,000 and 27,000 cwt to 32,000 and 46,000 cwt respectively. France and Germany also improved on their previous year's record and their purchases aggregated 2,200 and 10,200 cwt as compared with 1,100 and 6,200 cwt respectively in 1933-34.

The international scheme for the regulation of production and exports of rubber came into operation from the 1st June 1934. The export allotment fixed under the scheme for the first control period (June to December 1934, for India proper (including Indian States) was 3,484 tons and for Burma 2,616 tons. For the period from January to March 1935, the allotment for India (excluding Burma) was 1,416 tons and for Burma 1,264 tons. Exports during the fiscal year 1934-35 and British India, including Burma, amounted to 23.6 million lbs as compared with 16.2 million lbs in 1933-34 and 6.9 million lbs in 1932-33. The average declared value per lb was 2 p in 1932-33 and 2.155 000 lbs respectively. The average declared value per lb of the exports, including exports from Travancore was 2 p in 1932-33. Towards the end of 1933-34 prospects of the restriction scheme coming into operation exerted a favourable effect on the volume of exports as well as on prices. The average declared value per lb for the year rose to 3 p and in 1934-35, there was a further rise to 4 p. The effect of the restriction has thus been to lift the market from the extremely depressed state which prevailed before its introduction. Exports to the United Kingdom from British India during the year amounted to 11.1 million lbs as against 3.3 million lbs in 1933-34. Exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon declined from 7.5 and 2.9 million lbs in 1933-34 to 7 and 2.6 million lbs respectively in the year under review. Shipments to the United States of America also fell from 1.3 million lbs to 1.2 million lbs. The share of Madras in the exports was 48 per cent and of Burma 52 per cent as compared with 36 and 64 per cent respectively in 1933-34.

Indian hemp made a further advance in the world markets in the year under review. The exports in 1934-35 amounted to 437,000 cwt. valued at R39 lakhs as compared with 388,000 cwt. valued at R36 lakhs in 1933-34, thus showing an increase of 13 per cent in quantity and of 8 per cent in value. There was a larger demand from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Italy, exports to these countries advancing from 85,000, 111,000 and 30,000 cwt. to 113,000, 118,000 and 54,000 cwt. respectively. Exports to Germany and France however decreased to 49,000 and 12,000 cwt. as against 67,000 and 20,000 cwt. respectively in 1933-34. Shipments to the United States of America also contracted from 12,300 cwt. to 10,700 cwt. while those to Greece stood almost at 36,000 cwt. as in 1933-34.

Exports of manures amounted to 51,000 tons valued at R32 lakhs as compared with 41,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs in 1933-34. The figures, however, are exclusive of oilcakes and salt-petre, which have been dealt with separately. Shipments of bones for manure including bonemeal, representing about 71 per cent of the total quantity of manures exported in 1934-35, amounted to 36,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs as compared with 25,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America cut down her requirements from 1,400 tons to 800 tons, while the United Kingdom's absorption increased from 10,500 tons to 17,500 tons. There were larger shipments to Ceylon and Belgium amounting to 10,200 and 4,400 tons as against 8,500 and 2,900 tons respectively in 1933-34. The value of fish manures and guano exported amounted in all to R4½ lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. The bulk of the shipments were to Ceylon (R3½ lakhs). Exports of hornmeal improved from 700 tons to 2,000 tons. Shipments of sulphate of ammonia advanced by 1,000 tons to 3,100 tons in the year under review.

The overseas demand for Indian coal underwent a further contraction, the total exports declining from 373,000 tons valued at R37 lakhs in 1933-34 to 309,000 tons valued at R29 lakhs, a decrease of 17 per cent in quantity and of 22 per cent in value. Natal and Japanese coal is displacing Indian coal in its principal markets. Exports to Ceylon decreased to 216,000 tons as compared with 223,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to Hongkong also declined and totalled 55,000 tons as against 99,000 tons in 1933-34. The United Kingdom and the Philippines, exports to which countries had amounted to 30,000 and 6,000 tons respectively in 1933-34, showed no interest in the year under review. The total exports of 1934-35 also included 30,000 tons to the Straits Settlements. China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) and Siam took 2,000 tons each in the year under report. The figures given above exclude Indian coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. The shipments under this head amounted to 502,000 tons as compared with 495,600 tons in the preceding year and were distributed as follows:—

| | 1933-34. | 1934-35. |
|---------|----------|----------|
| Bengal. | 359,100 | 371,500 |
| Bombay. | 123,400 | 113,300 |
| Sind | 5,500 | 4,600 |
| Madras. | 1,300 | |
| Burma. | 6,300 | |
| | 1933-34. | 1934-35. |
| | Tons. | Tons. |

Exports.

The production of coal in India during 1934 was 22 million tons as compared with 19·8 million tons in the preceding year. While the prices of slack coal during the year showed some improvement, those of steam coal remained depressed. The price of *Desherghur* coal per ton into wagon was between Rs 12 0 and Rs 14 0 0 to the end of July. The rate then fell by 4 s per ton and remained steady at that level till October. A further reduction by 4 s was made in November. The decline in January by another 4 s was followed by a slight improvement in the rates, the range of prices at the end of March being Rs 13 0 0 to Rs 16 0. The proposal of the coal industry that the return of coal should be restricted by legislation has not been accepted by Government. But in order to stimulate the demand for coal and to assist the recovery of the industry generally, the surcharge on railway freights for coal has been reduced from the 1st April, 1935.

The export trade in saltetre showed a decline and amounted to 173,000 cwt valued at Rs 14 lakhs as compared with 188,000 cwt valued at Rs 15 lakhs in the preceding year. The shipments of Mauritius and Dependencies totalled 68,000 cwt as against 88,000 cwt in 1933-34. The Straits Settlements absorbed 4,600 cwt in 1934-35 as compared with 4,300 cwt in 1933-34. The United Kingdom took considerably less than in 1933-34, her demand falling from 57,000 cwt to 39,000 cwt, while that from Ceylon advanced from 21,000 to 40,000 cwt.

Only 664 chests or 825 cwt of opium were exported in 1934-35 as compared with 2,823 chests or 3 524 cwt in the preceding year, and 1,161 chests or 1,451 cwt in 1932-33. Of these only 170 chests (212 cwt) valued at Rs 17 lakhs were recorded under private merchandise as compared with 1,816 chests (2,270 cwt) valued at Rs 73 lakhs in 1933-34. Siam, which purchased 1,216 chests in 1933-34, took no interest in the year under report and the entire consignments on private account were shipped to the French Indo China by the local agents of the Government of that country. Exports on Government account to Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and other East Indian Governments together also showed a decrease from 1,007 chests to 491 chests. There were no exports through Government agency to any other country.

POSTAL ARTICLES

Imports and Exports

The value of the imports of "Postal articles not specified" advanced from Rs 2,41 lakhs to Rs 2,51 lakhs. Imports by post of (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver threads, (d) cigarettes, and (e) cinematograph films are not included in the above figures, these being recorded under the relevant heads in the import returns. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of postal articles fell from 57 per cent to 56 per cent. The share of Italy also declined from 12 per cent to 10 per cent and that of Germany from 3 per cent to 2·5 per cent, while that of France remained unchanged at 3 per cent. The Switzerland however increased her share by 5 per cent to 22 per cent. The

Re-exports.

value of articles exported by post fell from £1,35 lakhs to £1,31 lakhs. The principal destinations were the United Kingdom (£1,85 lakhs or 37 per cent), the Straits Settlements (£23 lakhs or 18 per cent), France (16 per cent), Ceylon (10 per cent), the Federated Malay States and Iraq (2 per cent) each.

Re-exports.

The year saw a further expansion in the re-export trade in foreign merchandise which rose from £3,42 lakhs to £3,55 lakhs. Re-exports of silk manufactures rose in value from £5 lakhs to £18 lakhs. The principal destinations of the re-exports of silk manufactures were Aden and Dependencies (£2½ lakhs (R1½ lakhs), Ceylon (£6½ lakhs (R3 lakhs), Kenya Colony (£3 lakhs (R1½ lakhs) and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (£1 lakhs (R½ lakh). The figures in brackets relate to 1933-34. Re-exports of raw skins, mainly to the United Kingdom, were valued at £56 lakhs as against £22 lakhs in the preceding year, though the quantity decreased from 262 to 193 tons. Noticeable increases were also recorded in the re-exports of vehicles and metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, the value under each head being returned at £26 lakhs and £18 lakhs as compared with £15 lakhs and £10 lakhs, respectively, in 1933-34. Re-exports of raw wool, however, contracted from 10·6 million lbs. valued at £31 lakhs to 6·3 million lbs. valued at £16 lakhs. Woollen manufactures also fell from £13½ lakhs to £10½ lakhs. Cotton piecegoods recorded a heavy decline from 25 million yards valued at £53½ lakhs to 11 million yards valued at about £25½ lakhs. Stated in percentages there was a decrease of 56 per cent in quantity and 53 per cent in value. The decrease was mainly due to the smaller shipments to Iran and Iraq, which in the year under review totalled 1 million yards and 2 million yards, valued at £3 lakhs and £4 lakhs, as compared with 9 million yards and 5 million yards, valued at £18 lakhs and £11 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Re-exports to Aden, Arabia, the Bahrain Islands, the Straits Settlements and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also declined while Ceylon and Portuguese East Africa took more than in 1933-34. Shipments of foreign cotton decreased from 891 tons to 758 tons. Re-exports of sugar contracted from 12,000 tons (£7 lakhs) to 3,000 tons (£6 lakhs). Gums and resins fell from 40,000 cwt. to 37,000 cwt. in quantity and in value from £6 lakhs to £5½ lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under animals, living, apparel, building and engineering materials, fish, furniture and cabinet ware, hardware, oils, spices and cotton, twist and yarn, while there were increases under drugs and medicines, instruments, apparatus, etc., machinery and millwork and tobacco manufactures. The shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade were the United Kingdom 30 per cent, Ceylon 13 per cent, the United States of America 7 per cent, Japan and Iraq 6 per cent each, Arabia 5 per cent, Iran, Kenya Colony, Aden and Dependencies, the Bahrain Islands, and the Straits Settlements, 3 per cent each, and France and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 2 per cent each. As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay, which accounted for 67 per cent, Karachi had 16 per cent and Bengal 10 per cent of the re-export trade.

Exports.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Under this head, imports showed an advance of Rs55 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to Rs2,30 lakhs in 1934-35. The noticeable increases were under arms, ammunition and military stores (+Rs24 lakh, metals and ores (+Rs5 lakhs), instruments, apparatus and appliances (+Rs1 lakhs), and wool manufactures, vehicles, and chemicals (+Rs2 lakhs each). A decrease was, however, recorded under machinery and millwork (—Rs1 lakhs). the exports of off from Rs41 lakhs to lakhs in 1934-35. as against Rs5 lakhs in 1933-34.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

TABLE A.

[illegible]

Direction of Trade.

| 1932-33 | | 1933-34 | | 1934-35 | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Net Imports
(-) or
Exports (+) | Im-
ports | Net Imports
(-) or
Exports (+) | Im-
ports | Net Imports
(-) or
Exports (+) | Im-
ports |
| United Kingdom | 38 | 22 | 49 | 64 | 5 |
| Other British Possessions. | 24 | 11 | 64 | 11 | +11 |
| TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE. | 62 | 33 | 113 | 75 | +6 |
| Europe | 32 | 13 | 80 | 25 | +5 |
| United States of America | 10 | 11 | 13 | 21 | +3 |
| Japan | 14 | 20 | 17 | 13 | +4 |
| Other Foreign Countries . | 18 | 13 | 84 | 67 | +17 |
| TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES | 74 | 73 | 165 | 132 | +23 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 136 | 136 | 278 | 207 | |

TABLE B.

Imports

| 1913 14 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933 34 | 1934-35 |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| 64.1 | 36.5 | 36.8 | 41.7 | 40.6 |
| 6.9 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 |
| 6.8 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| 2.6 | 10.6 | 16.4 | 14.2 | 12.7 |
| 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| 1.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| .9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| .8 | 1.2 | .8 | .9 | .7 |
| .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 |
| .4 | .6 | .3 | .3 | .3 |
| .3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Kenya and Zanzibar | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | |
| Ceylon | | | | |
| Dutch Borneo | | | | |
| Hongkong | | | | |
| Australia | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | |
| China | | | | |
| Italy | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | |
| France | | | | |
| Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Assam, Turkey, | | | | |
| Straits Settlements | | | | |
| Austria and Hungary | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | |
| United States of America | | | | |
| Japan | | | | |
| Kingdom | | | | |

Direction of Trade.

TABLE C.

Exports.

| | 1913-14 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| United Kingdom | 23.4 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 32.2 | 31.6 |
| Germany | 10.6 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 4.6 |
| Japan | 9.1 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 15.7 |
| United States of America | 8.7 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 8.5 |
| France | 7.1 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| Belgium | 4.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Austria and Hungary | 4.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ceylon | 3.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, and Sumatra. | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Italy | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Hongkong | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | .8 | .4 |
| Strait Settlements | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| China | 2.3 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 1.7 |
| Central and South America | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Netherlands | 1.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Australia | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Kenya and Zanzibar | 1.0 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .4 |
| Union of Socialist Soviet Republics | .9 | .3 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| Spain | .8 | .8 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 |
| Java | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| "For orders" Cargoes Total* | .8 | 1.1 | .5 | .3 | .2 |

* Separately recorded from 1934-35.

TABLE D.

Imports.

N. B.—In Tables D and E dots (..) indicate that the trade is either nil or insignificant.

| | 1913-14 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|------|------|------|----------|----------|
| United Kingdom | 69.9 | 57.5 | 57.4 | 59.8 | 68.4 | 72.4 | 57.2 | 34.0 | 32.1 | 9.8 | Per cent |
| United States of America | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 8.0 | 9.8 | Per cent | Per cent |
| Germany | 14.5 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 29.9 | 31.1 | Per cent | Per cent |
| Belgium | 11.5 | 15.2 | 13.7 | .. | 3.4 | 1.3 | .. | 1.0 | 1.0 | Per cent | Per cent |
| Japan | .. | 5.0 | 5.3 | .. | .. | .7 | 1.5 | 12.1 | 10.6 | Per cent | Per cent |
| France and Luxembourg | .. | 5.0 | 4.4 | .. | .4 | 1.5 | .. | .7 | 1.0 | Per cent | Per cent |
| Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown | 98.5 | 91.4 | 90.6 | 98.7 | 89.5 | 95.0 | 86.6 | 85 | .. | Per cent | Per cent |
| TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS) | 16.01 | 5.53 | 6.38 | 7.76 | 12.27 | 12.64 | 3.95 | .. | .. | Per cent | Per cent |

Direction of Trade.

| MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC | | INVESTMENTS | |
|-------------------------------|----|-------------|----|
| 1913- | 14 | 1913- | 35 |
| 1923- | 24 | 1923- | 34 |
| 1934- | 35 | 1934- | 34 |

| TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS) | | Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown | |
|--|------|--|------|
| United Kingdom | 71.3 | 48.3 | 67.3 |
| United States of America | 15.1 | 20.4 | 28.4 |
| Germany | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Netherlands | .. | .. | .. |
| Belgium | 4.5 | .. | 1.1 |
| Japan | .. | 0 | 0.6 |
| France | 4.5 | 0 | 0.4 |
| Italy | .. | 2.5 | 1.9 |
| Canada | .. | 14.7 | .. |
| Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown | 85.4 | 92.0 | 93.2 |

Direction of Trade.

| Liquors | | MISCELLANEOUS | | FARM AND
FISHING. | |
|--|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1913-
11 | 1933-
31 | 1913-
11 | 1933-
31 | 1913-
11 | 1933-
31 |
| Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| United Kingdom | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.71 | 0.60 | 0.39 |
| United States of America | 2.7 | 0.7 | 20.4 | 17.1 | 2.3 |
| Germany | 10.7 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 8 | 7.0 |
| France | 12.7 | 13.0 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Netherlands | 3.5 | 4.2 | .. | 2.5 | 4.1 |
| Iran | .. | .. | 0.7 | 30.5 | .. |
| Borneo, Sumatra, etc. | .. | .. | 25.1 | 15.5 | 18.0 |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.0 |
| Sweden | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.1 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | .. | .. | 27.3 | 24.0 | .. |
| Austria | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.4 |
| Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown | 93.1 | 91.0 | 98.4 | 97.0 | 93.0 |
| Total value of trade in (thousands) | 2,21 | 2,27 | 2,10 | 1,12 | 6,93 |
| 1913-
11 | 1933-
31 | 1913-
11 | 1933-
31 | 1913-
11 | 1933-
31 |

* Includes the Straits Settlements and Ceylon and other India.

| Provisions and
Oilman's stores,
etc. | | Chemicals, etc. | | Artificial silk* | |
|--|-------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1913-
15 | 1933-
31 | 1913-
11 | 1933-
31 | 1913-
11 | 1933-
31 |
| Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| United Kingdom | 01.6 | 05.5 | 71.7 | 25.2 | 35.0 |
| United States of America | 2.0 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.7 | .. |
| Netherlands | 5.0 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| Straits Settlements | 11.0 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Hongkong | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | .. |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 1.0 | 5.0 | 0.1 | .. | .. |
| Germany | 3.1 | 0.7 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 2.0 |
| Belgium | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| France | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| Italy | 10.5 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 19.8 |
| Japan | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 67.1 |
| Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown | 91.7 | 92.1 | 108.0 | 10.2 | 91.4 |
| 2,17 | 2,72 | 2,80 | 1,01 | 2,70 | 2,02 |
| Total value of trade in (thousands) | 2,17 | 2,72 | 2,80 | 1,01 | 2,70 |
| 1913-
15 | 1933-
31 | 1913-
11 | 1933-
31 | 1913-
11 | 1933-
31 |

* Figures for 1913-11 not available.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

| TEA | | | SUGAR (RAW) | | | SUGAR MANUFACTURES | | |
|--|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| 1913-14 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1913-14 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1913-14 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| United Kingdom | 72.4 | 83.5 | 30.2 | 23.0 | 23.5 | 0.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Canada | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.2 | | | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Australia | 3.1 | 6 | 4 | | | 11.4 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| Union of Soviet Republics | 11.1 | 2 | | | 1 | 10.6 | | |
| Iran, Arabia, Iraq | 12 | 7 | 0 | | | 1 | | |
| United States of America | 7 | 2.3 | 21 | 11.9 | 7.0 | 61.5 | 53.5 | 53.5 |
| Ceylon | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | 1.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Union of South Africa | | 0.2 | | | | 1.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Flam. | | | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Egypt | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | | | 1.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Spain | | | | | | | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Germany | | 0.1 | | | | | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| France | | | | | | | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Italy | | | | | | | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Argentina | | | | | | | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Japan | | | | | | | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Holland | | | | | | | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown | 94.9 | 98.0 | 97.7 | 90.4 | 69.3 | 68.6 | 77.2 | 77.2 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS) | | | | | | | | |
| 14.98 | 19.85 | 20.13 | 30.83 | 10.93 | 10.87 | 23.27 | 21.37 | 21.47 |

COTTON (RAW) OILSEEDS FOOD GRAINS

1913-14 1933-34 1934-35 1913-14 1933-34 1934-35 1913-14 1933-34 1934-35

Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent

United Kingdom 72.4 83.5 30.2 23.0 23.5 0.3 7.5 7.5 7.5

Canada 4.3 3.9 3.2 4.2 3.4 3.4 11.4 9.3 9.3

Australia 3.1 6 4 10.6 11.4 9.3 10.6 11.4 9.3

Union of Soviet Republics 11.1 2 1 10.6 11.4 9.3 10.6 11.4 9.3

Iran, Arabia, Iraq 12 7 0 10.6 11.4 9.3 10.6 11.4 9.3

United States of America 7 2.3 21 11.9 7.0 61.5 53.5 53.5 53.5

Ceylon 1.6 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.7 3.3 3.3 3.3

Union of South Africa 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 1.4 4.6 4.6 4.6

Flam. 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Egypt 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Spain 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Germany 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

France 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Italy 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Argentina 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Japan 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Holland 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown

94.9 98.0 97.7 90.4 69.3 68.6 77.2 77.2 77.2

TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS)

14.98 19.85 20.13 30.83 10.93 10.87 23.27 21.37 21.47

1913-14 1933-34 1934-35 1913-14 1933-34 1934-35 1913-14 1933-34 1934-35

Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent

United Kingdom 72.4 83.5 30.2 23.0 23.5 0.3 7.5 7.5 7.5

Canada 4.3 3.9 3.2 4.2 3.4 3.4 11.4 9.3 9.3

Australia 3.1 6 4 10.6 11.4 9.3 10.6 11.4 9.3

Union of Soviet Republics 11.1 2 1 10.6 11.4 9.3 10.6 11.4 9.3

Iran, Arabia, Iraq 12 7 0 10.6 11.4 9.3 10.6 11.4 9.3

United States of America 7 2.3 21 11.9 7.0 61.5 53.5 53.5 53.5

Ceylon 1.6 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.7 3.3 3.3 3.3

Union of South Africa 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 1.4 4.6 4.6 4.6

Flam. 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Egypt 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Spain 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Germany 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

France 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Italy 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Argentina 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Japan 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Holland 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown

94.9 98.0 97.7 90.4 69.3 68.6 77.2 77.2 77.2

TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS)

14.98 19.85 20.13 30.83 10.93 10.87 23.27 21.37 21.47

1913-14 1933-34 1934-35 1913-14 1933-34 1934-35 1913-14 1933-34 1934-35

Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent Per cent

United Kingdom 72.4 83.5 30.2 23.0 23.5 0.3 7.5 7.5 7.5

Canada 4.3 3.9 3.2 4.2 3.4 3.4 11.4 9.3 9.3

Australia 3.1 6 4 10.6 11.4 9.3 10.6 11.4 9.3

Union of Soviet Republics 11.1 2 1 10.6 11.4 9.3 10.6 11.4 9.3

Iran, Arabia, Iraq 12 7 0 10.6 11.4 9.3 10.6 11.4 9.3

United States of America 7 2.3 21 11.9 7.0 61.5 53.5 53.5 53.5

Ceylon 1.6 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.7 3.3 3.3 3.3

Union of South Africa 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 1.4 4.6 4.6 4.6

Flam. 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Egypt 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Spain 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Germany 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

France 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Italy 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Argentina 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Japan 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

Holland 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 1.1 4.6 4.6 4.6

| | 1913-14 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|
| Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| United Kingdom | 24.1 | 18.1 | 11.5 |
| Japan | 16.0 | 17.3 | 21.3 |
| United States of America | 8.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Germany | 9.8 | 7.6 | 6.8 |
| France | 9.5 | 2.0 | 3.4 |
| Belgium | 15.0 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| Italy | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Straits Settlements | 2.5 | 10.2 | 12.2 |
| Ceylon | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| China * | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown | 89.7 | 97.7 | 99.0 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS) | 2,10 | 5,40 | 5,01 |

* Includes Hongkong and Malacca.

In table A the balance of trade as between India, on the one hand, and the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, Europe, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries, on the other, is shown. In 1913-14 the trade balance with the United Kingdom was against India to the extent of Rs59 crores, that is, India imported in that year much more from the United Kingdom than the latter bought from India. This wide difference has in recent years narrowed down considerably; in 1931-32 and 1933-34 exports to and imports from the United Kingdom exactly balanced each other. In 1932-33, there was an adverse balance against India of Rs11 crores while in the year under review the excess of imports over exports amounted to Rs5 crores. The adverse balance with the United Kingdom in 1932-33 was due to a reduction in exports by Rs7 crores as compared with the preceding year and an increase in imports by Rs4 crores. In 1933-34 exports advanced by Rs10 crores as compared with 1932-33, while imports fell by Rs1 crore. In the year under review, exports further improved by Rs1 crore while imports advanced by Rs6 crores. As regards other British Possessions, the trade balance has been uniformly in favour of India, though this favourable balance is showing a declining trend. In 1913-14, the excess of exports over imports was Rs25 crores, and in 1931-32, Rs14 crores. In the succeeding year both imports and exports declined by Rs2 crores each, leaving the balance unaffected. In 1933-34, exports further fell by Rs2 crores and imports by Rs1 crore with the result that the balance in favour of India dropped to Rs13 crores. In 1934-35, exports remained at the same figure while imports advanced by Rs2 crores, thus reducing the plus balance to Rs11 crores. Taking the British Empire as a whole, the balance which was Rs14 crores in favour of India in 1931-32 fell to Rs3 crores in 1932-33, but rose to Rs13 crores in the succeeding year. In the year under review the balance declined to Rs6 crores. In the case of Japan, there was an excess of exports to that country over the imports from that source amounting to Rs18 crores in the pre-war

year 1913 14 In 1931 32 there was a plus balance of only ₹1 crore and in the succeeding two years there was actually a minus balance of ₹6 crores and ₹3 crores respectively. As compared with 1931 32 there is no change in the value of exports to Japan in the year 1932 33, but imports from Japan rose by ₹7 crores, in 1933 34 exports dropped by ₹1 crore and imports by ₹4 crores as compared with the preceding year. In the year under review there was a striking advance in exports from ₹13 crores to ₹24 crores, an increase of ₹11 crores, concurrently, imports from Japan increased by ₹5 crores to ₹21 crores thus leaving a balance of ₹3 crores in favour of India. In the case of the trade with the United States of America, India had a favourable balance of ₹17 crores in 1913 14. In 1931 32 this balance stood at ₹1 crore while in 1932 33 exports dropped by ₹4 crores and imports by ₹2 crores with the result that there was a minus balance of ₹1 crore. In 1933 34 there was an increase in exports by ₹4 crores while imports declined by an equal amount. The minus balance was thus turned into a plus balance amounting to ₹7 crores in favour of India. The year under review saw a drop in exports of ₹1 crore with a corresponding increase in imports and the balance was reduced to ₹5 crores. Taking European countries together, the balance in favour of India in 1913 14 was ₹55 crores, while in 1931 32 the figure stood at ₹9 crores. A drop in exports by ₹5 crores with a concurrent increase in imports by ₹1 crore left a balance of ₹3 crores in favour of India in 1932. In the succeeding year exports advanced by ₹3 crores while imports fell by ₹1 crores and the favourable balance stood at ₹10 crores. In 1931 32 imports maintained the same level as in the preceding year but exports dropped by ₹5 crores, leaving a favourable balance of ₹5 crores. Taking countries outside the British Empire together, the balance in favour of India shrunk from ₹22 crores in 1933 34 to ₹17 crores in the year under review, the year transactions with Europe and America being responsible for a decline in the favourable balance by ₹7 crores.

In table B have been listed the principal countries supplying India's import requirements arranged in order of their importance in 1913 14 with their respective percentages shares in the total import trade, while table C shows the corresponding details in regard to exports. Taking the United Kingdom first it will be seen that the steady improvement in her position—the import trade since 1931 32 suffered a slight recession in 1931 32, the percentage share for that year being 10.6 or 1 less than in 1933 34. Her share in the export trade which had also improved so to speak with her share in imports fell slightly from 32.2 per cent in 1933 34 to 31.6 per cent in 1931 32. Japan which as compared with the preceding year, suffered a slight setback in the import trade in 1933 34 more than made up the ground lost in the year under review, her share increasing from 11.2 to 15.7 per cent. Concurrently, there was a striking improvement in her relative position in the export trade, her percentage share advancing by 7.2 to 15.7. No appreciable advance was in evidence in the position of the United States of America in the import trade, her share in the year under review falling to 1.7 per cent as against 2 per cent in the year preceding. Her share in exports, which had shown some improvement in 1933 34, again receded, as it was 5.5 per cent as compared with 6 per cent in the preceding year. Many a share in the import trade fell only by 0.1 per cent but her share in

Direction of Trade.

the export trade showed a proportionately larger decline of 1.9 per cent. There was also a noticeable variation in the case of Belgium's share in imports which fell from 2.3 per cent to 1.6 per cent, while on the export side there was a decline by 0.2 per cent. Italy's share in the imports fell from 2.5 per cent to 2.3 per cent, while her share in the exports showed a slight appreciation from 3.8 to 3.9 per cent. The decline in the share of the Netherlands in the import trade from 1.6 to 1 per cent, accompanied by a similar decline on the export side from 2.7 to 2.2 per cent, may also be noticed. China's share in the import trade fell from 1.9 to 1.6 per cent, while on the export side there was a much larger decline, the percentage figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35 being 3 and 1.7 respectively. Ceylon's share in the export trade remained at the same level as in the preceding year, but her share in imports fell slightly. Kenya and Zanzibar together improved slightly their position in the import trade but there was a small reduction on the export side. It was only in the case of Japan that any substantial increase on the export side took place, and this was principally due to the larger shipments to that country of raw cotton, metals and ores (principally pig lead, pig iron and manganese ore), gunny bags, and shellac.

Tables D and E show the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on both the import and export side. Taking imports first, it will be observed that in iron and steel, Germany and Japan improved their position in the year under review, the former from 7.6 to 8.5 per cent and the latter from 5 to 5.3 per cent. The bulk of the trade is done by the United Kingdom and her relative share in the imports of the year was practically the same as in the preceding year, while the percentage share of Belgium fell from 15.2 to 13.7. There was also some improvement in the share of the United States of America.

In machinery, the United Kingdom made some recovery, the percentage share in the trade rising from 68.4 to 72.4. America also slightly increased her share from 6.3 to 9.1 per cent and France and Luxembourg together from 0.4 to 1.3 per cent, while Belgium's share fell from 3.4 to 1.3 per cent. In the case of hardware both the United Kingdom and Japan lost ground compared to their competitors, the former by 1.9 per cent to 32.1 per cent and the latter by 1.6 per cent to 10.5 per cent, while the United States of America and Germany improved their position, the former by 1.8 to 9.8 per cent and the latter by 1.2 to 31.1 per cent. In motor cars, motor cycles, etc., the United States of America increased her share by 10.9 per cent to 41.3 per cent while the share of the United Kingdom declined from 48.3 per cent to 40.5 per cent. Canada's share declined by 0.6 per cent to 14.1 per cent and that of Italy by 1 per cent to 1.5 per cent. In "instruments" the position of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany slightly improved, advancing from 51.2, 14.1 and 13.9 per cent to 52.2, 15.4 and 14.4 per cent respectively. The share of Japan, however, decreased from 7.5 to 6.6 per cent. In cotton manufactures the share of the United Kingdom increased from 58.8 to 59.7 per cent while that of Japan decreased from 35 to 32.4 per cent. China improved her position from 3.8 to 4.4 per cent. In silk manufactures, the share of Japan rose from 73.2 to 74.6 per cent, that of the United Kingdom from 2.8 to 5 per cent and of Italy from 2.1 to 3.2 per cent while that of China fell from 18.8 to 13.9 per cent. Java's share in the imports

of sugar increased from 73 to 77 per cent while the share of the United Kingdom declined from 14 to 7 per cent. In liquors, the shares of the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America decreased slightly, while France and the Netherlands slightly improved their position. The shares of the United States of America and the Union of Socialist Republics in mineral oils declined from 20.4 to 17.1 per cent and from 27.3 to 21.9 per cent respectively, the shares of Iran as well as of Borneo, Sumatra, etc., on the other hand increased, in the case of the former from 20.9 to 30.5 per cent and in that of the latter from 12.5 to 18.6 per cent. The United Kingdom and Germany improved their position in the paper trade at the expense of Norway and Austria. In the case of chemicals, there was a small improvement in the shares of the United Kingdom and Germany, and a relatively greater increase in the share of Japan. In the import trade in provisions, the United Kingdom maintained her position. A remarkable advance was made by Japan in the imports of artificial silk, her percentage share in the year being 75.5 as compared with 57.1 in the preceding year. The percentage share of the United Kingdom fell from 11.3 to 6.9 and of Italy from 19.8 to 15.6

Turning now to exports (Table II), the relative position of the United Kingdom in the export trade in Indian tea improved from 88.5 to 90.2 per cent while that of Canada fell from 3.9 to 2.7 per cent. In raw jute the share of Italy improved from 8.8 to 11.7 per cent, but the shares of most of the other principal consuming countries showed a fall. The percentage share of the United Kingdom fell from 23.3 to 21.5 and that of Germany from 22.1 to 17.9. In the case of jute manufactures, America, as usual, was the principal outlet, but her relative share fell from 31.7 to 28.5 per cent, while that of Argentina increased from 9.9 to 12 per cent and of Siam from 1.1 to 1.6 per cent, of the Union of South Africa from 2.6 to 3.5 per cent and of Japan from 0.7 to 2 per cent. The shares of Austria and Canada declined from 11.1 and 1.2 to 9.3 and 3.1 per cent respectively. There was no change in the percentage share of the United Kingdom. The percentage share of Japan in the exports of raw cotton showed a remarkable increase from 39.6 to 61.1, while that of China and Germany decreased the former by 5.1 to 3.7 per cent and the latter by 3.9 to 4 per cent. The relative shares of the United Kingdom and Italy declined under the composite head oil seeds, there was a considerable improvement in the share of the United Kingdom which rose from 23.8 to 32.9 per cent. The Netherlands took 1.1 per cent of the exports during the year as compared with 11.1 per cent in the preceding year, while France decreased her share from 23.3 to 11.7 per cent. Germany's share fell from 11.1 to 5.1 per cent and that of Italy from 10.8 to 7.9 per cent. Under foodstuffs the United Kingdom and China declined their shares improved their position while Germany and Austria decreased their shares. The fall in the case of Germany was 3.1 to 12.2 to 7.5 per cent and in the case of China from 10.3 to 8.1 per cent. In hides and skins, the percentage share of the United Kingdom rose by about 2 to 6 and of Italy from 1 to 1.1. It was a small improvement in the position of Japan which fell from 1.1 to 0.7. The States of America declined from 16.7 to 13.4 per cent. In metals and alloys, the share of the United Kingdom fell from 16.7 to 13.4 per cent and that of Italy from 16.7 to 13.4 per cent.

The British Empire.

41·5 per cent, but there was a noticeable improvement in the position of Japan, which took 21·3 per cent of the exports during the year as compared with 17·3 per cent in the preceding year. Other important changes were an improvement of 2 per cent in the share of the Straits Settlements, and of 1·4 per cent in the case of France. Exports to Germany of metals and ores during the year were 6·8 per cent of the total exports from India. In the following paragraphs, a more detailed review of the trade with each of the principal countries sharing in the foreign trade of British India is given.

The British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables:—

Imports.

| COUNTRIES | 1913-14 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| United Kingdom | £ (lakhs) 1,17,58 | £ (lakhs) 44,81 | £ (lakhs) 48,80 | £ (lakhs) 47,59 | £ (lakhs) 53,73 |
| Ceylon | 81 | 1,37 | 1,76 | 1,29 | 1,29 |
| Straits Settlements | 3,42 | 2,87 | 2,79 | 2,68 | 3,11 |
| Hongkong | 98 | 53 | 52 | 45 | 39 |
| South Africa | 23 | 22 | 19 | 26 | 25 |
| Mauritius | 2,53 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba | 39 | 3,68 | 2,22 | 2,48 | 3,20 |
| Canada | 1 | 42 | 34 | 69 | 92 |
| Australia | 92 | 1,58 | 1,07 | 1,02 | 97 |
| New Zealand | .. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Other countries | 1,20 | 1,15 | 1,66 | 1,23 | 1,46 |
| TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE | 1,28,07 | 56,67 | 59,38 | 57,71 | 65,35 |

Exports.

| COUNTRIES | 1913-14 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| United Kingdom | £ (lakhs) 58,35 | £ (lakhs) 44,80 | £ (lakhs) 37,94 | £ (lakhs) 48,05 | £ (lakhs) 48,87 |
| Ceylon | 9,04 | 7,96 | 6,82 | 6,24 | 6,84 |
| Straits Settlements | 6,79 | 4,74 | 3,64 | 3,34 | 3,25 |
| Hongkong | 7,82 | 1,88 | 1,46 | 1,12 | 60 |
| South Africa | 1,20 | 1,46 | 1,26 | 1,22 | 1,44 |
| Mauritius | 1,26 | 90 | 76 | 68 | 88 |
| Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba | 1,02 | 87 | 73 | 69 | 66 |
| Canada | 1,43 | 1,48 | 1,63 | 1,88 | 1,72 |
| Australia | 4,10 | 2,97 | 3,90 | 2,98 | 2,72 |
| New Zealand | 56 | 35 | 39 | 53 | 50 |
| Other Countries | 2,82 | 3,57 | 3,03 | 3,13 | 3,37 |
| “For Orders” Cargoes. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE | 94,39 | 70,98 | 61,56 | 69,86 | 71,03 |

United Kingdom (Imports £53,73 lakhs, Exports £48,87 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the United Kingdom in 1934-35

Direction of Trade.

amounted to ₹1,02,60 lakhs, an increase of ₹6,96 lakhs in comparison with 1933-34. This improvement was due mainly to the expansion of imports though the export trade also recorded some development. The increase on the import side amounted to ₹6,14 lakhs (from ₹17,59 lakhs to ₹23,73 lakhs), while in the case of exports to the United Kingdom there was an increase of ₹82 lakhs (from ₹48,05 lakhs to ₹48,87 lakhs). Among the imported articles, cotton manufactures, forming 24 per cent (as against 22 per cent in 1933-34) of the total imports from the United Kingdom, showed the largest increase, the recorded value for 1934-35 being ₹12,99 lakhs, as compared with ₹10,43 lakhs in the preceding year. The receipts of piecgoods amounted to 552 million yards valued at ₹11,14 lakhs as against ₹10 million yards valued at ₹8,58 lakhs in 1933-34. Cotton twist and yarn showed a relatively small increase in value from ₹96 lakhs to ₹1,00 lakhs, but in quantity there was a decrease from 10 million lbs to 9.8 million lbs. The increase under piecgoods was shared by all the main descriptions, i.e., grey, white and coloured, imports under each category rising respectively from 88 to 103 million yards, from 184 to 237 million yards and from 112 to 213 million yards. The main features of India's trade in cotton manufactures have been discussed in detail in Chapter II. Under the textile group, increases were also noticeable under woollen manufactures (+₹121 lakhs), raw cotton (+₹112 lakhs), silk yarn (+₹5 lakhs), raw wool (+₹14 lakhs) and goods of silk mixed with other materials (+₹69,000), while there was a decrease in the imports of artificial silk yarn (—₹6 lakhs). Imports of iron and steel from the United Kingdom rose from ₹3,18 lakhs to ₹3,60 lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork advanced from ₹8,73 lakhs to ₹9,10 lakhs, this was due to larger imports of electrical, cotton spinning and textile machinery, and of sawing and knitting machines and other unspecified descriptions of machinery. There was, however, a decline in the imports of sugar machinery. Imports of hardware in 1934-35 stood at ₹98 lakhs as in the preceding year. There was an increase of ₹35 lakhs (from ₹1,51 lakhs to ₹1,89 lakhs) under motor vehicles, the number of motor cars imported during the year being 631 as against 538 in 1933-34, the number of umbrellas imported also rose from 528 to 1,171. Under the head 'miscellaneous and appliances' (₹127 lakhs), an increase of 111 lakhs was recorded as compared with the preceding year, and this is mainly attributable to the imports of instruments the imports of which rose from ₹1,51 lakhs to ₹1,67 lakhs. Imports of paper and printed board advanced from ₹101,000 lakhs to ₹1,25,000 lakhs to ₹1,25,000 lakhs valued at ₹95 lakhs, while the value of provisions and oilseeds stores" contributed in increase of 110 lakhs. Imports of sugar increased by 20,000 tons to 17,000 tons in quantity and in value by ₹22 lakhs to ₹16 lakhs. Imports of tobacco declined from 2.6 million lbs. valued at ₹11 lakhs to 1.8 million lbs. valued at ₹3 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were as usual, tea (₹118,17 lakhs), hides and skins (₹15,12 lakhs), jute, raw and manufactured (₹11,13 lakhs), seeds (₹11,17 lakhs), raw cotton (₹11,12 lakhs), iron (₹10,59 lakhs) and raw wool (₹10,11 lakhs). The total exports to the United Kingdom during 1934-35 compared with about 78 per cent in 1933-34. Exports of tea increased from 270 million lbs. to 273 million lbs. in quantity and in value by ₹15 lakhs to ₹16 lakhs.

value from £17,56 lakhs to £18,15 lakhs. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported decreased by 12,000 tons in quantity and by £21 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw jute decreased from 177,000 tons valued at £2,55 lakhs to 166,000 tons valued at £2,34 lakhs but those of jute bags increased from 45 millions to 48 millions in number and in value from £98 lakhs to £1,03 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth declined from 52 million yards to 49 million yards, the value realised being £53 lakhs as compared with £57 lakhs in the preceding year. Under "hides and skins", the year saw a decrease in the exports of both the tanned or dressed varieties (from 18,800 tons valued at £5,30 lakhs to 16,900 tons valued at £4,86 lakhs) as well as of the raw descriptions (from 7,400 tons to 5,600 tons in quantity and in value from £95 lakhs to £56 lakhs). Exports of raw skins of non-Indian origin decreased in quantity from 257 tons to 186 tons, but the value recorded rose from £22 lakhs to £56 lakhs. The shipments of raw cotton further improved from 61,000 tons (341,600 bales) valued at £3,37 lakhs to 62,000 tons (347,200 bales) valued at £3,42 lakhs. There was a shrinkage in the exports of raw wool from 43.4 million lbs. valued at £1,46 lakhs to 25.7 million lbs. valued at £392 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds decreased in quantity from 281,000 tons to 279,000 tons but the value realised increased from £3,25 lakhs to £3,47 lakhs. Linseed, rapeseed and castorseed showed a poorer record, and there was no demand for cotton seed, but shipments of groundnuts showed a striking improvement. Shipments of linseed fell from 176,400 tons valued at £2,01 lakhs to 103,800 tons valued at £1,28 lakhs. There was a noticeable decrease under rapeseed, of which the quantity shipped amounted only to 12,200 tons as against 19,700 tons in 1933-34. While 3,300 tons of cotton seed were exported to the United Kingdom in 1933-34, there were no exports during the year under review. The exports of castorseed registered a small fall of 700 tons and amounted to 26,400 tons but those of groundnuts were more than doubled and reached a total of 134,000 tons as compared with 53,000 tons in the preceding year. The total exports of food grains increased by 52,000 tons in quantity and by £39 lakhs in value. There was an increase under rice from 71,400 tons (£43 lakhs) to 82,500 tons (£51 lakhs), while the exports of wheat amounted to 8,600 tons valued at £7 lakhs. Under the head "metals and ores" there was a decrease of 10,000 tons in quantity and £20 lakhs in value, due mainly to a sharp fall in the exports of pig lead from 55,600 tons valued at £1,30 lakhs to 37,700 tons valued at £85 lakhs. Chromite (chrome iron ore), however, showed a further increase from 7,300 tons (£2½ lakhs) to 9,900 tons (£3 lakhs) and pig iron from 93,000 tons (£21½ lakhs) to 98,000 tons (£21½ lakhs). Manganese ore also showed improvement and the exports advanced from 117,000 tons to 159,000 tons in quantity and from £25 lakhs to £33 lakhs in value. There was an increase under wolfram ore from 3,800 tons (£61 lakhs) to 5,000 tons (£97 lakhs). Shipments of paraffin wax amounted to 11,000 tons valued at £47 lakhs as against 13,000 tons valued at £55 lakhs in 1933-34. Exports of lac declined in quantity from 336,000 cwt. to 236,000 cwt. but rose in value from £1,32 lakhs to £1,46 lakhs. This increase in value was mainly due to a rise in the price of shellac, the shipments of which amounted to 215,000 cwt. valued at £1,34 lakhs as against 309,000 cwt. valued at £1,23 lakhs in 1933-34. Among other articles, spices and raw tobacco showed

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decreases both in quantity and value, while raw rubber, mica, leaf wool, woollen carpets and raw hemp showed increases

Ceylon (Imports R1,29 lakhs, Exports R6,84 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Ceylon improved by R60 lakhs from R7,53 lakhs to R8,13 lakhs, and this was due to the total value of the exports rising from R6,24 lakhs to R6,84 lakhs, imports remaining stationary at R1,29 lakhs. The imports of coconut oil advanced in quantity from 1,528,000 gallons to 5,379,000 gallons but fell in value from R13 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Imports of copra, however, advanced from 21,600 tons (R30 lakhs) to 32,100 tons (R40 lakhs). Imports of tea recorded a further decrease of 366,000 lbs, i.e., from 878,000 lbs valued at R5 lakhs to 512,000 lbs valued at R3½ lakhs. *Decreases* were also noticeable in the imports of spices, jute gunny bags, hardware and hides and skins, raw, but fresh fruits showed an increase. On the export side, the main item was rice not in the husk, but the shipments under this head declined from 403,000 tons to 392,000 tons in quantity, the value realised, however, improved from R2,70 lakhs to R2,78 lakhs. Exports of raw rubber declined from 2.9 million lbs valued at R10 lakhs to 2.6 million lbs valued at R8 lakhs. Exports of fish (excluding canned fish) increased in quantity from 221,000 cwt to 236,000 cwt and in value from R36 lakhs to R37 lakhs. There was also an increase in the exports of manures, shipments of which amounted to 19,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs, an increase of 2,000 tons in quantity and of R2 lakhs in value. Despatches of oilcakes advanced by 3,000 tons in quantity and by R1 lakhs in value and amounted to 26,000 tons valued at R19 lakhs. Exports of chillies amounted to 158,000 cwt valued at R26 lakhs as against 135,000 cwt valued at R20 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of coal declined from 223,000 tons (R26 lakhs) to 216,000 tons (R23½ lakhs). Exports of tea fell from 3.2 million lbs to 3 million lbs, the value remaining stationary at R20 lakhs. There were decreases under provisions and oilmin's stores, fruits and vegetables and jute manufactures and increases under fodder, brim and pollants, cotton manufactures, and oils and seeds.

The Straits Settlements (Imports R311 lakhs, Exports R3,25 lakhs).—Imports from the Straits Settlements advanced by R13 lakhs to R311 lakhs but the exports thereto decreased by R9 lakhs to R3,25 lakhs. On the import side, rice counted for a net of R7 lakhs. Imports of latex nuts recorded an improvement in quantity from 1,071,000 cwt to 1,111,000 cwt and in value from R57 lakhs to R90 lakhs. Imports of other latexes of spices amounted to 108,000 cwt valued at R11 lakhs as against 19,000 cwt valued at R7 lakhs in the preceding year. Receipts of tin, unwrought, rose from 37,000 cwt (R3½ lakhs) to 11,000 cwt (R67 lakhs). Imports of mineral oils improved from 171,000 gallons (R31,000) to 204,000 gallons (R17,51,000), this abrupt rise being due to imports of kerosene oil which were almost nil in the preceding year. The imports of kerosene oil in the year under review amounted to 63,000 gallons valued at R5 lakhs. Consumption of fuel oils further advanced from 171,000 gallons (R18,000) to 211,000 gallons (R22,000). There were smaller receipts of fats and oils (value R2 lakhs) and sugar, while rice, drugs and minerals (value R1½ lakhs) and provisions recorded a net increase of R2 lakhs. Exports of rubber decreased in the shipments of 1,100 tons to 1,500 tons

tons in quantity and from R88 lakhs to R77 lakhs in value. Exports of cotton piecegoods (principally coloured) advanced from 5 million yards to 6 million yards in quantity and from R26 lakhs to R28 lakhs in value. Shipments of gunny bags totalled 4.6 millions valued at R12 lakhs as compared with 14.1 millions valued at R35 lakhs in 1933-34. Despatches of rubber, raw, dropped in quantity from 7.5 million lbs. to 7.0 million lbs. but the value rose considerably from R9 lakhs to R17 lakhs. There were smaller shipments of fodder bran and pollards, while there were increases under coal and provisions. Exports of tin ore also increased from R55 lakhs to R70 lakhs.

Australia (Imports R97 lakhs, Exports R2,72 lakhs).—The total trade with Australia showed a fall of R31 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1933-34. Imports from Australia showed a decline of R5 lakhs, mainly due to smaller receipts of wheat, and exports thereto, a further decrease of R26 lakhs, due principally to a shrinkage in the demand for gunny bags. Imports of wheat were reduced from 18,000 tons valued at R12½ lakhs to 7,000 tons valued at R5½ lakhs. There was also a more restricted demand for Australian horses, imports declining in value from R19 lakhs to R15 lakhs. An unusual feature of the imports from Australia in the year under review was the receipt of iron and steel materials (mainly ingots, blooms, and billets and slabs of steel) amounting to 10,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs. These consignments were received in Bengal. Imports of tallow and stearine increased from 93,000 cwt. valued at R16 lakhs in 1933-34 to 115,000 cwt. valued at R18 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of raw wool rose from 2.8 million lbs. to 3 million lbs. in quantity and in value from R18 lakhs to R21 lakhs. Imports of provisions, however, declined from R16 lakhs to R12 lakhs. On the export side, shipments of gunny bags dropped from 79 millions valued at R2,13 lakhs to 57 millions valued at R1,63 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth, however, increased from 20 million yards to 24 million yards and in value from R29 lakhs to R34 lakhs. There was a decline in the demand for tea, exports falling from 2 million lbs. valued at R11 lakhs to 1.6 million lbs. valued at R8 lakhs. Exports of linseed improved from 12,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs to 21,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs. There was a slight increase under raw hides and skins (chiefly goat skins). Exports of coffee, cotton, raw, and jute, raw, also recorded some increases.

East Africa (Imports R3,46 lakhs, Exports R83 lakhs).—In this group of territories are included Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and British Somaliland. The total value of the trade with this group amounted to R4,29 lakhs as compared with R3,59 lakhs in 1933-34. On the import side, there was an improvement to the extent of R73 lakhs (from R2,73 lakhs to R3,46 lakhs) while in the case of exports, the total value fell from R87 lakhs to R83 lakhs. The increased demand for East African Cotton was responsible for the improvement on the import side. Arrivals of raw cotton totalled 35,200 tons valued at R2,99 lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with 26,800 tons valued at R2,25 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of spices (mainly cloves) declined from R34 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Under exports the shipments of jute gunny bags receded from 5.8 millions (R13.8 lakhs) to 5.5 millions (R13.5 lakhs). Exports of cotton piecegoods fell from 5.7 million yards valued at R13 lakhs to 5.6 million yards valued at R9 lakhs. Shipments of food grains also

Direction of Trade.

Exports.

| COUNTRIES | | 1913 14 | 1932 33 | 1933-34 | 1934 35 |
|--|--|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| European Countries—
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics | | H (laks)
2,47 | H (laks)
34 | H (laks)
8 | H (laks)
8 |
| Sweden | | 42 | 24 | 34 | 33 |
| Norway | | 5 | 32 | 38 | 36 |
| Germany | | 26,42 | 8,66 | 9,92 | 7,20 |
| Netherlands | | 4,42 | 4,16 | 4,24 | 3,35 |
| Belgium | | 12,10 | 4,04 | 4,51 | 4,32 |
| France | | 17,72 | 8,13 | 7,43 | 7,36 |
| Spain | | 2,23 | 1,37 | 1,41 | 1,39 |
| Switzerland | | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Italy | | 7,59 | 4,73 | 5,83 | 5,57 |
| Austria | | 10,01 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Hungary | | | .. | .. | 2 |
| Turkey, European | | 11 | 18 | 20 | 16 |
| Turkey, Asiatic | | 2,94 | 10 | 18 | 17 |
| Other Countries | | 73 | 98 | 1,20 | 1,51 |
| "For orders" Cargoes | | — | — | — | 15 |
| Total European Countries | | 87,51 | 33,35 | 35,82 | 30,63 |
| Other Foreign Countries—
Egypt | | 2,27 | 1,12 | 1,21 | 1,20 |
| Iraq | | — | 83 | 85 | 46 |
| Iran | | 1,41 | 74 | 47 | 20 |
| Java | | 1,03 | 3,28 | 4,10 | 2,63 |
| China | | 5,71 | 22,63 | 12,78 | 21,26 |
| Japan | | 21,83 | 0,99 | 14,41 | 12,13 |
| United States of America | | 20 | 73 | 67 | 65 |
| Cuba | | 3,14 | 2,53 | 2,29 | 2,74 |
| Argentina | | 1,06 | 17 | 23 | 23 |
| Chile | | 6,34 | 8,97 | 5,53 | 6,44 |
| Other Countries | | — | — | — | 3 |
| For orders Cargoes | | — | — | — | — |
| Total other Foreign Countries | | 66,93 | 40,72 | 41,65 | 52,63 |
| | | 144 | | | |

Japan (Imports £20,80 lakhs, Exports £24,36 lakhs).—The total trade with Japan showed an increase of £16,02 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1933-34. The increase in imports was £4,44 lakhs, and in exports £11,58 lakhs. On the import side, the principal items of trade were cotton manufactures (£7,05 lakhs), artificial silk (£2,71 lakhs), silk manufactures (£2,09 lakhs), wool manufactures (£1,36 lakhs), glass and glassware (£6,4 lakhs), hardware (£3,2 lakhs), mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (£2,8 lakhs), earthenware and porcelain (£2,6 lakhs), raw silk (£2,1 lakhs), boots and shoes (£2,0 lakhs), rubber manufactures and copper wrought (£1,9 lakhs each), electrical instruments and apparatus (£1,7 lakhs), and machinery and millwork (£1,1 lakhs). These together represented 75 per cent of the total imports in 1934-35 as compared with 76 per cent in 1933-34. Imports of cotton manufactures increased in value from £6,19 lakhs to £7,05 lakhs. It will be seen from the table on the margin that considerable increases were recorded under grey and coloured goods, while white goods showed a decrease. Imports of cotton twist and yarn while declining from 11.7 million lbs. to 11.3 million lbs., showed an increase in value from £9,6 lakhs to £1,16 lakhs. There was a decrease of £19 lakhs under cotton hosiery. The value of the imports of silk manufactures declined from £2,11 lakhs to £2,09 lakhs. Imports of artificial silk goods, however, advanced from £1,56 lakhs to £2,71 lakhs, substantial increases being recorded under piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk and artificial silk yarn. There was a very noticeable increase in the value of woollen manufactures imported which advanced from £3,3 lakhs to £1,36 lakhs. Imports of boots and shoes decreased from 7 million pairs valued at £3,2 lakhs to 4 million pairs valued at £2,0 lakhs. Imports of glass and glassware improved from £5,7 lakhs to £6,4 lakhs while those of earthenware and porcelain remained constant at £2,6 lakhs. There was a decrease under hardware from £3,5 lakhs to £3,2 lakhs. Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing increased from 95,000 cwt. to 105,000 cwt. in quantity and in value from £2,6 lakhs to £2,8 lakhs.

| (In thousands of yards) | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Grey | 7,108 |
| White | 156,210 |
| Coloured, etc. | 1,735 |

| (In thousands of yards) | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Grey | 7,108 |
| White | 156,210 |
| Coloured, etc. | 1,735 |

Of the exports to Japan, the most important item is raw cotton, and this was responsible for 87 per cent of the total exports to Japan in 1934-35 as against 83 per cent in 1933-34. The shipments during the year under review amounted to 359,000 tons valued at £21,08 lakhs as compared with 182,600 tons valued at £10,53 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron advanced from 183,800 tons (£40 lakhs), and those of pig lead from 150,600 cwt. (£17 lakhs) to 245,600 tons (£54 lakhs), and shipments of raw jute increased from 17,000 tons to 23,000 tons in quantity and in value from £2,3 lakhs. Oilcakes showed a decline from 21,000 tons to 17,000 tons with a decrease in value by £1 lakh to £6 lakhs. 48,000 cwt. of shellac valued at £29 lakhs were exported in 1934-35 as against 31,000 cwt. valued at £10 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny bags advanced from 6.2 millions (£14 lakhs) to 18.2 millions (£41 lakhs). Increases were also noticeable in the exports of rice, tobacco, hides and skins, and manures (chiefly bonemeal). On the other hand, a small decrease was recorded in the exports of sandalwood.

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amounting to 27,300 tons valued at £1,48 lakhs as against 25,800 tons valued at £1,43 lakhs in 1933-34. Shipments of zinc or spelter and raw hemp also advanced from 1,229,000 cwt. to 1,373,000 cwt. and 118,000 cwt. in quantity but the value fell from £29.7 lakhs and £11.2 lakhs to £24.2 lakhs and £10.9 lakhs respectively. Exports of rice, not in the husk decreased from 41,000 tons to 20,000 tons in quantity and from £15 lakhs to £8 lakhs in value. Increases were noticeable under oilcakes and ground-nuts while exports of raw hides and skins, lac, paraffin wax and gunny bags declined in comparison with the previous year.

France (Imports £1,53 lakhs, Exports £5,36 lakhs).—The trade with France fell from £8,94 lakhs to £6,89 lakhs. While exports fell by £2,07 lakhs to £5,36 lakhs, imports improved from £1,51 lakhs to £1,53 lakhs. The principal articles imported from France were liquors, metals, rubber manufactures, woolen manufactures, drugs and medicines, and dyeing and tanning substances. The variations in the trade under these heads are shown in the table below:—

| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Liquors | 26 | 29 | 32 |
| Metals | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Rubber manufactures | 11 | 6 | 1 |
| Woolen manufactures | 43 | 18 | 5 |
| Drugs and medicines | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | 10 | 2 | 4 |
| Postal articles | 9 | 8 | 8 |

On the export side, the principal commodities were, as usual, coffee, groundnuts, linseed, raw cotton, raw jute, hides and skins, and manganese ore. Exports of groundnuts declined from 188,000 tons to 99,000 tons and in value from £2,33 lakhs to £1,17 lakhs. Shipments of linseed fell from 43,000 tons valued at £51 lakhs to 14,000 tons valued at £17 lakhs and those of raw cotton from 29,000 tons valued at £1,53 lakhs to 26,000 tons valued at £1,35 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute also decreased from 84,000 tons valued at £1,25 lakhs to 83,000 tons valued at £1,22 lakhs. Exports of raw hides and skins were valued at £9 lakhs as against £19 lakhs in 1933-34. Shipments of coffee declined from 60,000 cwt. to 53,000 cwt. in quantity and from £31 lakhs to £25 lakhs in value. The quantity of manganese ore exported increased from 61,000 tons to 113,000 tons and the value thereof from £11 lakhs to £18 lakhs. Increases were noticed under rice, not in the husk, essential oils and manures, while there were decreases under gram and castor seed.

Italy (Imports £3,02 lakhs, Exports £5,87 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Italy advanced from £8,74 lakhs to £8,89 lakhs. The improvement was due to increases both on the import and export sides. The value of woolen manufactures imported rose from £61 lakhs to £71 lakhs. Imports of woolen blankets advanced to 6 million lbs. valued at £50 lakhs from 5 million lbs. valued at £38 lakhs in 1933-34, but those of woolen piece-goods fell from 2.1 million yards valued at £23 lakhs to 0.2 million yards valued at £3.5 lakhs. There was an increase of £13 lakhs under unspecified descriptions of woolen manufactures. Cotton manufactures showed an

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improvement from H2 lakhs to H9 lakhs. Imports under this head, as usual consisted mainly of coloured, printed or dyed goods, the receipts of which increased from 0·4 million yards valued at H1½ lakhs to 1·8 million yards valued at H6 lakhs. Under artificial silk yarn there was an increase of 2·2 million lbs. in quantity and of about H9 lakhs in value. Under piecegoods of artificial silk and mixtures of cotton and artificial silk there was a reduction of 2 million yards in quantity and of H8 lakhs in value. There were slight decreases under fruits and vegetables and chemicals. On the export side, there was an improvement of 3,000 tons (from 47,000 tons to 50,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding increase in value being H16 lakhs (from H2,39 lakhs to H2,55 lakhs). Shipments of oilseeds dropped from 120,000 tons to 71,000 tons in quantity and from H1,47 lakhs to H83 lakhs in value. Consignments of groundnuts totalled 61,000 tons (H59 lakhs) as against 72,000 tons (H84 lakhs) in 1933-34 and those of linseed 10,100 tons (H13 lakhs) as compared with 21,700 tons (H31 lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of raw jute rose from 65,000 tons to 87,000 tons in quantity and in value from H96 lakhs to H1,27 lakhs. Despatches of raw cow hides also advanced in quantity from 3,600 tons to 4,600 tons and in value from H16 lakhs to H22 lakhs. Shipments of rice, however, declined from 26,000 tons to 25,000 tons in quantity, but the value rose from H15 lakhs to H17 lakhs. There were also smaller shipments of coffee during the year which amounted to 5,900 cwt. (H3 lakhs) as against 8,800 cwt. (H1½ lakhs) in the previous year.

Netherlands (Imports H1,30 lakhs, Exports H3,35 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with the Netherlands amounted to H1,65 lakhs in 1931-32 as compared with H6,06 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports fell by H52 lakhs to H1,30 lakhs and exports by H89 lakhs to H3,35 lakhs. Imports of machinery (mainly sugar machinery) decreased from H68 lakhs to H9 lakhs. Imports of provisions during the year were valued at H25½ lakhs as against H24 lakhs in 1933-34. There was also a slight improvement in the imports of vegetable products, the value of which was returned at H52,000 as against H67,000 in the preceding year. Imports of electrical instruments showed an increase of H2 lakhs. Imports of cotton piecegoods advanced from 1·6 million yards valued at H1½ lakhs to 2·2 million yards valued at H6 lakhs. Imports of precious stones slightly improved from H4 lakhs to H11½ lakhs in 1931-32. Imports of drugs and medicines showed a decrease from H7 lakhs to H6½ lakhs. There was an improvement of H½ lakh under paper and pasteboard. On the export side, shipments of groundnuts advanced from 101,000 tons to 113,000 tons in quantity and from H1,22 lakhs to H1,27 lakhs in value. The quantity of rice exported fell from 50,000 tons to 47,000 tons and the value from H13 lakhs to H15 lakhs. The value of the shipments of oilseeds declined by H15 lakhs to H16 lakhs and those of raw cotton and raw jute by H15 lakhs and H18 lakhs to H19 lakhs and H20 lakhs respectively.

Java (Imports H1,91 lakhs, Exports H50 lakhs).—Compared with 1931-32 there was a decline of H19 lakhs under imports and an increase of H13 lakhs under exports during the year under review. Imports of sugar (which export accounted 95 per cent of the total imports) receded from H50,000 tons (H11,70 lakhs) to 170,400 tons (H11,61 lakhs) of which 176,000 tons represented sugar and 4,400

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and above as against 194,400 tons in 1933-34. Imports of molasses were 2,400 tons only. There were also smaller receipts of deerskins and spirit which were valued at Rs5½ lakhs as against Rs7 lakhs in 1933-34. On the export side, shipments of jute gunny bags fell off from 13 millions (Rs71 lakhs) to 10 millions (Rs26 lakhs). Shipments of rice advanced from 1,000 tons (Rs2 lakhs) to 26,000 tons (Rs15 lakhs).

China (Imports Rs2,07 lakhs, Exports Rs2,63 lakhs). Imports from

China decreased by Rs16 lakhs to Rs2,07 lakhs and exports to that country by Rs1,83 lakhs to Rs2,63 lakhs. The recession in the case of imports was due to the fall under raw silk. Imports of raw silk during the year amounted to 1.2 million lbs. valued at Rs33 lakhs as compared with

1.8 million lbs. valued at Rs56 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of silk yarn, moils and warps fell from 615,000 lbs. (Rs15 lakhs) to 492,000 lbs. (Rs13 lakhs); there was also a heavy decline under silk piecegoods which fell from

5.7 million yards to 4.5 million yards in quantity and from Rs29 lakhs to Rs19 lakhs in value. Imports of cotton twist and yarn advanced in quantity

from 10.2 million lbs. to 12.7 million lbs., and in value from Rs5 lakhs to Rs9.2 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods (mainly coloured) showed an increase from 160,000 yards valued at Rs25,000 to 1.2 million yards valued at Rs2 lakhs. Imports

of tea (principally green) declined from 3.0 million lbs. valued at Rs16 lakhs to 1.4 million lbs. valued at Rs9 lakhs. On the export side, there was an improvement in the shipments of rice from 170,600 tons valued at Rs93 lakhs

to 173,000 tons valued at Rs97 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton declined heavily from 60,100 tons valued at Rs3,22 lakhs to 25,300 tons valued at Rs1,29 lakhs. There were increases of Rs4 lakhs under paraffin wax and of Rs1½ lakhs under

raw jute. Shipments of gunny bags advanced from 0.6 millions valued at Rs1½ lakhs to 1.2 millions valued at Rs2½ lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth, however, receded in quantity from 1.5 million yards to 1.1 million yards.

Iraq (Imports Rs52 lakhs, Exports Rs58 lakhs).—The value of the imports from Iraq advanced from Rs39 lakhs to Rs52 lakhs while that of the exports to that country declined from Rs66 lakhs to Rs58 lakhs. Imports of

dates advanced in value from Rs20 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs36 lakhs in the year under review. This increase was somewhat counterbalanced by a decline in the imports of barley (Rs1 lakh) and of raw hides and skins (Rs1 lakh).

The principal commodities exported to Iraq are shown in the table below :—

South America (Imports Rs13 lakhs, Exports Rs3,77 lakhs).—The imports from South America have, in recent years, been of very small magnitude. The imports in 1933-34 were valued at only Rs67,000. The year under

review saw a receipt of 1,300 tons of raw cotton valued at Rs12 lakhs from Peru. In the preceding year imports of raw cotton from South America

countries had amounted only to 45 tons (Rs37 lakhs). The principal items of import were nitrates

| Cotton manufactures (mainly piece- | goods) | Jute manufactures | Tea | Pepper |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| 1932-33 | 17,87 | 3,74 | 2,49 | 64 |
| 1933-34 | 12,83 | 3,80 | 2,66 | 28 |
| 1931-32 | 9,17 | 4,03 | 2,32 | 32 |
| R (000) | R (000) | R (000) | R (000) | R (000) |

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canned provisions 130 cwt. (£10,000). On the export side, the principal commodity shipped was, as usual, jute manufactures. Of the total shipments of gunny bags, Argentina took 2.9 millions (88 millions), Chile 1.1 millions (12.3 millions) and Peru 7.5 millions (66 millions), the figures in brackets representing the corresponding exports in the preceding year. The total shipments of gunny cloth to Argentina amounted to 229 million yards and those to Peru to 1 million yards as compared with 170 million and 3 million yards respectively in 1933-34. Purchases of gunny cloth by Uruguay declined from 10 million yards to 8 million yards. Exports of raw jute to Brazil decreased from 19,000 tons to 18,000 tons, while those to Argentina increased from 8,500 tons to 9,000 tons. Under paraffin wax, the total shipments to Argentina amounted to 162 tons, and those to Chile 1,327 tons, as compared with 390 and 106 tons respectively in the preceding year. There was a very noticeable improvement in the exports of tea to Chile which went up from 2,000 lbs. to 1,490,000 lbs.

CHAPTER V.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of the Maritime States in Kathiawar.

The preceding chapters in this Review have dealt with the trade recorded at British Indian ports. A fairly considerable volume of trade, however, passes through the ports in the maritime States in Kathiawar, viz., Bhavnagar, Nawanager, Morvi, Baroda, Porbandar, Junagad and Jatarabad, and the picture of India's foreign trade would not be complete without taking this trade into account. From the point of view of British India, the foreign trade of Kathiawar is of special interest as the larger portion of the imports of foreign merchandise into these States ultimately finds its way into British India across the Viramgam-Dhandhuka land customs line.

The volume of the trade passing through these ports, however, bears only a small proportion to the volume of trade recorded at British Indian ports. The total imports into the Kathiawar ports in 1934-35 were, on the basis of the recorded values, 4 per cent of the imports in the same year into British Indian ports; while the proportion for exports was only about 1 per cent. Taking imports and exports together, the total value of the trade *via* the Kathiawar ports was 2 per cent of the total value of the trade recorded in the British Indian trade returns.

The statistics of the maritime trade of the Kathiawar ports are available only from 1931-32. The following is a summary view of the total trade during the 3 years ending 1934-35 :—

| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Total value of imports of foreign merchandise | 4,13,57 | 4,17,80 | 5,19,11 |
| Total value of exports of Indian merchandise | 80,91 | 2,46,49 | 1,49,25 |
| Total value of exports of foreign merchandise | 5 | 1,30 | 2,36 |

(In thousands of Rupees)

It will be seen that the imports into these States are much in excess of the exports therefrom. In 1933-34, the imports were valued at Rs4,18 lakhs and the exports at Rs2,46 lakhs but in 1934-35, imports rose by a crore to Rs5,19 lakhs while exports fell almost to the same extent and dropped to Rs1,49 lakhs. Re-exports were insignificant. The following statement shows the extent of the transit trade in imported foreign merchandise :—

| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| (1) Imports into the Kathiawar States by sea from foreign countries | 4,14 | 4,18 | 5,19 |
| (2) Imports of foreign merchandise from Kathiawar into British India across land customs line | | | |
| (3) Percentage of (2) on (1) | | | |

(In lakhs of Rupees)

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laks in value. The imports were mainly from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany, their share in the total imports in 1934-35 being roughly 45.5, 29.2 and 11.4 per cent respectively.

Cotton manufactures accounted for 12.1 per cent of the total imports in 1934-35. The imports of these goods (consisting mostly of piecegoods) in 1933-34 were valued at Rs19 laks only, but in the year under review they rose sharply and amounted to about Rs63 laks. The total value of piecegoods, excluding fents, imported in 1934-35 was Rs58 laks, the quantity which this value represented being 33.6 million yards. As compared with the preceding year there was a rise by Rs41 laks in value, and by 25 million yards in quantity. Imports under the three main categories, grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed, were 7, 16, and 10 million yards valued at Rs, Rs30, and Rs20 laks respectively. The United Kingdom and Japan were the principal suppliers, their respective shares in 1934-35 being 24 and 9 million yards valued at Rs45.8 and Rs11.7 laks. While the figures for the year under each of the three descriptions showed increases as compared with 1933-34, the rise was most marked in the case of white and grey goods. Grey goods showed a rise from 1.7 to 7.1 million yards, white goods from 3.2 to 16.2 million yards and coloured, printed or dyed goods from 4.2 to 10.3 million yards. Under plain greys, 3.7 million yards were imported during the year under review, as compared with 1.7 million yards in the preceding year. The imports of bordered grey totalled 3.4 million yards and it is under this head that the bulk of the increase under greys occurred. The share of the United Kingdom in plain greys and bordered were 2.6 and 1.6 million yards, and that of Japan 1.1 and 1.8 million yards respectively. Under white goods there was a remarkable increase in the share of the United Kingdom from 2 million yards to 13.6 million yards, while Japan's share improved, though to a much less extent, from 1.1 to 2.5 million yards. Under coloured, printed or dyed goods, the United Kingdom's share advanced from 3.4 million yards to 6.4 million yards and that of Japan from 0.9 million yards to 3.8 million yards. Imports of fents of all descriptions amounted in value to Rs2.3 laks. Imports of cotton fents in the preceding year had amounted in value only to Rs23,000.

All other imports together accounted for 30.5 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1934-35 and were of smaller importance individually. Of these chemicals (Rs16 laks), Machinery and Millwork (Rs16 laks), Oils, mainly mineral (Rs13 laks), Paper and pasteboard (Rs11 laks), Vehicles (Rs11 laks), Fruits and vegetables (Rs10 laks) and Artificial Silk (Rs9 laks) deserve mention.

Under Chemicals, imports of bleaching materials (Rs5 laks), and sodium compounds (Rs8 laks) may be noticed. The imports of chemicals were mostly from the United Kingdom (Rs10 laks) and Germany (Rs4 laks). Under machinery and millwork, there were imports to the value of Rs2½ laks under railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts, and of Rs4 laks under cotton machinery. The imports under this head were derived mostly from the United Kingdom (Rs12 laks) and Germany (Rs2½ laks). Imports of kerosene, and of petrol to Rs15,000 gallons (mostly from the United States of America and Roumania). Imports of coconut oil amounted to 85,800 gallons (Rs82,000)

lacks in value. The imports were mainly from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany, their share in the total imports in 1934-35 being roughly 45.5, 29.2 and 11.4 per cent respectively.

Cotton manufactures accounted for 12.1 per cent of the total imports in 1934-35. The imports of these goods (consisting mostly of piecegoods) in 1933-34 were valued at ₹19 lakhs only, but in the year under review they rose sharply and amounted to about ₹63 lakhs. The total value of piecegoods, excluding tents, imported in 1934-35 was ₹58 lakhs, the quantity which this value represented being 33.6 million yards. As compared with the preceding year there was a rise by ₹41 lakhs in value, and by 25 million yards in quantity. Imports under the three main categories, grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed, were 7, 16, and 10 million yards valued at ₹8, ₹30, and ₹20 lakhs respectively. The United Kingdom and Japan were the principal suppliers, their respective shares in 1934-35 being 24 and 9 million yards valued at ₹45.8 and ₹11.7 lakhs. While the figures for the year under each of the three descriptions showed increases as compared with 1933-34, the rise was most marked in the case of white and grey goods. Grey goods showed a rise from 1.7 to 7.1 million yards, white goods from 3.2 to 16.2 million yards and coloured, printed or dyed goods from 4.2 to 10.3 million yards. Under plain greys, 3.7 million yards were imported during the year under review, as compared with 1.7 million yards in the preceding year. The imports of bordered grey totalled 3.4 million yards and it is under this head that the bulk of the increase under greys occurred. The share of the United Kingdom in plain greys and bordered were 2.6 and 1.6 million yards, and that of Japan 1.1 and 1.8 million yards respectively. Under white goods there was a remarkable increase in the share of the United Kingdom from 2 million yards to 13.6 million yards, while Japan's share improved, though to a much less extent, from 1.1 to 2.5 million yards. Under coloured, printed or dyed goods, the United Kingdom's share advanced from 3.4 million yards to 6.4 million yards and that of Japan from 0.9 million yards to 3.8 million yards. Imports of tents of all descriptions amounted in value to ₹2.3 lakhs. Imports of cotton tents in the preceding year had amounted in value only to ₹23,000.

All other imports together accounted for 30.5 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1934-35 and were of smaller importance individually. Of these chemicals (₹16 lakhs), Machinery and Millwork (₹16 lakhs), Oils, mainly mineral (₹13 lakhs), Paper and pasteboard (₹11 lakhs), Vehicles (₹11 lakhs), Fruits and vegetables (₹10 lakhs) and Artificial Silk (₹9 lakhs) deserve mention.

Under Chemicals, imports of bleaching materials (₹5 lakhs), and sodium compounds (₹8 lakhs) may be noticed. The imports of chemicals were mostly from the United Kingdom (₹10 lakhs) and Germany (₹4 lakhs). Under machinery and millwork, there were imports to the value of ₹2½ lakhs under railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts, and of ₹4 lakhs under cotton machinery. The imports under this head were derived mostly from the United Kingdom (₹12 lakhs) and Germany (₹2½ lakhs). Imports of kerosene, and of petrol to 515,000 gallons (mostly from the United States of America and Roumania). Imports of coconut oil amounted to 85,800 gallons (₹82,000)

Exports.

and of linseed oil to 74,200 gallons (H 5 lakhs) Imports of paper were valued at H 8 lakhs (of which H 3 lakhs related to old newspapers in bales and bags) and of pasteboard, mill board, etc., at over H 2 lakhs Imports of motor cars numbered 241 as against 180 in the preceding year, of which 161 were consigned from the United States of America and the rest from the United Kingdom, while the number of motor omnibuses, lorries, etc., received was 76 as against 32 in the preceding year, receipts from the United Kingdom being 29 and from the United States of America 44. Imports of dates were valued at nearly H 10 lakhs Imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk declined from 3 1 million yards to 2 8 million yards but those of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk improved from 298,000 yards to nearly 1 2 million yards Japan was the principal supplier of artificial silk piecegoods

The following table shows the shares of the principal supplying countries in the total value of imports during the three years ending 1931-32 —

| Total | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1931 32 | Percentage share in 1931 32 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 87.91 | 1,14.78 | 1,44.59 | 27.9 |
| Java | 71.08 | 61.65 | 91.00 | 17.5 |
| British East Africa | 1,17.84 | 86.35 | 70.49 | 12.3 |
| Germany. | 37.74 | 33.76 | 39.64 | 7.6 |
| Japan | 10.14 | 19.65 | 38.40 | 7.4 |
| Egypt | 21.61 | 27.72 | 33.70 | 6.5 |
| Belgium | 25.12 | 23.60 | 23.75 | 4.6 |
| United States of America | 9.57 | 8.67 | 13.50 | 2.6 |
| Other countries | 32.56 | 41.62 | 65.19 | 10.6 |

(In thousands of Rupees)

The share of the different States in the total value of imports during these years is given in the following table. —

| Total | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1931 32 | Percentage share in 1931 32 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | |
| Dhawanagar | 2,33.27 | 2,59.90 | 2,93.71 | 56.96 |
| Mawanaagar | 71.95 | 62.57 | 72.06 | 13.88 |
| Morvi | 19.92 | 41.89 | 43.21 | 8.71 |
| Baroda | 68.68 | 48.87 | 43.23 | 8.33 |
| Porbandar | 15.91 | 27.08 | 40.60 | 7.82 |
| Amnagar | 13.45 | 23.~1 | 19.83 | 3.82 |
| Maharabad | 38 | 4.33 | 2.47 | 0.45 |

Exports.

As stated already the volume of the export trade is much smaller than that of the import trade. In the year under review exports amounted to

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value to Rs1,49 lakhs only which meant a considerable drop from the 1933-34 figure of Rs2,46 lakhs. The principal articles of exports are raw cotton, seeds, groundnut cake, wool raw, and ghi; the remaining articles together amounted to only 4 per cent of the total exports in 1934-35. The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported during the 3 years ending 1934-35 :—

| Percentage on total value of exports of merchandise in 1934-35 | TOTAL EXPORTS | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1,49,25 | 100 |
| Cotton raw | 34.29 | 1,71.33 | 67.80 | 57.80 | 38.7 |
| Seeds | 20.19 | 38.86 | 43.32 | 43.32 | 29.0 |
| Groundnut cake | 12.14 | 15.13 | 22.61 | 22.61 | 15.2 |
| Wool raw | 6.51 | 13.80 | 16.35 | 16.35 | 10.3 |
| Ghi | 4.21 | 3.41 | 4.44 | 4.44 | 3.0 |
| All other articles | 3.57 | 3.96 | 5.73 | 5.73 | 3.8 |
| | 80.91 | 2,46,49 | 1,49,25 | | |

(In thousands of Rupees)

Raw Cotton accounted for 38.7 per cent of the total value of exports in 1934-35. Compared with 1933-34 the exports in the year under review fell heavily from 25,000 tons to 10,000 tons in quantity and from Rs1,71 lakhs to Rs58 lakhs in value. Belgium was the largest purchaser accounting for 3,000 tons valued at Rs16 lakhs. Then came Germany with 2,300 tons valued at Rs13 lakhs, Japan with 1,500 tons valued at Rs8 lakhs, and the United Kingdom with 1,000 tons valued at Rs6 lakhs. Italy, France and the Netherlands took 900 tons, 765 tons and 674 tons respectively.

Seeds is next in order of importance and accounted for 29 per cent of the total exports in 1934-35. The exports of seeds of all kinds in 1934-35 amounted to 42,000 tons valued at Rs43 lakhs as against 37,000 tons valued at Rs39 lakhs in 1933-34. Exports of groundnuts amounted to 36,600 tons valued at Rs38.6 lakhs in 1934-35. The exports were mainly to Egypt (14,200 tons valued at Rs16.6 lakhs), the Netherlands (8,800 tons valued at Rs8 lakhs), the United Kingdom (4,100 tons valued at Rs4.8 lakhs) and Italy (5,400 tons valued at Rs4.8 lakhs). Exports of castor seed amounted to 5,300 tons valued at Rs4 lakhs.

Groundnut cake exported in 1934-35 amounted to 42,900 tons valued at Rs22.6 lakhs (15.2 per cent of the total value of the exports during the year) as against 28,600 tons valued at Rs15 lakhs in 1933-34. The United Kingdom and Egypt were the principal purchasers.

Wool, raw, accounted for 10.3 per cent of the total exports in 1934-35, the quantity and value of the exports being 3.3 million pounds and Rs15 lakhs as against 3.1 million pounds and Rs14 lakhs respectively in 1933-34. The shipments were almost entirely to the United Kingdom.

The only other item of importance is *Ghi* which accounted for 3 per cent of the total exports in 1934-35. The exports in this year amounted to 4,444 thousand pounds.

The total value of the exports and re-exports from and imports into the Kathiawar ports in each of the three years ending 1931-32 were ₹1,95 lakhs, ₹6,66 lakhs and ₹6,71 lakhs respectively. The total value of the trade of the Bombay port in these years were ₹79,16 lakhs, ₹75,75 lakhs and ₹86,65 lakhs respectively. The value of the Kathiawar trade was thus 6, 9, and 8 per cent respectively of the value of the trade of the Bombay port in each of the three years ending 1931-32.

| Share in
Percentage
1931-32 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 100 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| | | | | | |
| 33.4 | 57.36 | 37.29 | 1,03,82 | 57.36 | 33.4 |
| 29.3 | 43.76 | 18.04 | 44.72 | 43.76 | 29.3 |
| 27.5 | 41.00 | 14.28 | 67.11 | 41.00 | 27.5 |
| 3.2 | 4.79 | 4.59 | 3.58 | 4.79 | 3.2 |
| 1.0 | 2.34 | 0.71 | 22.23 | 2.34 | 1.0 |
| | 1,49.25 | 80.91 | 2,46.19 | 1,49.25 | 100 |

(In thousands of Rupees)

The share of the different States in the total value of exports from Kathiawar is given in the table below —

| Share in
Percentage
1931-32 | 1931-32 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 100 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| | | | | |
| 28.5 | 42.60 | 50.23 | 42.60 | 28.5 |
| 16.7 | 24.92 | 2.03 | 24.92 | 16.7 |
| 13.6 | 20.26 | 91.22 | 20.26 | 13.6 |
| 11.5 | 17.09 | 40.53 | 17.09 | 11.5 |
| 8.3 | 12.34 | 24.72 | 12.34 | 8.3 |
| 7.0 | 10.48 | 8.06 | 10.48 | 7.0 |
| 5.3 | 7.03 | 17.83 | 7.03 | 5.3 |
| 4.0 | 5.07 | 6.13 | 5.07 | 4.0 |
| 5.1 | 7.76 | 6.04 | 7.76 | 5.1 |
| | 1,49.25 | 2,46.19 | 1,49.25 | 100 |

(In thousands of Rupees)

35 —
The following table shows the shares of principal countries in the total value of exports from the Kathiawar States during the 3 years ending 1931-32 —
34 The countries of destination were mainly the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa.
35 The countries of destination were mainly the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa.

Exports.

I.—FRONTIER TRADE.

India Proper.—Under the existing system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) only the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier. It is impracticable, however, to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 59 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1934-35 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results:—

| <i>Imports.</i> | |
|--|-----------------|
| <i>Articles</i> | <i>Quantity</i> |
| Wheat | (Munds) |
| Gram and pulse | 1933-34 |
| Rice — | 1932-33 |
| Husked | 421,780 |
| Unhusked | 363,786 |
| Other grain, pulse and flour | 338,310 |
| Wool, raw | 618,832 |
| Jute, raw (from Nepal) | 176,357 |
| Linsced (from Nepal) | 161,922 |
| Mustard and rape seed (from Nepal) | 1934-35 |
| Treasures | |
| Ounces | |
| Gold | 1,440,380 |
| Silver | 1,158,299 |
| | 647,367 |
| | 297,817 |
| | 151,502 |
| | 349,304 |
| | 263,524 |
| | 342,992 |
| Ounces | |
| | 9,712,406 |
| | 77,856 |
| | 6,847,100 |
| | 35,920 |
| | 66,013 |
| | 9,799,877 |

Exports.

| Quantity | (Maunds) | (Maunds) | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 498,374 | 498,374 | 498,374 | 498,374 | 498,374 |
| | 466,926 | 466,926 | 466,926 | 466,926 | 466,926 |
| | 919,679 | 919,679 | 919,679 | 919,679 | 919,679 |
| | 717,333 | 717,333 | 717,333 | 717,333 | 717,333 |
| | 1,426,504 | 1,426,504 | 1,426,504 | 1,426,504 | 1,426,504 |
| | 459,143 | 459,143 | 459,143 | 459,143 | 459,143 |
| | 392,070 | 392,070 | 392,070 | 392,070 | 392,070 |
| | 1,625,070 | 1,625,070 | 1,625,070 | 1,625,070 | 1,625,070 |
| | 1,018,070 | 1,018,070 | 1,018,070 | 1,018,070 | 1,018,070 |
| | 267,070 | 267,070 | 267,070 | 267,070 | 267,070 |
| | 173,026 | 173,026 | 173,026 | 173,026 | 173,026 |
| | 1,054,030 | 1,054,030 | 1,054,030 | 1,054,030 | 1,054,030 |
| | 1,501,461 | 1,501,461 | 1,501,461 | 1,501,461 | 1,501,461 |
| | 356,911 | 356,911 | 356,911 | 356,911 | 356,911 |
| | 380,923 | 380,923 | 380,923 | 380,923 | 380,923 |
| | 285,811 | 285,811 | 285,811 | 285,811 | 285,811 |
| | 310,555 | 310,555 | 310,555 | 310,555 | 310,555 |
| | 1,705,945 | 1,705,945 | 1,705,945 | 1,705,945 | 1,705,945 |
| | 824,556 | 824,556 | 824,556 | 824,556 | 824,556 |
| | 103,833 | 103,833 | 103,833 | 103,833 | 103,833 |
| | 2,516 | 2,516 | 2,516 | 2,516 | 2,516 |
| | 3,970,131 | 3,970,131 | 3,970,131 | 3,970,131 | 3,970,131 |
| | 2,081,070 | 2,081,070 | 2,081,070 | 2,081,070 | 2,081,070 |
| | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |

Frontier Trade.

Burma—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, has also been extended to Burma. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (1) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the railroad Katha. (ii) the railheads Lashio, Heho and Shwenyauing in the Shan States and (iii) Thungaymying in the South through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respects from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles during 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 are shown separately in table No 60. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years—

Imports.

| Articles | | Quantity | |
|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Gram and pulses | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Rice husked | 126,101 | 82,027 | 103,710 |
| Rice, unhusked (paddy) | 17,143 | 10,707 | 20,175 |
| Hides of cattle | 2,884 | 4,744 | 5,101 |
| Lao | 22,509 | 74,242 | 61,018 |
| Tea | 24,293 | 20,730 | 22,593 |
| Tobacco | 3,337 | 4,030 | 1,430 |
| Opium | 3,644 | 12,259 | 9,276 |
| Silk, raw | 6,373 | 8,754 | 7,482 |
| Treasure | | | |
| Gold (in ounces) | 101 | 47,631* | 451,898* |
| Silver (in ounces) | 5,577,310 | | |

Exports.

| Articles | | Quantity | |
|--|---------|----------|---------|
| Cotton, raw | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Cotton twist and yarn | 16,554 | 10,188 | 16,193 |
| Cotton piecegoods | 63,553 | 34,677 | 32,136 |
| Rice, husked | 41,015 | 33,918 | 34,195 |
| Rice, unhusked | 3,307 | 5,120 | 0,998 |
| Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery | 20,187 | 21,429 | 43,117 |
| Kerosene oil | 62,461 | 69,620 | 67,006 |
| Petrol | 30,538 | 42,663 | 44,206 |
| Provisions and oilman's stores— | | | |
| Condensed milk | 4,384 | 3,436 | 3,512 |
| Fish, dry and fish, wet | 22,147 | 29,341 | 20,566 |
| Other sorts | 16,553 | 19,022 | 17,919 |
| Salt | 161,494 | 189,185 | 183,302 |
| Sugar, refined and unrefined | 17,199 | 18,323 | 21,900 |
| Tea, dry | 1,302 | 1,507 | 1,435 |
| Tobacco | 904 | 1,472 | 2,134 |
| Candies | 4,360 | 4,771 | 4,916 |
| Matches | 5,035 | 10,588 | 3,073 |
| Treasure (in ounces) | | | |

Indo-Burma Trade.

II.—COASTING TRADE BETWEEN BURMA AND THE PROVINCES OF INDIA.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the table below:—

| Provinces | IMPORTS INTO BURMA | | | | EXPORTS FROM BURMA | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Pre-War average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-War average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Bengal . . . | 6,02 | 5,00 | 5,71 | 6,00 | 7,02 | 9,17 | 11,51 | 11,51 |
| Bombay . . . | 82 | 1,82 | 2,13 | 3,01 | 7,87 | 7,08 | 7,51 | 7,51 |
| Sind . . . | 1 | 19 | 17 | 21 | 1,81 | 2,02 | 2,18 | 2,18 |
| Madras . . . | 1,48 | 1,17 | 1,11 | 2,01 | 8,29 | 8,09 | 9,00 | 9,00 |
| Total . . . | 8,30 | 9,38 | 9,13 | 10,79 | 11,77 | 36,02 | 27,80 | 31,52 |

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma increased from 274,000 tons in 1933-34 to 331,000 tons during the year under review, which was 82,000 tons less than the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. The imports of cotton piecegoods recorded a further increase in quantity from 76 million yards in 1933-34 to 99 million yards in 1934-35 and in value from Rs. 1,68 lakhs to Rs. 2,05 lakhs. The imports of twist and yarn from India proper showed an increase of 336,000 lbs. in quantity and of Rs. 3 lakhs in value. The total quantity imported amounted to 11.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 55 lakhs. Receipts of jute gunny bags remained almost stationary at 57 millions.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice not in the husk increased from 1,628,000 tons in 1933-34 to 1,978,000 tons in 1934-35. The despatches of kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports increased from 123 million gallons during the preceding year to 128 million gallons during the year under review. Shipments of petroleum, dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol advanced by 7.2 million gallons to 55 million gallons. The value of lac exported, consisting chiefly of stick lac also rose and amounted to Rs. 10 lakhs in 1934-35, as compared with Rs. 9 lakhs in 1933-34. Shipments of both teak wood and other kinds of timber increased, the former from 132,000 cubic tons valued at Rs. 1,64 lakhs to 154,000 cubic tons valued at Rs. 1,82 lakhs, and the latter from 23,000 cubic tons valued at Rs. 18 lakhs to 30,000 cubic tons valued at Rs. 22 lakhs.

Balance of Trade.

first month of the year there was a credit balance of ₹1.42 lakhs which gradually rose in subsequent months and reached ₹2.98 lakhs in July. From August, imports advanced to a higher level, with no corresponding movement of strength on the export side and October witnessed a debit balance of ₹6 lakhs. A recession of imports to a lower level was responsible for a credit balance in November and December in spite of a fall in exports. In January both imports and exports were high and the margin between them was low but later the credit balance rose, February and March showing a surplus of ₹2.62 and ₹3.29 lakhs respectively, the latter being the highest figure for any individual month in the year.

As explained previously, the change in India's position from a gold importing to a gold exporting country has been one of the most important factors affecting her international trade account and contributing to the stability of her exchange. The normal absorption of the precious metals was first checked in 1931-32 when there was a net export of gold to the value of ₹58 crores. In 1932-33 and 1933-34 there were net exports to the value of ₹65½ and ₹57 crores, respectively. In the year under review the net exports of gold amounted in value to ₹52½ crores. This figure also represented the favourable balance in the combined transactions relating to treasure, as the net figures for silver and currency notes balanced each other. In the first quarter of the year under review the net exports of treasure amounted to ₹13½ crores, which narrowed down to ₹8½ crores in the second quarter, but advanced to ₹16 crores in the third quarter. In the last quarter of the year there was a reduction of the net exports to ₹15 crores, making the total for 1934-35 to ₹52½ crores, as compared with ₹57½ crores in the preceding year Chart No. 5 shows the net exports of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the past two years.

Taking private merchandise and treasure together, the visible balance of trade was in favour of India to the extent of ₹75½ crores as compared with ₹92 crores in 1933-34 and ₹68 crores in 1932-33. The balance of payments is also affected by other factors such as remittance of funds. The balance of remittance of funds in the year under review was minus ₹49½ crores as compared with minus ₹60½ crores in 1933-34. These figures include the more important Government remittances but do not take into account (a) net payment in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London and (b) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius, which together amounted to ₹1.05 lakhs in 1934-35 as against ₹97 lakhs in 1933-34. The following table shows in detail the items entering into the balance of payments:—

| | | Pre-War average | | War average | | 1930-31 | | 1931-32 | | 1932-33 | | 1933-34 | | 1934-35 | |
|---|--|-----------------|--|-------------|--|---------|--|---------|--|---------|--|---------|--|---------|--|
| Exports of Indian merchandise (pr-
value). | | +219.50 | | +215.97 | | +220.49 | | +155.89 | | +132.27 | | +146.31 | | +151.21 | |
| Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (pr-
value). | | +4.02 | | +8.14 | | +5.14 | | +4.66 | | +8.22 | | +8.42 | | +3.55 | |
| Imports of Foreign merchandise (pr-
value). | | -145.85 | | -147.80 | | -163.58 | | -163.58 | | -163.58 | | -163.58 | | -163.58 | |
| (a) Exclusive of the value of railway
passage, which was not pa-
rying at the balance of trade. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Balance of Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

| | Pre-War average | War average | 1880-81 | 1881-82 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|-----------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Balance of trade in merchandise. | +78.27 | +78.31 | +62.05 | +31.83 | +2.22 | +31.74 | +22.90 |
| Gold (private) " " | -28.87 | -7.81 | -12.75 | +67.08 | +63.92 | +67.05 | +62.64 |
| Silver (private) " " | -7.21 | -2.99 | -11.65 | -2.10 | -7.3 | -1 | -37 |
| Currency notes (private). | — | — | -8 | +20 | +14 | +19 | +37 |
| Balance of transactions in treasure (private). | -20.08 | -10.80 | -24.43 | +55.65 | +61.93 | +67.23 | +62.64 |
| Total visible balance of trade. | +43.19 | +65.51 | +37.02 | +90.48 | +68.15 | +81.97 | +75.50 |
| Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other currencies to the United Kingdom. (c) | -11.35 | -34.98 | -7.20 | -53.04 | -48.18 | -59.97 | -49.82 |
| Sterling Transfers on India. | +5 | +5.50 | +7.75 | +18.08 | .. | .. | .. |
| Transfers of Government securities. | -47 | -38 | -8 | +6 | -13 | -11 | +32 |
| Interest drafts on India in respect of Government securities. | -44 | -80 | -33 | -32 | -32 | -36 | -23 |
| Balance of remittances of funds. | -42.01 | -30.14 | +8 | -34.92 | -48.63 | -60.44 | -49.78 |

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.
 (b) Includes 1885 lakhs, be not the funds applied by Government to finance wheat purchases.
 (c) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India.
 Note.—The sign + means net export and the sign - net import.

The figures relating to the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure above given do not take into account the trade statistics of the Kathiawar ports which are available from 1931-32. If the trade of Kathiawar is also taken into account, the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure and the visible balance of trade for the years since 1931-32 stand as follows:—

| | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Balance of trade in merchandise | +32.74 | -11 | +33.03 | +19.28 |
| Balance of transactions in treasure (private). | +55.65 | +64.03 | +57.23 | +52.12 |
| TOTAL VISIBLE BALANCE OF TRADE | +88.39 | +64.62 | +90.26 | +71.40 |

(In lakhs of Rupees)

The "invisible" items that enter into India's balance of accounts, such as shipping services, private remittances and exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are not included in the above table, as these cannot be estimated accurately.

Movements of Treasure.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last six years as compared with the averages for the pre-war, war and post-war periods :—

| Gold and Silver. | Net Imports— | Net exports + | Gold | | SILVER | |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports |
| Average of pre-war period | | | | | | |
| | 32,79 | 3,92 | 10,88 | 3,67 | —36,08 | —10,40 |
| “ “ war period | 10,60 | 2,99 | 4,56 | 1,77 | —10,40 | —24,06 |
| “ “ post-war period (1919-20 to 1923-24). | 21,57 | 9,03 | 14,18 | 2,66 | —50,27 | —25,34 |
| “ “ five years 1924-25 to 1928-29. | 33,68 | 18 | 19,62 | 2,85 | —50,27 | —25,34 |
| “ “ five years 1929-30 to 1933-34. | 6,54 | 37,26 | 6,74 | 1,36 | +25,34 | —26,11 |
| 1929-30 | 14,23 | 1 | 13,36 | 1,47 | —26,11 | —24,40 |
| 1930-31 | 13,24 | 49 | 13,46 | 1,81 | —24,40 | +55,39 |
| 1931-32 | 2,80 | 60,78 | 4,42 | 1,83 | +55,39 | +64,79 |
| 1932-33 | 1,32 | 66,84 | 1,63 | 90 | +64,79 | +57,04 |
| 1933-34 | 1,10 | 58,15 | 81 | 80 | +57,04 | +52,17 |
| 1934-35 | 72 | 53,26 | 4,45 | 4,08 | +52,17 | |

(In lakhs of Rupees)

It will be seen from the above table that the imports of gold in the year under review were valued at ₹72 lakhs only as compared with ₹1,10 lakhs in 1933-34. Of this, 75 per cent was in the form of bullion, while sovereigns and other British gold coins comprised ₹16½ lakhs or 23 per cent. As in previous years, the supplies came mostly from the neighbouring countries. Aden, Arabia and the Bahrain Islands together supplied to the value of ₹33 lakhs as against ₹47 lakhs in 1933-34. The imports from Ceylon declined from ₹50 lakhs in 1933-34 to ₹36 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports from East Africa were valued at ₹2½ lakhs. While consignments from the United Kingdom were valued at ₹4 lakhs in the preceding year, her supplies during the year under review amounted in value only to ₹60,000. The total exports of gold during the year were valued at ₹53½ crores as compared with ₹58 crores in 1933-34. Consignments to the United Kingdom totalled in value ₹35 crores while direct exports to the United States of America amounted to ₹17 crores, as against ₹44½ crores and ₹9 crores respectively in 1933-34. Shipments to the Netherlands and France were much reduced, from ₹2 crores and ₹2½ crores in 1933-34 to ₹58 lakhs

Movements of Treasure

and £57 lakhs respectively in 1931-35. As in previous years there were no transactions in gold on Government account.

PRICE OF GOLD—The course of gold prices and the movements of gold were largely influenced by the gold exchange value fixed for the American dollar on the 31st January 1934, the United States Government announced the devaluation of the dollar by about 40 per cent. It was also announced that the United States Treasury would purchase gold tendered in acceptable bars at the rate of \$50 per ounce fine with the usual reduction for commission and minting charges, and should America's exchange rates with the gold standard countries reach export point, would sell gold at the same rate plus the usual handling charges. This offer meant immediately a profit of about 3s per oz on shipments from London and was responsible for exports on an unprecedented scale to the United States of America, it was only late in April that the dollar rate permitted the re-export of gold from New York. Conditions were comparatively quiet when the year under review opened except that the price of gold continued to improve. The movements in the Bombay market followed more or less the fluctuations in the international gold market. The price of ready gold was quoted at Rs33 3 0 at the beginning of April and rates continued to improve until Rs47 6 was touched on the 6th of June. The closing week of June saw a recession to Rs44-4-3, but from July to September the market on the whole continued steady, with stocks accumulating and Indian rates frequently above export parity. The depression in sterling which came into evidence at this period forced rates up, the turning point being reached on the 11th October when the London price reached 143s 3d per ounce with Bombay quoting Rs35 9 6 on the same day. Sterling now began to appreciate and the price of gold in Bombay dropped to Rs41 8 0 on the 25th. In the last week of October and throughout November the fluctuations followed the movements in the London Paris and London New York cross rates, prices ranging between Rs41 12 6 and Rs41 6 9. At these rates a large business was done. Rates were slightly higher in December following on the weaker tendency of sterling, and by the middle of January Rs35 6 0 was touched. Disturbances in foreign exchanges were responsible for a setback which followed but in February rates continued steady above Rs35 0 0 for most of the period. But persistent weakness in the London New York and London Paris cross rates led to a further appreciation of prices in March and on the 6th of the month 149s 4d was recorded in London, Bombay rates going up to Rs36 14 0. Towards the end of the month the market again became quiet owing to renewed apprehensions regarding the stability of the Belgian currency, and prices dropped to Rs35 10 0.

Imports of silver on private account in the year under review totalled in value Rs14.45 lakhs and exports Rs108 lakhs. As compared with the preceding year there was an improvement in imports to the extent of Rs3.64 lakhs and in exports of Rs3.28 lakhs. Not all this, however, represented genuine trade transactions, about Rs2.63 lakhs related to imports of silver from China for minting purposes, most of which was exported back to Hongkong during the year. Exports to the United Kingdom were valued at Rs1.19 lakhs, and to Hongkong, including the transactions above-mentioned at Rs2.40 lakhs, representing 37 per cent and 59 per cent respectively of the total exports. Other countries, such as

Movements of Treasury.

Arabia, the Bahrein Islands and, to a greater extent, East Africa, increased their imports from India as compared with the preceding year. Exports on Government account amounting to Rs. 5,78 lakhs were entirely to the United Kingdom. The imports on Government account amounted to Rs. 1,117 only.

PRICE OF SILVER.—In the year under review the silver market experienced extremely active conditions. The outstanding event of the year was the United States Silver Purchase Act, passed on the 26th June 1934, which proposed a ratio of 25 per cent silver to 75 per cent gold in the metallic backing of the currency. Till the passing of the Act quotations were being influenced by the uncertainties regarding the American programme, rates in Bombay going up and down following advices from London and New York. The firmness at the beginning of April which carried rates to Rs. 55-9-0 (per 100 tolas ready) on the 11th, was followed by an easier tendency later, prices dropping to Rs. 51-13-0 at the end of the month. May saw a steadier tone, and among the influences which strengthened the local market were the Notification by the Government of India on the 19th May prohibiting the importation of silver into British India free of duty by land from Las Bela and Kalat States in Baluchistan, and the introduction of the Silver Purchase Bill in the United States Congress. The price of ready in Bombay improved to Rs. 54-6-0 by the end of the month. Throughout June the trend of price was higher, following advices from the principal markets. Prices rose steadily till Rs. 58-7-0 was reached on the 30th. A period of easiness followed throughout most of July as a result of weaker overseas advices. China was a heavy and continuous seller while little support was forthcoming from any except speculative quarters, the United States Treasury remaining quiet. At the beginning of August the situation improved with reports of American buying in London, and on the 9th August a Presidential proclamation was published at Washington providing for the nationalisation of silver at 50-01 cents per fine oz. The market reacted strongly and silver shot up to Rs. 60 on that date. The heavy offerings by China caused serious concern to its Government, and on the 9th September, China prohibited all dealings in exchanges, except for normal business requirements and for the fulfilment of prior contracts. This restriction however was not sufficient to prevent shipments. Prices on the whole rose steadily till Rs. 66-2-0 was reached on the 11th October, in the Bombay market and Rs. 68 on the 16th. On the 15th October, the Chinese Government raised the export tax on silver and virtually suspended the silver standard. The Shanghai exchange fell sharply, and there was a setback in the Bombay market, Rs. 64-14-0 being touched on the 20th. The beginning of November saw the silver market fairly stable but comparatively inactive. But rumours of American buying set in train a strong speculative demand and Rs. 67-7-0 was quoted on the 27th of the month. In December there was a nervous feeling in Bombay owing to heavy accumulation of stock and there was a sharp decline in quotations, ready dropping to Rs. 63-8-0 on the 18th. American purchases in London, however, restored the tone and during the rest of the month the market became steadier. During January and February, the main influence on the Bombay market was the prospect of a reduction in the import duty, causing a wide difference between, ready and for March settlement. The rates fluctuated between Rs. 63-8-0 and Rs. 66-8-0 in January and between Rs. 60-10-0 and Rs. 64-2-0 in February. March saw some erratic movements, but towards the end there

Movements of Treasure.

was a sudden spurt to R69-1-0 in sympathy with American advice. The highest and the lowest rates during the year were R69-1-0 and R50-7-0 respectively.

Imports of currency notes on private account were valued at R2 lakhs as compared with R4½ lakhs in 1933-34, while the exports advanced from R24 lakhs to R39 lakhs in the year under review.

Currency Notes.

There were no transactions in currency notes on Government account during 1934-35.

J. MATTHAI,

Director General of Commercial

Intelligence and Statistics.

SINLA ;

The 17th August, 1935.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will give consideration to the steps that might be taken in co-operation with the respective commercial interests to develop the import

Article 5.

When the question of the grant of substantive protection to an Indian industry is referred for enquiry to a Tariff Board, the Government of India will afford full opportunity to any industry concerned in the United Kingdom to state its case and to answer the cases presented by the other interested parties. The Government of India further undertake that, in the event of any radical changes in the conditions affecting protected industries during the currency of the period of protection, they will, on the request of His Majesty's Government or of their own motion, cause an enquiry to be made as to the appropriateness of the existing duties from the point of view of the principles laid down in Article 3, and that, in the course of such enquiry, full consideration will be given to any representations which may be put forward by any interested industry in the United Kingdom.

Article 4.

overriding revenue duty on imported goods higher than the protective duty required.

4. The undertakings contained in this Article shall not prejudice the right of the Government of India in cases in which they find it essential, in the interests of the revenue, to impose an

3. The differential margins of duty established in accordance with the principles laid down in the preceding clauses of this Article as between United Kingdom goods on the one hand and foreign goods on the other, shall not be altered to the detriment of United Kingdom goods.

2. The Government of India further undertake that the measure of protection to be afforded shall be only so much as, and no more than, will equate prices of imported goods to fair selling prices for similar goods produced in India, and that, wherever possible having regard to the provisions of this Article, lower rates of duty will be imposed on goods of United Kingdom origin.

1. The Government of India undertake that protection will be afforded to such industries established claims thereto in accordance with the policy of discriminating protection laid down in the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 16th February, 1923, provided that this undertaking shall not apply to safeguarding of industries under the Safeguarding Act of 1933.

Article 3.

It is recognised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that, under existing conditions, import duties constitute an indispensable element in the revenues of the Government of India, and that revenue considerations must be given due weight in fixing levels of import duties.

Article 2.

It is recognised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India that while protection to an Indian industry against imports of whatever origin may be necessary in the interests of the economic well-being of India, the conditions within industry in India, in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries may be such that an Indian industry requires a higher level of protection against foreign goods than against imports of United Kingdom origin.

Article 1.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India hereby agree that, during the continuance of the Ottawa Trade Agreement, the following undertaking on the part of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of the Government of India shall be deemed to be supplementary to that Agreement, namely:—

Preamble.

The following is the text of the Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India:—

Indo-British Trade Agreement.

APPENDIX I.

with a view to the
to continue to use
the consumption of
ercial investigation,

Article 6.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that, in accordance with the principles of the foregoing Article, the withdrawal of duty free entry of Indian merchandise into the

Steel Duties Act, 1934
(No. 10 of 1934) or any Indian tariff act, 1934, as amended by section 2 of the Iron and

Article 7.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom

WALTER RUSCHMAN,

Signed on behalf of the Government of India.

B. N. MITRA.

Date 9th January, 1935

Exchange of Notes.

No. 1.

Sir,
I am authorized to undertake on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom

cotton goods

The above undertakings shall remain in force so long as the Agreement of 28th October 1933, between the Lancashire Delegation and the Mill owners' Association, Bombay, or any subsequent Agreement which may be concluded between the cotton textile industries of the two countries remains in force.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER RUSCHMAN.

9.1.1935.

Sir B. N. Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.L., C.B.E.

Exchange of Notes.

No. 2

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1 of to day's date

I am authorized to undertake on behalf of the Government of India that as from the second surcharge comes off as a general measure, the tariff rates on United Kingdom cotton

APPENDIX I—continued.

piecgoods will be reduced to 20 per cent *ad valorem* of 3½ and as a proportion of the duties on other goods, provided that on a review of the duties on goods from the United Kingdom, the duties on goods from the United Kingdom be fixed on a review of conditions then existing and in the light of such experience as may be gained. By reference to the second surcharge coming off as a result of the removal of the surcharge on a reasonably large proportion of, not necessarily all, the goods now subject to it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. N. MITRA,

9-1-1933.

Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, M.P.

No. 3.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 2) of to-day's date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. RUNCIMAN,

9-1-1933.

Sir B. N. Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E., C.B.E.

APPENDIX II.

Protocol to the convention regarding the Commercial relations between India and Japan
Shipments of raw cotton from India to Japan and of cotton piece goods from Japan to India

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| an from 1st January | ports from Japan | 1 piece goods— | to 31st March 1934 |
| Yards | 77 997 260 | 400 000 000 | |
| Total | 477 997 260 | | |

(a) Permissible exports from Japan of cotton piece goods by category (see Art 7 of Protocol)—
 Without transfers between categories—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Plain greys | 215 098 767 |
| Bordered greys | 62 139 644 |
| Bleached (white) goods | 38 939 781 |
| Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods | 162 519 069 |
| Total | 477 997 260 |

(b) Maximum permissible exports under each category if transfers are effected under Art 7 (2)—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Plain greys | 236 008 644 |
| Bordered greys | 74 667 073 |
| Bleached (white) goods | 46 987 737 |
| Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods | 178 770 975 |

NOTE—Any increase of one sub allotment must be made at the expense of other sub allotments. It is not permissible to increase the total allotment.

(4) Gross imports into India of cotton piece goods from Japan from the 8th January 1934 to the 31st March 1934 which count against the allotment for that period—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Plain greys | 180 501 407 |
| Bordered greys | 43 894 481 |
| Bleached (white) goods | 58 015 361 |
| Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods | 176 103 348 |
| Total | 459 474 697 |

(5) Re exports of cotton piece goods from India, which under Art 3 of the Protocol are excluded from the allotment—

| | |
|---|------------|
| Plain greys | 29 070 703 |
| Bordered greys | 83 50 |
| Bleached (white) goods | 1,666 238 |
| Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods | 18 984 7 |
| Total | 58 300 023 |

(6) Net imports that is to say imports less re exports into India of cotton piece goods from Japan from the 8th January 1934 to the 31st March 1934 which count against the allotment for that period—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Plain greys | 150 500 64 |
| Bordered greys | 43 111 901 |
| Bleached (white) goods | 43 349 123 |
| Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods | 157 118 086 |
| Total | 401 169 544 |

NOTE—Under Article 3 (4) of the Protocol the excess of 503 444 bales of raw cotton is to be added to the quantity of raw cotton exported from India to Japan in the current cotton year which commenced on the 1st January 1934 for the purpose of calculating the piece goods allotment for the year commencing 1st April 1934.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the production of medium and long-staple cotton in India during 1933-34 and 1934-35 as compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Estimated Production in 1,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

Description of cotton.

1933-34. 1934-35.

Long Staple—over 1 inch.
Americans—289 F.

| | | |
|------------|----|----|
| (1) Punjab | 10 | 12 |
| (2) Sind | 14 | 39 |

TOTAL—LONG STAPLE

| | |
|----|----|
| 24 | 61 |
|----|----|

Medium Staple— $\frac{7}{8}$ inch to 1 inch.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| (3) Surti—Farm Cotton (1027 A. L. F.) | 86 | 42 |
| (4) Cambodia—Co 2 | 36 | 60 |
| (5) Jayawant | 27 | 30 |
| (6) Westerns—Farm Cotton (Hagari I) | 19 | 6 |
| (7) Karungavuni—Farm Cotton (C-7 and A-10) | 23 | 29 |
| (8) C. P. and Berar—Verum | 20 | 19 |
| (9) Upland—Farm Cotton (Gadag—1) | 16 | 8 |
| (10) Hyderabad Gaorani | 163 | 129 |
| (11) Surti—Ordinary | 36 | 23 |
| (12) Cambodia other than Item No. 4 | 118 | 148 |
| (13) Kumpta—Dharwar other than Items Nos. 5 & 9 | 143 | 72 |
| (14) Westerns and Northern other than Item No. 6 | 187 | 71 |
| (15) Tinnivelles other than Item No. 7 | 107 | 94 |

Americans—4 F.

| | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| (16) Punjab* | 364 | 386 |
| (17) Sind | 20 | 37 |

TOTAL—MEDIUM STAPLE

| | |
|-------|-------|
| 1,341 | 1,142 |
|-------|-------|

* Comes under the class "Medium Staple" only if marketed pure.

NOTE.—The fall in the production of (3) Surti—Farm, (9) Upland, (11) Surti—Ordinary, (13) Kumpta—Dharwar, and (14) Westerns and Northern was due to weather damage, especially to frost.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the production of medium and long-staple cotton in India during 1933-34 and 1934-35 as compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Estimated Production in 1,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

1933-34. 1934-35.

Description of cotton.

| Long Staple—over 1 inch. | | Americans—280 F. | |
|--------------------------|----|------------------|-----|
| (1) Punjab | 10 | 12 | 39 |
| (2) Sind | 14 | 12 | 61 |
| TOTAL—LONG STAPLE | | 24 | 101 |

| Medium Staple— $\frac{7}{8}$ inch to 1 inch. | | Americans—280 F. | |
|--|-----|------------------|-------|
| (3) Surti—Farm Cotton (1027 A. L. F.) | 85 | 12 | 42 |
| (4) Cambodia—Co 2 | 35 | 50 | 50 |
| (5) Jayawant | 27 | 30 | 5 |
| (6) Westerns—Farm Cotton (Hagar 1) | 19 | 5 | 20 |
| (7) Karungani—Farm Cotton (C-7 and A-10) | 23 | 19 | 20 |
| (8) C. P. and Berar—Verum | 20 | 19 | 8 |
| (9) Upland—Farm Cotton (Gadag—1) | 15 | 129 | 23 |
| (10) Hyderabad Gaorani | 153 | 148 | 72 |
| (11) Surti—Ordinary | 35 | 71 | 104 |
| (12) Cambodia other than Item No. 4 | 118 | 148 | 148 |
| (13) Kumpta—Dharwar other than Items Nos. 5 & 9 | 143 | 148 | 148 |
| (14) Westerns and Northern other than Item No. 6 | 187 | 148 | 148 |
| (15) Tinnevelly other than Item No. 7 | 107 | 148 | 148 |
| TOTAL—MEDIUM STAPLE | | 1,341 | 1,142 |

* Comes under the class "Medium Staple" only if marketed pure.

NOTE.—The fall in the production of (3) Surti—Farm, (9) Upland, (11) Surti—Ordinary, (13) Kumpta—Dharwar, and (14) Westerns and Northern was due to weather damage, especially to frost.

[PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year. 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-16 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

| | | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1923-24 | 1924-25 |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|----------|---------|
| IMPORTS | | | | | | |
| Private merchandise | 1,03,000 | 1,47,000 | 2,54,000 | 1,16,300 | 1,32,500 | |
| Government stores | 1,00,000 | 11,000 | 13,000 | 1,900 | 2,300 | |
| TOTAL MERCHANDISE | 1,03,000 | 1,58,000 | 2,67,000 | 1,17,300 | 1,34,800 | |
| Treasure— | | | | | | |
| Private | 10,000 | 10,000 | 21,500 | 1,100 | 72 | |
| Government | 10,000 | 4,500 | 14,100 | 61 | 4,45 | |
| TOTAL TREASURE | 20,000 | 14,500 | 35,600 | 1,161 | 76 | |
| Government | 1,00,000 | 1,42,500 | 2,31,400 | 1,100 | 72 | |
| TOTAL IMPORTS | 1,20,000 | 1,62,500 | 2,66,600 | 1,181 | 1,39,56 | |
| Exports— | | | | | | |
| Private merchandise | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | |
| Government stores | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | |
| TOTAL MERCHANDISE | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | |
| Treasure— | | | | | | |
| Private | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | |
| Government | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | |
| TOTAL TREASURE | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | |
| Government | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | |
| TOTAL EXPORTS | 1,20,000 | 1,20,000 | 1,20,000 | 1,20,000 | 1,20,000 | |
| Balance of trade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Seaborne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

(2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE.

(Index of Entries)

| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Private merchandise | 1,15,36 | 1,32,29 | 1,32,29 |
| Government Stores | 1,95 | 2,30 | 2,30 |
| TOTAL MERCHANDISE | 1,17,31 | 1,34,59 | 1,34,59 |
| Treasure— | | | |
| Private | 1,10 | 72 | 72 |
| Government | 61 | 4,45 | 4,45 |
| TOTAL TREASURE | 171 | 5,17 | 5,17 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS | 1,19,02 | 1,39,76 | 1,39,76 |
| Private merchandise— | | | |
| Indian produce | 1,46,31 | 1,61,21 | 1,61,21 |
| Foreign goods (re-exports) | 3,42 | 3,75 | 3,75 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE | 1,49,73 | 1,64,96 | 1,64,96 |
| Government Stores | 20 | 28 | 28 |
| TOTAL MERCHANDISE | 1,50,93 | 1,65,04 | 1,65,04 |
| Treasure— | | | |
| Private | 65,15 | 63,86 | 63,86 |
| Government | 24 | 4,08 | 4,08 |
| TOTAL TREASURE | 89,03 | 67,94 | 67,94 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS | 2,39,96 | 2,32,98 | 2,32,98 |

* Active for 40 years, 1922-63 and 1966-94.

NO 2—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS WITH QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES FOR THE PAST SEVENTY YEARS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

176

| | MERCANDISE | | | TREASURE | | | TOTAL OF
MERCANTILE
AND
TREASURE | GOLD | | |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|---|---------|---------|-------------|
| | Imports | Exports | Total | Imports | Exports | Net Imports | | Imports | Exports | Net Imports |
| Quinquennial average— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1864-65 to 1868-69 | 31.70 | 55.86 | 87.56 | 17.60 | 1.80 | 15.82 | 1.08.98 | 6.16 | 32 | 5.83 |
| 1869-70 to 1873-74 | 33.04 | 56.05 | 89.09 | 8.00 | 1.50 | 6.50 | 09.14 | 3.26 | 19 | 3.07 |
| 1874-75 to 1878-79 | 38.36 | 60.32 | 98.68 | 0.86 | 0.81 | 7.05 | 1.11.30 | 1.09 | 1.04 | 0.4 |
| 1879-80 to 1883-84 | 50.16 | 70.08 | 120.24 | 11.66 | 1.33 | 10.33 | 1.42.03 | 4.23 | 10 | 4.13 |
| 1884-85 to 1888-89 | 61.51 | 88.64 | 150.15 | 13.60 | 1.04 | 12.56 | 1.00.41 | 3.41 | 33 | 3.08 |
| 1889-90 to 1893-94 | 70.78 | 104.00 | 175.77 | 17.92 | 3.68 | 14.24 | 1.07.37 | 4.10 | 2.02 | 2.10 |
| 1894-95 to 1898-99 | 3.67 | 1.07.63 | 1.81.0 | 14.89 | 6.40 | 8.49 | 2.02.40 | 5.48 | 3.23 | 2.25 |
| 1899-1900 to 1903-04 | 84.68 | 124.90 | 209.60 | 26.01 | 11.65 | 14.36 | 2.47.06 | 13.00 | 6.82 | 6.18 |
| 1904-05 to 1908-09 | 110.85 | 1.05.44 | 0.85.28 | 30.15 | 0.90 | 29.25 | 3.31.34 | 16.85 | 7.50 | 9.35 |
| 1909-10 to 1913-14 | 151.67 | 224.03 | 375.90 | 47.00 | 8.32 | 38.68 | 4.31.42 | 30.79 | 4.04 | 26.75 |
| 1914-15 to 1918-19 | 1.00.20 | 0.20.23 | 3.85.08 | 30.07 | 7.30 | 31.77 | 4.31.45 | 12.14 | 4.26 | 7.88 |
| 1919-20 to 1923-24 | 0.05 | 8.08.36 | 5.73.43 | 53.16 | 11.20 | 39.00 | 6.30.85 | 31.21 | 10.05 | 20.90 |
| 1924-25 to 1928-29 | 2.01.02 | 3.55.51 | 6.04.53 | 53.68 | 4.14 | 49.54 | 6.02.38 | 33.68 | 1.9 | 33.60 |
| 1929-30 to 1933-34 | 1.01.14 | 1.08.60 | 3.69.74 | 13.38 | 4.00 | 28.89 | 4.15.33 | 6.51 | 37.00 | 30.72 |
| 1934-35 | 1.73.00 | 2.26.50 | 3.99.50 | 0.86 | 4.00 | 22.86 | 4.30.42 | 3.24 | 49 | 1.0.75 |
| 1935-36 | 1.35.04 | 1.61.00 | 2.96.04 | 7.27 | 6.93 | 0.34 | 3.65.04 | 2.80 | 60.78 | 57.98 |
| 1937-38 | 1.35.00 | 1.36.07 | 2.71.00 | 2.09 | 70.96 | 0.0.0 | 3.44.74 | 1.32 | 60.84 | 0.52 |
| 1939-40 | 1.17.31 | 1.50.23 | 2.67.54 | 1.00 | 65.57 | 0.5.61 | 3.35.07 | 1.10 | 68.15 | 57.05 |
| 1941-42 | 1.31.50 | 1.51.04 | 0.0.0 | 6.10 | 63.11 | 0.5.32 | 3.58.33 | 2.1 | 67.26 | 65.14 |

Note—Government of Finance Dept. are included in Table No 2

* Net exports.

NO. 2. - MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADING (TUGGAGE REQUISITIONS), IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1934-35, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1933-34, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

| Month | IMPORTS | | | | | EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-IMPORTS) | | | | | EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| April | 11,77 | 11,97 | 30,10 | 0,00 | 10,07 | 10,01 | 17,99 | 24,70 | 10,42 | 12,36 | 8,07 | 6,45 | 4,51 | 73 | 1,38 |
| May | 10,00 | 11,00 | 10,00 | 0,70 | 10,10 | 10,70 | 20,01 | 26,96 | 10,85 | 13,21 | 7,75 | 8,08 | 5,00 | 1,09 | 2,76 |
| June | 0,70 | 11,01 | 10,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 17,01 | 10,10 | 21,00 | 13,01 | 12,47 | 7,75 | 7,32 | 3,50 | 4,32 | 2,91 |
| July | 00,00 | 00,40 | 10,00 | 0,70 | 0,00 | 17,77 | 17,08 | 23,20 | 12,42 | 12,86 | 6,80 | 4,43 | 4,17 | 3,72 | 2,05 |
| August | 00,00 | 00,00 | 01,91 | 0,01 | 00,00 | 16,00 | 17,00 | 23,10 | 14,34 | 12,32 | 3,85 | 4,53 | 1,05 | 4,43 | 1,01 |
| September | 00,00 | 00,11 | 00,40 | 0,70 | 00,00 | 16,97 | 17,09 | 23,69 | 11,01 | 12,07 | 3,85 | 4,01 | 3,13 | 2,80 | 1,62 |
| October | 00,30 | 00,90 | 00,04 | 00,00 | 13,41 | 18,00 | 18,09 | 23,12 | 12,01 | 12,38 | 4,21 | 6,72 | 8 | 2,99 | —9 |
| November | 00,52 | 00,00 | 03,48 | 10,00 | 14,40 | 15,11 | 18,91 | 23,91 | 15,90 | 12,80 | 3,97 | 4,88 | 1,78 | 3,99 | 90 |
| December | 11,00 | 00,11 | 04,90 | 0,18 | 10,30 | 16,07 | 17,00 | 23,65 | 11,80 | 12,23 | 3,07 | 6,88 | 4,17 | 2,68 | 1,88 |
| January | 11,41 | 08,31 | 05,00 | 10,07 | 12,00 | 21,04 | 10,10 | 27,80 | 11,63 | 13,70 | 6,57 | 3,99 | 2,97 | 93 | 80 |
| February | 11,00 | 11,80 | 20,00 | 0,13 | 00,08 | 22,00 | 10,00 | 24,00 | 12,81 | 12,22 | 10,67 | 3,60 | 6,45 | 4,05 | 2,52 |
| March | 10,08 | 11,08 | 21,00 | 10,04 | 00,40 | 20,00 | 21,00 | 24,80 | 14,60 | 14,68 | 10,12 | 20,12 | 3,92 | 4,01 | 2,98 |
| April | 11,00 | 11,00 | 10,00 | 10,00 | 10,00 | 20,00 | 20,00 | 20,00 | 14,00 | 14,00 | 20,00 | 20,00 | 20,00 | 24,00 | 20,00 |

No. 4.—VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS
(In thousands of Rupees)

| | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO— | | | | | |
| A. Fish (excluding canned fish) | 80.83 | 20.14 | 22.47 | 16.05 | 16.57 |
| B. Fruits and Vegetables | 1,07.72 | 1,10.30 | 1,75.93 | 1,00.14 | 1,29.09 |
| C. Grain, Pulse and Flour | 19.85 | 53.20 | 2,66.59 | 83.70 | 2,06.45 |
| D. Grocers | 1,72.04 | 2,04.04 | 3,24.43 | 1,79.30 | 1,76.85 |
| E. Provisions and Oilman's stores | 2,05.10 | 2,14.82 | 2,95.95 | 2,71.56 | 2,89.06 |
| F. Spices | 1,54.72 | 1,96.94 | 2,22.86 | 1,55.67 | 1,65.49 |
| G. Sugar | 13,37.58 | 14,70.48 | 19,98.76 | 2,70.97 | 2,10.85 |
| H. Tea | 22,37.29 | 47.39 | 55.43 | 26.13 | 17.13 |
| I. Other Food and Drink | 83.32 | 1,50.12 | 1,03.87 | 60.59 | 53.27 |
| J. Tobacco | 71.07 | 1,32.42 | 2,22.94 | 72.16 | 61.82 |
| Total, Class I | 21,84.65 | 26,38.94 | 37,82.25 | 12,24.26 | 19,86.51 |
| II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED— | | | | | |
| A. Coal | 76.06 | 27.68 | 2,18.79 | 9.17 | 9.17 |
| B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like | 90.54 | 81.91 | 1,57.72 | 1,13.17 | 89.09 |
| C. Other | 2.27 | 3.41 | 1,10.1 | 63 | 54.08 |
| D. Fodder, Grain and Pollards | 25.52 | 22.00 | 53.35 | 38.02 | 54.08 |
| E. Gums, Resins and Lac | 13.86 | 15.07 | 18.10 | 11.01 | 10.37 |
| F. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed | 3.51 | 3.46 | 8.41 | 2.86 | 1.25 |
| G. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture | 3,94.88 | 4,23.95 | 8,28.33 | 6,75.47 | 9,07.19 |
| H. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal | 5 | 32 | 47 | 6,75.47 | 1 |
| I. Oilseeds of all kinds | 11.31 | 18.13 | 30.83 | 27.10 | 26.28 |
| J. Paper making materials | 1 | 11 | 10 | 3.77 | 5.47 |
| K. Rubber, raw or cured | 7.72 | 58.19 | 40.88 | 48.14 | 44.57 |
| L. Berries, including nuts for oils | 6.79 | 17.11 | 20.94 | 21.15 | 23.00 |
| M. Tallow, Stearine and Wax | 1,02.85 | 44.90 | 2,01.10 | 8,55.71 | 5,28.40 |
| N. Cotton, raw and waste | 11 | 68 | 28 | 3 | 2 |
| O. Jute, raw | 1,18.49 | 1,11.12 | 1,52.48 | 71.74 | 67.46 |
| P. Silk, raw and waste | 16.21 | 14.52 | 16.34 | 34.10 | 41.35 |
| Q. Wool, raw | 5.26 | 18.28 | 6.88 | 2.70 | 2.84 |
| R. Other textile materials | 71.10 | 85.31 | 81.42 | 39.36 | 83.83 |
| S. Wood and timber | 42.48 | 39.67 | 60.27 | 71.01 | 87.65 |
| T. Miscellaneous | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total, Class II | 10,08.02 | 9,87.70 | 19,00.67 | 15,21.88 | 17,12.08 |

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

| | |
|---|----------|
| A. Apparel | 2,038,40 |
| B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores | 33,78 |
| C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines | 2,12,73 |
| D. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus) | 4,36,09 |
| E. Dyes and Colours | 2,06,53 |
| F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery) | 70,26 |
| G. Furniture, Cabinetwork and Manufactures of Wood and Timber | 31,73 |
| H. Furhware and Earthenware | 2,15,89 |
| I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather | 45,40 |
| J. Machinery of all kinds (including Belting for machinery) | 5,80,04 |
| K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof | 11,15,63 |
| L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof | 4,58,90 |
| M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery | 1,84,88 |
| N. Railway plant and rolling stock | 6,11,91 |
| O. Rubber manufactures | 23,15 |
| P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways) | 1,74,92 |
| Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures | 52,18,03 |
| R. Jute yarns and manufactures | 19,37 |
| S. Silk yarns and manufactures | 2,76,79 |
| T. Woollen yarns and manufactures | 3,08,38 |
| U. Other yarns and textile fabrics | 1,67,21 |
| V. Miscellaneous | 5,86,58 |

TOTAL, CLASS III

1,11,78,79

1,08,23,85

1,92,55,46

86,20,83

98,51,60

IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| A. Horses | 39,73 |
| B. Other living animals | 3,94 |

TOTAL, CLASS IV

43,67

51,88

24,50

28,12

24,94

V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED

1,69,69

2,77,82

4,41,85

2,40,61

2,54,19

GRAND TOTAL

1,45,84,72

1,47,80,19

2,54,04,73

1,15,35,70

1,32,20,32

No. 5.—VALUE OF EXPORTS, PER

CHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In the million of Rupees)

| | Pre war average | War average | Post war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.—GOOD DRINK AND TOBACCO— | | | | | |
| A. <i>Beer (excluding fermented malt)</i> | 38 62 | 42 66 | 56 80 | 44 87 | 44 55 |
| B. <i>Wine and vegetable</i> | 46 63 | 57 20 | 64 24 | 90 60 | 1 07 78 |
| C. <i>Grain, pulse and flour</i> | 45 81 11 | 37 41 50 | 32 82 67 | 11 74 79 | 11 64 40 |
| D. <i>Liquor</i> | 81 | 13 | 25 | 12 | 15 |
| E. <i>Provisions and oilman's stores</i> | 45 63 | 60 27 | 65 57 | 28 12 | 27 87 |
| F. <i>Tea</i> | 85 89 | 1 03 35 | 1 12 30 | 72 20 | 77 34 |
| G. <i>Coffee</i> | 16 01 | 21 91 | 56 25 | 2 33 | 2 45 |
| H. <i>Other food and drink</i> | 13 00 78 | 17 54 57 | 20 02 42 | 19 84 60 | 20 19 19 |
| I. <i>Tobacco</i> | 1 38 35 | 1 18 83 | 1 47 51 | 1 02 48 | 12 75 |
| J. <i>Tobacco</i> | 39 91 | 66 23 | 84 80 | 83 80 | 81 00 |
| TOTAL, CLASS 1 | 62 96 53 | 59 56 06 | 69 62 09 | 36 02 31 | 56 12 34 |

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY OF MANUFACTURE

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. <i>Cotton</i> | 75 53 | 46 54 | 56 80 | 97 17 | 29 70 |
| B. <i>Other non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like</i> | 37 07 | 66 88 | 66 46 | 62 23 | 73 60 |
| C. <i>Food, drink and tobacco</i> | 69 73 | 41 86 | 1 20 57 | 4 61 | 77 30 |
| D. <i>Textile, leather and lace</i> | 2 28 83 | 2 65 57 | 8 32 05 | 2 60 51 | 3 45 16 |
| E. <i>Hide and skins raw or dressed</i> | 10 31 40 | 9 84 51 | 9 42 49 | 3 19 07 | 2 84 68 |
| F. <i>Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for manufacture</i> | 1 14 82 | 1 40 52 | 2 05 48 | 2 00 51 | 5 24 |
| G. <i>Other—Vegetable material and animal</i> | 01 00 | 1 87 32 | 3 78 50 | 5 24 | 5 38 |
| H. <i>Minerals of all kinds</i> | 01 00 | 1 87 32 | 3 78 50 | 5 24 | 5 38 |
| I. <i>Other mining materials</i> | 8 | 5 | 0 | 1 64 72 | 1 06 09 |
| J. <i>Other raw or crude</i> | 38 60 | 1 08 12 | 0 | 2 07 | 1 41 |
| K. <i>Other (including sugar for oil)</i> | 24 36 07 | 12 17 42 | 1 17 61 | 31 18 | 65 48 |
| L. <i>Yellow, Siam and Wax</i> | 9 48 | 7 32 | 23 53 63 | 15 64 16 | 10 51 10 |
| M. <i>Cotton raw and waste</i> | 33 27 83 | 33 68 07 | 65 12 06 | 2 70 | 2 71 |
| N. <i>Other raw and waste</i> | 22 20 24 | 12 80 07 | 19 62 77 | 20 07 9 | 84 09 34 |
| O. <i>Other raw and waste</i> | 42 73 | 39 64 | 51 84 | 10 01 27 | 10 87 11 |
| P. <i>Other raw and waste</i> | 20 39 39 | 3 89 61 | 3 28 07 | 2 48 | 2 60 |
| Q. <i>Other raw and waste</i> | 78 36 | 1 17 57 | 1 08 48 | 1 04 48 | 1 27 50 |
| R. <i>Wood and timber</i> | 93 14 | 69 42 | 1 08 51 | 87 28 | 41 16 |
| S. <i>Other raw and waste</i> | 1 69 60 | 1 16 78 | 2 21 17 | 82 21 | 1 00 05 |
| T. <i>Other raw and waste</i> | | | | 1 20 54 | 1 49 30 |
| TOTAL, CLASS II | 1 04 06 33 | 66 41 03 | 1 45 00 80 | 63 04 66 | 75 10 03 |

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

| | |
|---|----------|
| A. Apparel | 17,70 |
| B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores | 12,30 |
| C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines | 10,52,50 |
| D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus) | 5,86 |
| E. Dyes and Colours | 1,17,55 |
| F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery) | 6,59 |
| G. Furniture, Cabinetwork and Manufactures of Wood and Timber | 1,80 |
| H. Glassware and Earthenware | 4,29,58 |
| I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and leather | 24 |
| J. Machinery of all kinds (including Belting for machinery) | 22,41 |
| K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof | 31,80 |
| L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof | 64 |
| M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery | 1,02 |
| N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock | 68 |
| O. Rubber manufactures | 39 |
| P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways) | 11,40,54 |
| Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures | 20,24,87 |
| R. Jute yarns and manufactures | 7,09 |
| S. Silk yarns and manufactures | 25,99 |
| T. Woolen yarns and manufactures | 1,11 |
| U. Other yarns and textile fabrics | 1,72,56 |
| V. Miscellaneous | |

TOTAL, CLASS III

50,61,01

68,44,39

77,06,48

39,89,76

38,50,22

IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| A. Horses | 57 |
| B. Cattle | 17,15 |
| C. Sheep and Goats | 15,15 |
| D. Other living animals | 2,18 |

TOTAL, CLASS IV

35,05

22,18

30,42

9,86

12,24

V.—POSTAL ARTICLES

80,76

1,32,15

2,52,64

1,34,80

1,30,59

GRAND TOTAL

2,19,49,73

2,15,06,70

2,86,38,80

1,40,31,49

1,51,21,44

18,04

49,65

14,53

75,22

2,40

1,46

5,47,88

54

94,01

2,09,98

1,53

94

10

2,64,80

21,46,83

1,99

91,78

7,06

3,19,98

No. 6.—(QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE)

| Machinery and millwork—
Metal working machinery (including machine tools) | QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS) | | | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre war
average | War
average | Post war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| | 12
3" | 53
2" | 12 | 43 | 61 | 1,02.22
60* | 44.44
46 | 2,01.10
9 | 3,55.70
1 | 5,28.38
2 |
| Cotton raw | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| " white | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| " manufactures— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fluegoods grey | 1,331,017 | 904,874 | 676,628 | 230,181 | 207,270 | 21,03.56 | 19,65.42 | 2,012.60 | 3,05.78 | 4,03.16 |
| " white | 654,235 | 518,690 | 373,668 | 201,917 | 235,213 | 11,20.83 | 12,33.42 | 1,619.66 | 4,71.56 | 5,46.67 |
| " coloured | 631,682 | 386,277 | 235,457 | 268,683 | 351,101 | 12,94.80 | 12,41.46 | 1,633.95 | 6,25.52 | 7,43.16 |
| Twists and yarn | 41,784 | 14,063 | 44,681 | 32,055 | 31,013 | 3,77.18 | 4,01.70 | 9,92.02 | 2,57.60 | 3,60.83 |
| Hosiery | — | — | — | — | — | 92.98 | 94.83 | 1,14.72 | 77.52 | 57.79 |
| Handkerchiefs and towels | 24,014 | 8,970 | 5,618 | 5,395 | 4,731 | 62.20 | 22.92 | 22.58 | 4.40 | 4.29 |
| Penta | 37,177 | 30,913 | 10,058 | 34,478 | — | 21,00* | 69.78 | 55.02 | 44.70 | — |
| Thread sewing | — | 1,722 | 1,208 | 1,800 | 2,832 | 30.10 | 49.65 | 70.97 | 60.54 | 58.02 |
| Other sorts | — | — | — | — | — | 1,13.97 | 65.83 | 92.66 | 35.45 | 52.44 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 53,20.51 | 52,83.00 | 73,16.23 | 21,30.06 | 27,04.55 |
| Machine and millwork—
Metal working machinery (including machine tools) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Textiles Cotton | — | — | — | — | — | 1,40 | 88 | 35.08 | 16.67 | 14.23 |
| " Jute | — | — | — | — | — | 1,46.18 | 1,36.32 | 6,34.29 | 2,03.18 | 2,41.18 |
| " Linen | — | — | — | — | — | 1,15.06 | 83.02 | 2,81.71 | 3,32.31 | 6,40.02 |
| " Leather | — | — | — | — | — | 3.95 | 8.73 | 8,87.04 | 95.39 | — |
| Prime-movers | — | — | — | — | — | 70.30 | 45.73 | 1,09.59 | 1,50.75 | 1,44.04 |
| I mechanical | — | — | — | — | — | 39.80 | 39.00 | 2,43.07 | 1,57.42 | 1,94.97 |
| Paper mill machinery | — | — | — | — | — | 8.06 | 4.28 | 19.15 | 11.32 | 8.87 |
| Lathes and knitting machines and parts | — | — | — | — | — | 28.81 | 40.20 | 1,87.69 | 61.32 | 82.86 |
| Boilers | — | — | — | — | — | 10.57 | 20.34 | 80.65 | 63.86 | 43.71 |
| Tea | — | — | — | — | — | 11.51 | 1,03.03 | 1,80.27 | 12.29 | 22.34 |
| A lath | — | — | — | — | — | 11.51 | 1,03.03 | 1,80.27 | 12.29 | 22.34 |
| Type writers | — | — | — | — | — | 6.78 | 10.62 | 18.07 | 3.45 | 12.25 |
| Blades and flour mill machinery | — | — | — | — | — | 8.35 | 6.27 | 39.13 | 6.61 | 15.07 |
| Saw | — | — | — | — | — | 1,02.32 | 2.46 | 39.00 | 9.03 | 9.03 |
| Other kinds | — | — | — | — | — | — | 80.61 | 5,01.88 | 2,29.01 | 2,71.04 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 5,61.14 | 4,13.67 | 21,04.34 | 12,76.03 | 19,63.67 |

Metals—

Iron and steel—
Abstract and relations—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | Tons |
| Sausage irons | • • • • • |
| Galvanised | " " " " |
| Plated | " " " " |
| Not galvanised or plated | " " " " |
| Bars (steel) | " " " " |
| Bars and channel (iron) | " " " " |
| Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework | " " " " |
| Pipes and fittings, cast | " " " " |
| Pipes and fittings, wrought | " " " " |
| Hoops and struts | " " " " |
| Angle and spring | " " " " |
| Nails, rivets and washers | " " " " |
| Screws | " " " " |
| Rice-bowls | " " " " |
| Steel (cast) | " " " " |
| Other sorts | " " " " |

Oils—

| | TOTAL | " |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Tin | • | Cwt. |
| Brass | • | " |
| Copper, wrought | • | " |
| " unwrought | • | " |
| TOTAL COPPER | • | " |
| Lead | • | " |
| Zinc | • | " |
| Aluminium | • | " |
| German silver | • | " |
| Others | • | Tons |
| TOTAL OF METALS | • | " |
| TOTAL OF ORES | • | " |
| Mineral, kerosene | • | Gals. |
| " other kinds | • | " |
| Mineral grease | • | lbs. |
| Turkey red oil | • | Gals. |
| Animal (a) | • | " |
| Vegetable | • | " |
| Essential | • | " |
| TOTAL | • | " |

*Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
†Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

(u) Includes "fish or whale oil, hardened" which amounted to 19,430 cwts. in 1934-35.
§ Represents figures of animal oil other than "fish or whale oil, hardened".

| QUANTITY (THOUSANDS IN THOUSANDS) | | | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | Prc war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Prc war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Vehicle— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aircraft | — | — | — | — | — | 24.29 | — | 6 | 8.20 | 7.54 |
| Carriages and carts | — | — | — | — | — | 81.35 | 9.81 | 45.23 | 8.92 | 8.17 |
| Cycles | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20.68 | 47.89 | 48.01 | 78.00 |
| Motorally propelled vehicles— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor cars | (b)3 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 14 | (b)113.45 | 74.91 | 312.28 | 179.95 | 250.22 |
| Motor omnibuses etc | (b)1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | (b)10.93 | 0.36 | 19.43 | 3.20 | 3.81 |
| Tram cars | — | — | — | — | 10 | (b)5.71 | 0.39 | 69.01 | 63.77 | 150.09 |
| Taxis and accessories | — | — | — | — | — | 81.30* | 23.70 | 77.82 | 73.38 | 82 |
| Bicycles and parts | — | — | — | — | — | 18.94 | 20.20 | 54.02 | 5.61 | 2.88 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 174.92 | 109.13 | 620.39 | 4.683 | 600.00 |
| Instrumental, apparatus and appliances— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electric | — | — | — | — | — | 70.27 | 109.31 | 284.29 | 30.81 | 281.29 |
| Refrigerative and philosophical | — | — | — | — | — | 0.79 | 1.11 | 29.16 | 30.06 | 29.57 |
| Furniture and other | — | — | — | — | — | 14.93 | 12.86 | 30.07 | 14.21 | 19.96 |
| Other kinds | — | — | — | — | — | 0.93 | 13.43 | 0.92 | 71.04 | 78.72 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 17.01 | 17.93 | 31.32 | 61.39 | 68.17 |
| Manufactures— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wool of wool mixed with other materials (c) | 1 lb | 3 078 | 2 086 | 6 039 | 6 985 | 10 516 | 2 067.9 | 137.63 | 1 68.71 | 1 30.27 |
| Wool | 1 lb | 1 608 | 189 | 50 | 332 | 416 | 41.1 | 9 | 3.86 | 4.48 |
| Wool and silk | 1 lb | 1 400 | 67 | 90 | 285 | 102 | 10.20 | 19.6 | 2.35 | 3.42 |
| Wool and silk | 1 lb | 8.7 | 280 | 156 | 281 | 409 | 11.94 | 12.33 | 1.06 | 8.82 |
| Wool and silk | 1 lb | 1.315 | 540 | 408 | 1 076 | 3 497 | 10.91 | 10.91 | 25.62 | 40.40 |
| Wool and silk | 1 lb | — | — | — | 6 131 | 6 05 | 1 052 | 7.89 | 41.29 | 75.51 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | — | 121.08 | 1 09.53 | 2 61.61 | 3 86.47 |
| Manufactures— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wool of wool mixed with other materials (c) | 1 lb | 3 078 | 2 086 | 6 039 | 6 985 | 10 516 | 2 067.9 | 137.63 | 1 68.71 | 1 30.27 |
| Wool | 1 lb | 1 608 | 189 | 50 | 332 | 416 | 41.1 | 9 | 3.86 | 4.48 |
| Wool and silk | 1 lb | 1 400 | 67 | 90 | 285 | 102 | 10.20 | 19.6 | 2.35 | 3.42 |
| Wool and silk | 1 lb | 8.7 | 280 | 156 | 281 | 409 | 11.94 | 12.33 | 1.06 | 8.82 |
| Wool and silk | 1 lb | 1.315 | 540 | 408 | 1 076 | 3 497 | 10.91 | 10.91 | 25.62 | 40.40 |
| Wool and silk | 1 lb | — | — | — | 6 131 | 6 05 | 1 052 | 7.89 | 41.29 | 75.51 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | — | 121.08 | 1 09.53 | 2 61.61 | 3 86.47 |
| Manufactures— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wool of wool mixed with other materials (c) | 1 lb | 3 078 | 2 086 | 6 039 | 6 985 | 10 516 | 2 067.9 | 137.63 | 1 68.71 | 1 30.27 |
| Wool | 1 lb | 1 608 | 189 | 50 | 332 | 416 | 41.1 | 9 | 3.86 | 4.48 |
| Wool and silk | 1 lb | 1 400 | 67 | 90 | 285 | 102 | 10.20 | 19.6 | 2.35 | 3.42 |
| Wool and silk | 1 lb | 8.7 | 280 | 156 | 281 | 409 | 11.94 | 12.33 | 1.06 | 8.82 |
| Wool and silk | 1 lb | 1.315 | 540 | 408 | 1 076 | 3 497 | 10.91 | 10.91 | 25.62 | 40.40 |
| Wool and silk | 1 lb | — | — | — | 6 131 | 6 05 | 1 052 | 7.89 | 41.29 | 75.51 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | — | 121.08 | 1 09.53 | 2 61.61 | 3 86.47 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|--------|----|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|-------|---------|
| Flax, raw and cocoons | 2,567 | 92 | 1,953 | 78 | 1,816 | 105 | 2,379 | 2,217 | 5 | 1,17,25 | 1,24 | 1,10,01 | 1,49,90 | 2,56 | 71,74 | 57,38 |
| " waste and rolls | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| " manufactures— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pile goods | 26,030 | | 19,719 | 787 | 18,788 | 734 | 41,123 | 38,340 | | 1,82,22 | 2,01,50 | 3,24,53 | 1,82,16 | | | 1,25,20 |
| Yarn | 1,011 | | 787 | | 734 | | 2,028 | 3,293 | | 42,20 | 42,23 | 58,29 | 46,74 | | | 1,78,16 |
| Mixed goods | 6,476 | | 3,158 | 65 | 1,410 | 60 | 9,863 | 13,371 | 40 | 51,50 | 33,36 | 28,15 | 54,09 | | | 73,03 |
| Other sorts | 55 | | | | | | 40 | 40 | | 1,13 | 4,91 | 10,42 | 2,97 | | | 2,94 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--|-------|--|-------|--|-------|---|---|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|---|---------|
| Dyes— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aniline | 8,793 | | 1,019 | | 7,252 | | — | — | — | 67,84 | 56,36 | 2,00,85 | — | 20,50 | — | 24,67 |
| Alizarine | 6,667 | | 1,202 | | 4,546 | | 2,578 | — | — | 32,85 | 12,46 | 52,13 | 38,66 | 2,22,60 | — | 2,82,84 |
| Others | | | | | | | — | — | — | 32,82 | 37,69 | 38,66 | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Hardware— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implements and tools | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lamps and parts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Builders' hardware | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural implements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emmelled hardware | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic hardware | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other sorts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--|---------|
| Chemicals— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soda compounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other sorts | 531 | | 826 | | 903 | | 1,097 | 1,908 | | 28,30 | 74,44 | 85,71 | 1,27,75 | 1,42,81 | | 1,45,12 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|-----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|
| Provisions and oilman's stores— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canned and bottled provisions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Biscuits and cakes | 86 | | 100 | | 109 | | 149 | 185 | | 40,16 | 55,99 | 83,11 | 55,11 | 29,63 | | 59,14 |
| Confectionery | 73 | | 48 | | 30 | | 39 | 48 | | 37,08 | 27,72 | 31,79 | 29,63 | | | 33,37 |
| Fats, lard and patent foods | 60 | | 20 | | 20 | | 28 | 27 | | 24,04 | 13,14 | 23,55 | 17,49 | | | 17,93 |
| Milk, condensed and preserved | 253 | | 248 | | 273 | | 338 | 388 | | 40,40 | 34,00 | 68,84 | 66,82 | | | 70,86 |
| Others | 103 | | 74 | | 69 | | 172 | 181 | | 32,57 | 50,70 | 48,05 | 45,51 | | | 48,37 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(4) For figures prior to 1928-29 see under Railway plant, etc.

" Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(b) Figures for 1913-14.

(c) Separately recorded from 1934-35.

| QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS) | | | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF POUNDS) | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Paper and pasteboard Cwt. | — | — | 1,299 | 2,564 | 2,938 | 1,27.07 | 2,02.47 | 3,40.73 | 2,63.19 | 2,72.82 |
| Grain, pulse and flour Tons | 15 | 34 | 136 | 124 | 416 | 19.68 | 63.29 | 2,69.56 | 62.70 | 2,69.45 |
| Oil Gals. | 1,644 | 1,337 | 1,747 | 1,213 | 1,120 | 1,14.60 | 1,56.79 | 2,43.02 | 1,38.25 | 1,43.21 |
| Alc. beer and porter | 4,405 | 2,764 | 2,784 | 3,456 | 3,591 | 59.43 | 53.06 | 87.71 | 68.18 | 70.80 |
| Wines | 337 | 266 | 282 | 177 | 178 | 27.92 | 20.28 | 40.76 | 19.20 | 20.82 |
| Cider | 25 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 49 | 56 | 79 | 44 | 64 |
| TOTAL | 6,401 | 4,262 | 4,823 | 4,856 | 4,912 | 2,02.47 | 2,30.64 | 3,72.28 | 2,21.08 | 2,35.56 |
| Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet) Tons | 634 | 409 | 443 | 582 | 223 | 12,37.00 | 14,07.53 | 19,03.05 | 2,70.28 | 2,10.76 |
| 15 D. S. and below | 10 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 17.07 | 7.47 | 1.63 | .. | 1 |
| Molasses | 93 | 81 | 73 | 2 | .. | 41.83 | 41.40 | 60.26 | 62 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 727 | 533 | 517 | 586 | 223 | 12,92.50 | 14,56.42 | 19,71.00 | 2,70.97 | 2,10.85 |
| Battery plant and rolling stock— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carriage and wagons and parts | — | — | — | + | + | 2,44.97 | 1,54.02 | 5,93.67 | + | + |
| Locomotives | — | — | — | + | + | 1,01.46 | 89.57 | 3,11.71 | + | + |
| Material for construction— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity and parts of steel or iron Tons | 50 | 21 | 37 | + | + | 48.35 | 24.00 | 77.37 | + | + |
| Ships and keels of steel or iron | 69 | 12 | 17 | + | + | 40.02 | 8.07 | 27.14 | + | + |
| Other kinds | 222 | 8 | 11 | + | + | 41.43 | 21.81 | 44.70 | + | + |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 4,86.15 | 2,09.17 | 10,34.63 | — | — |
| Rubber, raw and manufactured | — | — | — | — | — | 23.16 | 97.25 | 1,84.33 | 1,01.35 | 2,11.28 |

| Drugs and Medicines— | | lb. | 1,417 | 1,632 | 707 | 1,786 | 2,019 | 15,65 | 24,37 | 24,71 | 23,13 | 21,63 |
|----------------------------------|--|------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Camphor | | lb. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Proprietary and patent medicines | | lb. | 119 | 76 | 81 | 128 | 108 | 11,01 | 21,87 | 24,70 | 30,08 | 39,26 |
| Quinine salts | | lb. | — | — | — | — | — | 11,01 | 17,89 | 27,58 | 31,74 | 25,90 |
| Other sorts | | lb. | — | — | — | — | — | 42,11 | 56,71 | 93,02 | 1,07,57 | 1,05,11 |
| TOTAL | | lb. | — | — | — | — | — | 94,11 | 1,20,64 | 1,70,01 | 1,03,42 | 1,01,90 |
| Spices— | | Cwt. | 1,156 | 1,175 | 1,107 | 1,104 | 1,228 | 1,03,24 | 1,36,35 | 1,60,48 | 1,04,69 | 1,02,29 |
| Bedlinens | | Cwt. | 76 | 90 | 74 | 77 | 84 | 22,778 | 30,15 | 48,46 | 34,42 | 30,07 |
| Cloves | | " | 07 | 100 | 84 | 04 | 197 | 28,26 | 30,53 | 28,05 | 16,06 | 22,28 |
| Others | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | | " | 1,320 | 1,365 | 1,205 | 1,365 | 1,600 | 1,64,28 | 2,06,03 | 2,36,90 | 1,65,67 | 1,55,40 |
| Glass and glassware— | | Gross Cwt. | 166 | 345 | 333 | 786 | 830 | 91,55 | 31,59 | 74,86 | 27,13 | 31,07 |
| Bangles | | Gross Cwt. | 20 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 12,56 | 25,14 | 37,80 | 21,10 | 24,82 |
| Bottles and phials | | Sq. ft. | 16,187 | 8,329 | 15,609 | 10,540 | 24,764 | 23,07 | 17,05 | 37,12 | 13,10 | 13,48 |
| Beads and false pearls | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 12,44 | 20,09 | 42,08 | 21,24 | 23,68 |
| Sheets and plates | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 12,44 | 14,21 | 18,75 | 6,05 | 5,72 |
| Tunnels, globes, etc. | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 3,24 | 10,94 | 41,52 | 34,13 | 34,17 |
| Other glassware | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 1,01,92 | 1,28,02 | 2,53,05 | 1,22,13 | 1,32,56 |
| Fruits and Vegetables— | | Tons | 46 | 47 | 55 | 30 | 63 | 53,03 | 67,62 | 1,06,01 | 55,96 | 53,20 |
| Dried, salted, or preserved— | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 23,78 | 25,61 | 46,06 | 17,22 | 20,40 |
| Dates | | " | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 10,27 | 8,72 | 13,38 | 18,70 | 24,11 |
| Almonds | | " | 4 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 17 | 15,04 | 8,45 | 9,01 | 28,26 | 32,58 |
| Others | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fresh fruits and vegetables | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 1,07,72 | 1,10,30 | 1,75,96 | 1,00,14 | 1,29,99 |
| TOTAL | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paints and painters' materials— | | Cwt. | 296 | 255 | 299 | 370 | 856 | 54,19 | 83,08 | 1,13,59 | 70,29 | 74,01 |
| Paints and colours | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 16,81 | 15,01 | 30,11 | 21,90 | 22,52 |
| Painters' materials | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 71,00 | 95,99 | 1,43,70 | 92,10 | 96,83 |
| TOTAL | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apparel— | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Apparel | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 74,64 | 77,31 | 95,66 | 41,70 | 41,70 |
| Gold and silver thread | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 43,10 | 30,66 | 32,91 | 6,46 | 4,65 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 14,46 | 15,05 | 21,10 | 10,04 | 21,09 |
| Second-hand clothing | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 12,76* | 7,12 | 9,72 | 8,80 | 9,37 |
| Other kinds | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 1,32 | 7,30 | 10,24 | 6,01 | 5,52 |
| TOTAL | | " | — | — | — | — | — | 1,40,67 | 1,43,44 | 1,69,63 | 81,51 | 82,42 |
| Tobacco— | | lb. | 1,731 | 2,623 | 4,129 | 503 | 614 | 52,74 | 1,12,79 | 1,70,65 | 10,06 | 22,21 |
| Cigarettes | | " | 1,408 | 1,017 | 2,171 | 4,302 | 3,088 | 18,33 | 19,63 | 42,26 | 63,09 | 30,61 |
| Others | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | | " | 3,220 | 3,640 | 6,300 | 4,895 | 3,702 | 71,07 | 1,32,42 | 2,22,94 | 72,15 | 61,82 |

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

† Discontinued from April, 1923.

No. 6—continued

| | QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS) | | | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Soap, petroleum stones and pencils, uncut | 314 | 342 | 280 | 303 | 207 | 61.87 | 60.45 | 1,711.16 | 78.37 | 63.21 |
| Stationery | — | — | — | — | — | 62.81 | 46.83 | 1,181.78 | 74.82 | 60.10 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | 57.81 | 64.15 | 1,004.52 | 60.22 | 68.80 |
| Building and Engineering materials— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cement | 30 | 95 | 119 | 66 | 67 | 62.77 | 23.22 | 1,102.22 | 22.15 | 23.74 |
| Bricks and tiles | 17,833 | 16,534 | 20,260 | 14,840 | 13,802 | 13.13 | 20.35 | 30.64 | 13.28 | 12.24 |
| Others | — | — | — | — | — | 10.12 | 46.23 | 20.10 | 23.02 | 23.02 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 78.02 | 98.80 | 1,606.96 | 64.35 | 69.00 |
| Toilet requisites | — | — | — | — | — | 20.48* | 24.96 | 41.95 | 50.01 | 64.05 |
| Hardware and millinery | — | — | — | — | — | 1,56,54 | 1,02,30 | 1,30,71 | 64.67 | 67.30 |
| Wood and Timber— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teak wood | 92 | 70 | 26 | 12 | 9 | 69.32 | 88.67 | 40.07 | 11.03 | 7.93 |
| Others | — | — | — | — | — | 10.07 | 19.02 | 63.05 | 42.97 | 46.66 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 79.30 | 1,02.29 | 1,09.12 | 64.00 | 66.79 |
| Tea chests | — | — | — | — | — | 43.61 | 70.80 | 71.64 | 63.88 | 65.08 |
| Toys and requisites for games | — | — | — | — | — | 40.05 | 30.30 | 62.41 | 53.85 | 60.65 |
| Manures | 5 | 3 | 3 | 60 | 66 | 5.17 | 5.28 | 9.75 | 62.42 | 67.02 |
| Books, printed, etc. | 31 | 28 | 23 | 30 | 34 | 43.05 | 40.12 | 53.04 | 49.83 | 51.88 |
| Leaves and shoes | 3,823 | 1,170 | 904 | 7,813 | 4,258 | 76.73 | 41.31 | 40,60 | 47.61 | 34.77 |
| Belt | 645 | 444 | 511 | 378 | 378 | 39.10 | 1,81.65 | 1,73.63 | 49.70 | 62.08 |
| Printing machinery | — | — | — | — | — | 39.63* | 60.37 | 34.48 | 48.00 | 49.83 |
| Latex, raw and semi-processed | — | — | — | — | — | 32.19 | 46.97 | 76.17 | 43.12 | 44.75 |
| Arms, ammunition and military stores | — | — | — | — | — | 38.78 | 32.85 | 59.72 | 42.02 | 44.75 |
| Animals, live | 14 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 11.31 | 18.13 | 24.60 | 27.10 | 27.10 |
| Preserving materials | 171 | 132 | 163 | 408 | 390 | 41.87 | 61.88 | 30.83 | 26.10 | 26.10 |
| Undercarriage materials | — | — | — | — | — | 18.13 | 18.13 | 32.77 | 32.77 | 32.77 |
| Quana and resins | — | — | — | — | — | 23.80 | 10.05 | 32.77 | 32.77 | 32.77 |
| Cutlery | 150 | 67 | 163 | 187 | 197 | 21.73 | 16.22 | 30.14 | 25.00 | 26.98 |
| Tea | — | — | — | — | — | 21.73 | 16.22 | 30.14 | 25.00 | 26.98 |
| Books | 4,842 | 7,412 | 7,068 | 4,716 | 3,076 | 22.29 | 47.28 | 56.43 | 29.13 | 17.12 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | 27.35 | 37.35 | 65.76 | 22.81 | 26.16 |

[illegible]

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.

| | <i>Government Stores.</i> | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----|---|---|--------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Railway plant and rolling stock— | | | | | | | | |
| Carrriages and wagons | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Locomotive engines and tenders | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rails and fishplates (<i>a</i>) | 56 | 10 | — | 6 | (<i>b</i>) | — | — | (<i>b</i>) |
| Materials for construction | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 2,79,59 | 1,24,98 | 2,80,84 |

Government Stores.

(a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26. * Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(b) Discontinued from April, 1928.

No. 6—concluded
Government Stores—contd.

| | QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS) | | | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | 1941-42
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Arms, ammunition and military stores | — | — | — | — | — | 24.22 | 1 05.58 | 54.86 | 23.23 | 46.75 |
| Machinery and workshop | — | — | — | — | — | 28.16 | 27.37 | 1 11.33 | 41.84 | 22.59 |
| Metals and ores— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel | 23 | 19 | 22 | 3 | 4 | 35.19 | 40.40 | 70.30 | 0.35 | 0.59 |
| Copper | 31 | 79 | 43 | 5 | 14 | 16.40 | 56.02 | 33.37 | 1.43 | 8.28 |
| Others | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 10.60 | 38.74 | 20.82 | 0.47 | 9.29 |
| Total | 26 | 26 | 26 | 4 | 5 | 62.10 | 141.86 | 136.40 | 14.25 | 19.16 |
| Instrument, apparatus and appliances | — | — | — | — | — | 18.10 | 37.75 | 68.06 | 12.21 | 14.96 |
| Textiles— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton manufactures | — | — | — | — | — | 4.78 | 51.34 | 23.93 | 2.33 | 2.61 |
| Wool | — | — | — | — | — | 4.09 | 43.04 | 11.91 | 1.60 | 0.62 |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | — | 0.56 | 1,12.63 | 24.67 | 4.24 | 0.65 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 15.43 | 2 07.01 | 60.41 | 7.16 | 9.71 |
| Chemical | — | — | — | — | — | 5.39 | 22.59 | 10.33 | 4.83 | 7.01 |
| Hardware and cutlery | — | — | — | — | — | 29.59 | 61.48 | 62.03 | 8.10 | 4.04 |
| Drugs and medicines | — | — | — | — | — | 7.08 | 15.13 | 28.03 | 3.14 | 2.88 |
| Shalabery | — | — | — | — | — | 9.68 | 22.52 | 48.99 | 9.6 | 1.38 |
| Kit, parts of (including gauges and tools) | — | — | — | — | — | 1.05 | 27.77 | 12.87 | 12 | 3.2 |
| Carriage and carts | — | — | — | — | — | 2.15 | 11.69 | 86.09 | 1.35 | 6 |
| Coal and coke | — | — | — | — | — | 15.17 | 4.08 | 63.92 | 7 | 3 |
| Firearms materials for construction of | — | — | — | — | — | 11.82 | 17.02 | 43.61 | 0 | 1 |
| All other articles | 71 | 10 | 141 | — | — | 71.79 | 314.27 | 230.53 | 81.02 | 90.68 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES | — | — | — | — | — | 5 82.29 | 11 45.13 | 13 60.27 | 1,04.75 | 2 59.60 |

No. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)

VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)

| | QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS) | | | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Cotton, raw | 430 | 391 | 621 | 460 | 616 | 33,27,83 | 33,63,10 | 64,73,89 | 26,56,04 | 34,49,83 |
| " waste (b) | — | — | 312 | 238 | 361 | — | — | 73,02 | 38,73 | 49,51 |
| " manufactures— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pleaceoods, Grey | 47,414 | 74,576 | 42,515 | 4,105 | 6,360 | 78,84 | 1,48,11 | 1,68,32 | 10,84 | 14,26 |
| Pleaceoods, Coloured | 42,384 | 80,377 | 121,248 | 52,004 | 50,800 | 1,33,37 | 2,70,41 | 5,72,18 | 1,54,55 | 1,61,16 |
| Twist and yarn | 192,844 | 129,685 | 82,166 | 10,388 | 12,789 | 9,13,45 | 7,18,03 | 9,05,70 | 81,72 | 62,72 |
| Other sorts | — | — | — | — | — | 19,87 | 29,20 | 70,25 | 25,53 | 20,66 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 44,08,36 | 45,85,90 | 82,09,30 | 29,70,31 | 37,64,14 |
| Manufatures— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gunny bags— | 764 | 404 | 554 | 748 | 752 | 22,20,24 | 12,80,28 | 19,52,77 | 10,03,27 | 10,87,11 |
| Hessian (a) | 339,122 | 412,631 | 98,105 | 33,298 | 100,170 | 9,39,10 | 6,70,99 | 3,18,81 | 1,69,04 | 1,84,86 |
| Sacking (a) | — | 302,896 | 306,154 | 308,340 | 322,779 | — | 14,24,99 | 14,91,81 | 8,03,39 | 8,40,45 |
| Gunny cloth— | 969,971 | 1,146,690 | 1,230,834 | 1,017,747 | 1,030,551 | 10,75,75 | 23,08,14 | 23,82,48 | 10,91,97 | 10,56,81 |
| Hessian (a) | — | 30,290 | 39,471 | 34,834 | 32,919 | 9,62 | 60,68 | 89,03 | 46,20 | 42,48 |
| Sacking (a) | 64 | 76 | 62 | 92 | 96 | 40 | 19,05 | 15,05 | 10,33 | 11,05 |
| Rope and twine | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8,03 | 17,59 | 16,56 | 11,18 |
| Other kinds | — | — | — | — | — | 42,45,11 | 52,09,59 | 62,08,44 | 32,30,76 | 32,33,94 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 13,06,78 | 17,54,57 | 20,92,42 | 19,84,62 | 20,13,19 |
| Tea | 206,407 | 322,601 | 321,160 | 317,842 | 324,835 | 27,18 | 20,09 | 31,36 | 4,42 | 6,63 |
| Grain, pulse and flour— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice (in the husk) | 42 | 32 | 35 | 11 | 14 | 25,06,55 | 18,88,25 | 24,33,66 | 10,52,14 | 10,30,25 |
| Rice (not in the husk) | 2,398 | 1,685 | 1,462 | 1,733 | 1,592 | 13,06,80 | 10,33,41 | 3,60,61 | 3,27 | 10,61 |
| Wheat | 1,308 | 807 | 237 | 2 | 11 | 86,50 | 1,13,20 | 1,50,20 | 16,37 | 14,67 |
| Wheat flour | 65 | 57 | 56 | 13 | 12 | 1,28,81 | 1,88,52 | 2,02,78 | 01,31 | 1,05,06 |
| Millet | 159 | 129 | 141 | 104 | 112 | 1,03,10 | 2,21,73 | 4,65,56 | 11 | 9,30 |
| Barley | 227 | 198 | 40 | .. | 14 | 37,60 | 44,15 | 17,39 | 4,81 | 4,14 |
| Jowar and bajra | 41 | 41 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 1,42,06 | 2,32,45 | 34,03 | 2,36 | 3,71 |
| Other sorts | 181 | 192 | 27 | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 4,411 | 3,141 | 2,009 | 1,870 | 1,765 | 45,81,11 | 37,41,80 | 32,82,65 | 11,74,79 | 11,84,40 |

(a) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.
(b) Separately recorded from December, 1915.

No. 7—continued

19

| | QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS) | | | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Seeds— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Essential— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 20.57 | 24.16 | 35.88 | 18.83 | 10.03 |
| Non-essential— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flaxseed | 379 | 270 | 231 | 379 | 239 | 7,09.00 | 4,04.94 | 7,57.72 | 4,67.51 | 2,99.76 |
| Groundnut | 212 | 112 | 104 | 212 | 511 | 3,52.57 | 1,91.17 | 5,01.97 | 6,03.11 | 6,02.84 |
| Mustard | 212 | 91 | 208 | 212 | 37 | 4,14.09 | 1,49.01 | 6,07.97 | 81.43 | 42.79 |
| Sesamum (oil or meal) | 118 | 33 | 23 | 118 | 15 | 2,168.18 | 57.25 | 1,01.13 | 22.19 | 7.53 |
| Castor | 114 | 89 | 49 | 63 | 69 | 1,66.43 | 1,57.53 | 1,14.64 | 99.63 | 81.08 |
| Cotton | 31 | 10 | 7 | 31 | 1 | 1,10.43 | 60.12 | 23.84 | 13 | 20 |
| Mustard | 240 | 69 | 155 | 0 | 1 | 1,79.98 | 60.25 | 1,88.05 | 5.25 | 89 |
| Others | 23 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10.08 | 9.10 | 9.75 | 6.30 | 4.90 |
| Poppy | 23 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 42.63 | 3.04 | 12.79 | 1.00 | 18 |
| Other seeds | 9 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 60.41 | 9.68 | 20.97 | 12.97 | 6.18 |
| Total | 1,453 | 708 | 923 | 1,124 | 875 | 24,30.07 | 12,17.42 | 23,63.64 | 13,09.16 | 10,54.10 |
| Leather— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cow hides | 16 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 4,15.08 | 2,84.00 | 2,07.09 | 1,02.66 | 12.72 |
| Goatskins | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 21.43 | 1,08.02 | 1,72.61 | 1,85.09 | 1,84.24 |
| Other skins | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,42.53 | 1,20.00 | 33.16 | 85.07 | 56.34 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | 4,20.58 | 7,19.24 | 6,24.24 | 5,82.08 | 6,47.98 |

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(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—continued

| | QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS) | | | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) | | | | | | |
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| | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | | |
| Paper and wood | 12 | 22 | 26 | 54 | 46 | 54.00 | 67.02 | 1,19.06 | 2,28.91 | 1,91.03 | | |
| Wood and timber— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tall-wood | 50 | 29 | 35 | 27 | 48 | 77.04 | 66.91 | 93.72 | 61.31 | 90.41 | | |
| Saw-wood | — | — | — | — | — | 18.73 | 9.98 | 8.10 | 12.50 | 8.02 | | |
| Other kinds | — | — | — | — | — | 0.03 | 4.44 | 10.18 | 10.48 | 11.84 | | |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 1,00.43 | 71.84 | 1,12.00 | 84.24 | 1,10.27 | | |
| Fruit and Vegetables— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 11 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 13 | 21.81 | 34.63 | 41.03 | 20.48 | 28.70 | | |
| Dried, salted or preserved | — | — | — | — | — | 21.82 | 22.57 | 23.21 | 69.67 | 79.08 | | |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 46.83 | 57.20 | 64.24 | 90.05 | 1,07.78 | | |
| Tobacco— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufactured | 20,427 | 24,016 | 25,984 | 29,206 | 28,319 | 23.27 | 41.56 | 79.47 | 60.18 | 77.55 | | |
| Raw | 1,453 | 1,260 | 480 | 64 | 70 | 13.01 | 11.23 | 0.09 | 86 | 86 | | |
| Others | 384 | 611 | 952 | 620 | 958 | 63 | 3.44 | 5.34 | 2.82 | 3.50 | | |
| TOTAL | 22,840 | 25,917 | 27,366 | 29,920 | 27,377 | 36.91 | 56.23 | 84.90 | 63.60 | 81.90 | | |
| Coffee | 36 | 23 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 80.25 | 64.03 | 1,02.01 | 76.96 | 79.86 | | |
| TOTAL | 235 | 216 | 226 | 186 | 141 | 1,37.52 | 1,18.09 | 1,46.50 | 1,02.45 | 72.71 | | |
| Spices— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pepper | 117 | 123 | 26 | 59 | 74 | 38.53 | 53.62 | 33.91 | 18.24 | 21.50 | | |
| Cloves | 124 | 126 | 181 | 148 | 118 | 20.43 | 27.23 | 42.25 | 22.06 | 27.02 | | |
| Ginger | 75 | 65 | 29 | 7 | 30 | 19.05 | 12.61 | 18.58 | 9.04 | 14.27 | | |
| Others | 9 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 6.97 | 9.89 | 16.31 | 22.86 | 16.05 | | |
| TOTAL | 325 | 313 | 318 | 270 | 236 | 85.98 | 1,03.35 | 1,12.30 | 72.20 | 77.34 | | |

Fodder, bran and pollardsTons

Dyeing and tanning substances—

IndigoCwt.
Myrobalans"
Turmeric"
Others"

TOTAL"

MicaCwt.

Rubber, rawlb.

Oils—

EssentialGals.
Mineral"

Vegetable—

Castor"
Coconut"
Others"

TOTAL"

Fish (excluding canned fish)—

Dry, saltedCwt.
Fishmaws and sharkfins"
Others"

TOTAL"

Hemp, rawCwt.

Manures—

BonesTons
Other kinds"
TOTAL"

Coal and cokeTons

Provisions and oilman's stores—

GhiCwt.
Other sorts"
TOTAL"

228 129 211 254 281 89.73 41.86 1,20.27 46.64 77.30

15 31 13 1 1 29.02 1,57.35 52.46 07 1.07

1,300 1,058 1,381 1,237 1,380 59.78 59.61 09.48 55.93 47.87

92 78 53 85 80 11.08 12.31 11.38 10.93 9.87

107 94 106 98 108 14.18 14.00 18.39 10.86 12.80

1,612 1,261 1,503 1,421 1,545 1,14.91 2,41.07 1,51.71 78.69 71.01

49 60 60 60 104 35.87 57.45 79.56 44.74 69.07

1,120 7,728 13,111 19,206 23,507 38.70 1,58.13 1,17.60 31.18 65.43

40 61 77 63 90 11.88 22.84 47.00 18.40 24.64

18,172 24,030 28,403 79 61 13.03 24.72 2,35.24 29 77

1,114 1,504 306 1,385 1,213 15.22 28.22 10.39 18.23 17.63

1,737 3,250 1,720 32 39 31.15 65.38 50.03 43 40

1,175 2,045 1,405 1,020 924 10.72 46.06 34.64 19.19 11.87

17,244 31,558 27,001 3,123 2,339 91.90 1,87.22 2,78.29 57.24 55.36

185 100 148 126 186 20.07 24.01 28.14 23.39 22.06

10 8 10 7 7 12.38 10.65 16.44 6.91 6.00

54 65 75 103 103 5.27 7.40 12.22 14.57 15.40

249 230 233 236 251 38.62 42.66 56.80 44.87 44.55

509 561 435 358 437 73.27 1,17.57 90.44 36.69 39.03

95 39 90 25 36 65.41 28.06 94.01 14.43 20.24

22 18 28 16 13 13.76 24.30 40.47 10.97 11.00

117 67 118 41 51 79.17 63.26 1,35.08 25.45 31.84

825 526 434 374 311 75.77 48.46 57.24 37.35 29.22

47 46 41 24 26 39.48 33.25 41.23 13.81 14.61

— — — — — 16.15 27.02 24.84 14.81 18.22

TOTAL

— — — — — 45.63 60.27 65.57 28.12 27.87

961

| | QUANTITY (THOUSANDS) | | | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Drugs and medicines | 94(e) | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 10.24 | 30.07 | 30.10 | 23.81 | 22.95 |
| Drugs | — | — | — | — | — | 10.20(e) | 14.20 | 15.11 | 17.47 | 23.41 |
| Preparations for brutes and humans | 305 | 410 | 273 | 188 | 173 | 34.09 | 16.86 | 21.08 | 17.02 | 19.16 |
| Saltpetre | 451 | 274 | 238 | 183 | 193 | 28.04 | 79.85 | 46.13 | 15.26 | 13.78 |
| Alumina, lising | — | — | — | — | — | 16.44 | 22.18 | 30.41 | 9.80 | 11.14 |
| Apparel | 63 | 59 | 55 | 42 | 53 | 10.67 | 10.67 | 20.81 | 11.14 | 17.53 |
| Cordage and rope | — | — | — | — | — | 8.43 | 10.83 | 13.40 | 6.65 | 7.86 |
| Cotton | 61 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 0.00, 17 | 2, 17.35 | 2, 52.05 | 72.64 | 0.91 |
| Candles | 9,009 | 8,014 | 0,002 | 1,835 | 1,767 | 17.10 | 23.34 | 20.09 | 5.33 | 5.00 |
| Silk, raw | 1,711 | 1,017 | 1,325 | 449 | 637 | 42.73 | 39.08 | 37.88 | 2.48 | 2.61 |
| " Manufactures | — | — | — | — | — | 7.00 | 5.87 | 4.09 | 81 | 1.09 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | 40.82 | 45.55 | 41.07 | 3.20 | 4.00 |
| Items, etc. | 58 | 50 | 70 | 42 | 35 | 21.00 | 7.26 | 11.87 | 3.22 | 2.47 |
| Feet | 11 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 16.01 | 21.01 | 50.34 | 2.38 | 2.43 |
| Tallow, stearine and wax | 17 | 13 | 28 | 7 | 4 | 9.48 | 7.93 | 12.00 | 1.08 | 1.10 |
| Total articles | — | — | — | — | — | 90.76 | 132.15 | 232.64 | 1,84.90 | 130.69 |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | — | 1,00.33 | 1,00.37 | 1,61.21 | 1,46.35 | 1,73.87 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS | — | — | — | — | — | 2,10,40.73 | 2,15,90.70 | 2,80,33.80 | 1,46,31.40 | 1,51,21.44 |

(e) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms"

No. 8.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

| | QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS) | | | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|--|--|
| | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | | |
| Hides and Skins, raw | — | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 2.87 | 50.65 | 22.03 | 66.13. | | |
| Cotton, raw | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 60 | 66.54 | 6.09 | 4.86 | | |
| Cotton manufactures— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grey | 4,763 | 22,043 | 42,079 | 4,586 | 3,626 | 8.40 | 79.27 | 1,95.39 | 10.57 | 8.75 | | |
| White | 9,371 | 14,072 | 9,700 | 6,105 | 2,260 | 17.14 | 46.88 | 49.58 | 13.70 | 5.02 | | |
| Coloured | 50,796 | 37,888 | 19,066 | 13,929 | 4,693 | 1,16.79 | 1,36.19 | 1,12.29 | 28.85 | 10.92 | | |
| Twist and yarn | 926 | 1,045 | 1,365 | 568 | 348 | 8.05 | 12.77 | 20.47 | 4.13 | 2.60 | | |
| Other sorts | — | — | — | — | — | 7.13 | 18.13 | 21.60 | 1.58 | 2.96 | | |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 1,57.65 | 2,93.96 | 4,65.87 | 64.93 | 35.11 | | |
| Metals and ores— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron or steel | 19 | 5 | 7 | 68 | 45 | 10.20 | 10.02 | 14.23 | 16.28 | 12.02 | | |
| Others | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9.85 | 8.18 | 17.33 | 9.93 | 18.10 | | |
| TOTAL | 20 | 5 | 9 | 69 | 47 | 20.05 | 18.20 | 31.56 | 26.27 | 30.12 | | |
| Wool, raw | 6,680 | 13,673 | 12,903 | 10,617 | 6,313 | 42.50 | 1,02.06 | 93.03 | 31.19 | 15.77 | | |
| " manufactures | — | — | — | — | — | 4.16 | 8.37 | 57.63 | 13.60 | 10.47 | | |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 46.66 | 1,10.43 | 1,55.66 | 44.79 | 26.24 | | |
| Vehicles | — | — | — | — | — | 7.72 | 3.49 | 18.92 | 14.60 | 25.57 | | |

No. 7—concluded

| | QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS) | | | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Drugs and medicines | — | — | — | — | — | 10.24 | 30.07 | 30.16 | 23.81 | 23.03 |
| Drugs | — | — | — | — | — | 10.20(a) | 13.20 | 16.11 | 17.47 | 23.41 |
| Drugs for brushes and brooms | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12.36 | 15.11 | 17.47 | 23.41 |
| Balipette | 305 | 451 | 274 | 188 | 173 | 34.09 | 79.85 | 46.18 | 22.12 | 19.16 |
| Animals, living | — | — | — | — | — | 28.04 | 22.18 | 30.41 | 15.26 | 13.78 |
| Apparatus | — | — | — | — | — | 16.44 | 10.67 | 20.81 | 9.80 | 12.24 |
| Cordage and rope | — | — | — | — | — | 8.45 | 10.83 | 13.40 | 11.14 | 11.33 |
| Cables | — | — | — | — | — | 9,00.17 | 21,35 | 23.05 | 72.65 | 7.86 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | 17.10 | 23.34 | 20.09 | 72.64 | 6.81 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5.33 | 5.00 |
| Bricks, raw | 1,711 | 1,017 | 1,325 | 449 | 687 | 42.73 | 39.68 | 37.88 | 2.48 | 2.61 |
| Manufactures | — | — | — | — | — | 7.00 | 5.87 | 4.09 | 81 | 1.99 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | — | — | 49.82 | 45.55 | 41.07 | 3.29 | 4.60 |
| Flour, rice, etc. | 88 | 30 | 70 | 42 | 55 | 21.00 | 7.20 | 11.87 | 3.22 | 2.47 |
| Rice | 11 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 16.01 | 23.01 | 66.34 | 2.38 | 2.45 |
| Tallow, stearine and wax | 17 | 13 | 29 | — | 4 | 9.48 | 7.93 | 12.00 | 1.08 | 1.18 |
| Total articles | — | — | — | — | — | 90.76 | 1,52.15 | 2,52.04 | 1,34.90 | 1,30.69 |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | — | 1,00.33 | 1,00.37 | 1,61.21 | 1,40.35 | 1,73.87 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS | — | — | — | — | — | 2,19.10.73 | 2,15.06.70 | 2,80.33.39 | 1,46.31.49 | 1,51.21.44 |

(a) Includes figures for "Flour for brushes and brooms"

NO. 8.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

[illegible]

No. 8—continued

| | QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS) | | | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Sub- | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raw lb. | 47 | 49 | 70 | 6 | 12 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 4.98 | 21 | 18 |
| Manufactures— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textiles Yds. | 776 | 997 | 823 | 760 | 1,866 | 6.57 | 11.67 | 14.98 | 4.69 | 11.85 |
| Others | — | — | — | — | — | 60 | 2.41 | 3.94 | 60 | 5.04 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | 8.26 | 16.08 | 23.90 | 5.59 | 17.97 |
| Hardware | — | — | — | — | — | 13.89 | 11.83 | 27.08 | 16.54 | 16.72 |
| Machinery and millwork | — | — | — | — | — | 5.68 | 4.89 | 20.42 | 8.49 | 10.38 |
| Sugar Tons | 27 | 32 | 55 | 22 | 3 | 62.95 | 1,12.57 | 3,10.23 | 7.26 | 6.10 |
| Apparel (excluding boots, shoes and socks) | — | — | — | — | — | 15.89 | 13.89 | 48.22 | 5.81 | 6.60 |
| Furnishings Cwt. | 33 | 43 | 51 | 40 | 37 | 10.54 | 13.59 | 22.04 | 6.10 | 6.66 |
| Textiles and vegetables | — | — | — | — | — | 13.11 | 42.18 | 63.65 | 5.51 | 5.47 |
| Metallurgy and millinery | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3.95 | 8.12 | 3.65 | 5.68 |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | — | — | 90 | 7.81 | 1.98 | 2.12 |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | — | 16.24 | 23.85 | 45.16 | 10.91 | 8.75 |
| All other articles | — | — | — | — | — | 92.12 | 1,41.75 | 2,70.45 | 65.52 | 1,00.16 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS | — | — | — | — | — | 4,01.86 | 8,14.38 | 15,64.74 | 3,41.74 | 5,54.67 |

NO. 9.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(In lakhs of Rupees)

| COUNTRIES | PRE-WAR AVERAGE | | | WAR AVERAGE | | | POST-WAR AVERAGE | | | 1933-34 | | | 1934-35 | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Imports | Exports | Total | Imports | Exports | Total | Imports | Exports | Total | Imports | Exports | Total | Imports | Exports | Total |
| British Empire— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 91.58 | 56.30 | 1,47.88 | 83.56 | 69.62 | 1,53.18 | 1,46.43 | 73.04 | 2,19.47 | 47.59 | 48.05 | 95.64 | 53.73 | 48.87 | 1,02.60 |
| Egypt (a) | — | — | — | 88 | 0.36 | 10.24 | (b)85 | (b)3.34 | (b)4.19 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ceylon | 72 | 8.24 | 8.96 | 1.06 | 0.63 | 11.29 | 1.71 | 12.32 | 14.03 | 1.20 | 6.24 | 7.53 | 1.20 | 6.84 | 8.13 |
| Straits Settlements | 3.08 | 7.73 | 10.81 | 4.37 | 6.23 | 10.60 | 4.85 | 3.20 | 13.05 | 2.68 | 3.34 | 6.02 | 3.11 | 3.25 | 6.36 |
| Australia | 1.01 | 3.14 | 4.15 | 1.11 | 5.03 | 6.14 | 3.10 | 4.99 | 8.18 | 1.02 | 2.98 | 4.00 | 97 | 2.72 | 3.09 |
| Hongkong | 98 | 9.26 | 10.24 | 1.30 | 4.48 | 5.78 | 1.86 | 0.93 | 8.70 | 45 | 1.12 | 1.57 | 39 | 60 | 99 |
| Canada | 1 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 4 | 1.79 | 1.83 | 69 | 1.83 | 2.52 | 69 | 1.88 | 2.57 | 92 | 1.72 | 2.61 |
| Aden and Dependencies | 41 | 1.25 | 1.66 | 77 | 2.15 | 2.92 | 80 | 2.79 | 3.50 | 49 | 73 | 1.22 | 42 | 75 | 1.17 |
| Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba. | 36 | 89 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 1.32 | 2.47 | 1.99 | 2.14 | 4.13 | 2.48 | 69 | 3.17 | 3.20 | 63 | 3.83 |
| Other countries of the British Empire. | 3.39 | 4.16 | 7.55 | 1.80 | 6.17 | 7.97 | 3.17 | 9.54 | 12.71 | 1.02 | 4.83 | 5.85 | 1.32 | 5.44 | 6.76 |
| "For orders" cargoes | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | 18 |
| TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE | 1,01.54 | 92.06 | 1,93.60 | 96.64 | 1,15.78 | 2,12.42 | 1,66.54 | 1,25.12 | 2,90.66 | 67.71 | 69.86 | 1,27.57 | 65.35 | 71.03 | 1,36.38 |

(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(b) Average for 4 years.

| COUNTRIES | PRE WAR AVERAGE | | | WAR AVERAGE | | | POST WAR AVERAGE | | | 1933-34 | | | 1934-35 | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Imports | Exports | Total | Imports | Exports | Total | Imports | Exports | Total | Imports | Exports | Total | Imports | Exports | Total |
| Foreign Countries - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States of America | 4 42 | 16 50 | 21 39 | 10 29 | 26 75 | 37 04 | 21 64 | 36 26 | 57 90 | 7 18 | 14 41 | 21 59 | 8 42 | 13 13 | 21 55 |
| Japan | 3 64 | 16 86 | 20 50 | 15 41 | 25 20 | 40 61 | 17 48 | 40 31 | 57 79 | 16 36 | 12 75 | 29 11 | 20 26 | 24 30 | 44 56 |
| France | 2 21 | 15 82 | 17 93 | 1 83 | 10 07 | 11 87 | 2 37 | 14 37 | 16 74 | 1 61 | 7 43 | 8 94 | 1 63 | 6 86 | 8 49 |
| Italy | 1 45 | 7 08 | 8 53 | 1 73 | 6 77 | 10 50 | 2 37 | 9 63 | 12 10 | 2 91 | 6 83 | 8 74 | 3 07 | 6 87 | 9 94 |
| Greece | 63 | 1 22 | 1 85 | 86 | 3 60 | 4 46 | 1 70 | 3 88 | 5 58 | 1 46 | 8 85 | 2 30 | 2 09 | 4 49 | 6 87 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1 58 | 8 74 | 10 32 | 1 03 | 4 56 | 6 49 | 3 14 | 10 08 | 14 12 | 2 23 | 4 46 | 6 69 | 2 07 | 2 63 | 4 70 |
| China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey, Asiatic | 63 | 2 40 | 2 03 | 40 | 3 09 | 3 78 | 1 1 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 18 | 10 | 1 | 17 | 18 |
| Java | 9 35 | 2 01 | 12 36 | 11 56 | 2 63 | 14 11 | 17 16 | 3 18 | 20 20 | 2 50 | 7 | 36 | 1 91 | 50 | 2 41 |
| Cuba | | 41 | 41 | | 1 01 | 1 01 | 1 | 30 | 31 | | 67 | 07 | | 65 | 65 |
| Australia | | 2 07 | 2 07 | | 2 01 | 2 01 | 2 | 4 01 | 4 21 | | 2 23 | 2 23 | | 2 74 | 2 74 |
| French Indo-China | 1 | 67 | 68 | 1 | 1 01 | 1 01 | 2 | 1 80 | 1 82 | 19 | 60 | 78 | 67 | 40 | 1 16 |
| India | 17 | 87 | 104 | 36 | 1 44 | 1 43 | 30 | 1 04 | 1 05 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 1 38 | 1 61 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | 2 | 1 89 | 2 10 | 10 | 1 60 | 1 80 | 10 | 2 80 | 3 10 | 1 64 | 1 41 | 1 62 | 1 57 | 1 83 | 1 99 |
| Belgium | 1 77 | 3 34 | 4 01 | 86 | 4 0 | 1 20 | 0 18 | 3 10 | 5 34 | 1 82 | 4 74 | 6 06 | 1 80 | 3 35 | 4 05 |
| Denmark | 2 6 | 11 97 | 14 3 | 28 | 1 10 | 1 48 | 4 04 | 11 26 | 15 80 | 2 16 | 4 51 | 7 17 | 2 16 | 4 82 | 6 48 |
| Germany | 0 52 | 7 77 | 8 1 | 1 04 | 2 04 | 3 08 | 7 10 | 14 80 | 22 00 | 8 68 | 9 82 | 16 80 | 10 11 | 7 20 | 17 81 |
| Austria (a) | 3 19 | 1 00 | 2 19 | 27 | 94 | 1 21 | (6) 12 | (6) 73 | (6) 16 | 6 7 | 1 21 | 5 2 | 1 67 | 1 80 | 3 47 |
| Portugal | 3 14 | 2 61 | 8 8 | 4 01 | 7 58 | 11 60 | (6) 208 | (6) 208 | (6) 50 | 7 02 | 8 7 | 15 23 | 8 84 | 1 08 | 2 96 |
| Other countries | | | | | | | 7 08 | 12 01 | 20 09 | | | | | 9 38 | 18 12 |
| 1 or others "Europe" | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 18 |
| TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES | 44 31 | 1 32 06 | 1 76 37 | 61 10 | 1 08 23 | 1 50 49 | 88 51 | 1 70 86 | 2 65 37 | 67 64 | 79 87 | 1 57 62 | 68 04 | 83 73 | 1 50 67 |
| U.S.A. TOTAL | 1 44 55 | 2 0 17 | 3 63 07 | 1 47 80 | 2 0 11 | 3 71 91 | 2 54 05 | 3 01 08 | 5 06 03 | 1 15 36 | 1 40 73 | 2 65 00 | 1 37 29 | 1 64 76 | 2 87 05 |

NOTE - Imports include re-exports

(a) 1/2 figure refers to 1911-22 relative to Austria-Hungary

(b) 3/4 figure indicated in 1911-22 figure from 1911-22 to 1922-23

(c) Average for 3 years

(d) One year figure

NO. 10.—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY

| COUNTRIES | PRE-WAR AVERAGE | | | WAR AVERAGE | | | POST-WAR AVERAGE | | | 1933-34 | | | 1934-35 | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | Imports | Exports, including Re-exports | TOTAL | Imports | Exports, including Re-exports | TOTAL | Imports | Exports, including Re-exports | TOTAL | Imports | Exports, including Re-exports | TOTAL | Imports | Exports, including Re-exports | TOTAL |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British Empire—United Kingdom | 62.8 | 25.1 | 40.0 | 56.5 | 31.1 | 41.2 | 57.0 | 24.2 | 39.5 | 41.7 | 32.2 | 30.7 | 40.6 | 31.6 | 35.8 |
| Ceylon | .5 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 3.0 | .7 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 2.8 |
| Straits Settlements | 2.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Australia | .7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | .8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | .9 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Hongkong | .7 | 4.1 | 2.7 | .9 | 2.0 | 1.0 | .7 | 2.3 | 1.0 | .4 | .8 | .6 | .3 | .4 | .3 |
| Mauritius and Dependencies | 1.8 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | .6 | .8 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | .. | .5 | .8 | .. | .6 | .3 |
| TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS) | 69.7 | 41.1 | 52.3 | 65.4 | 51.7 | 57.1 | 65.2 | 41.4 | 52.3 | 50.0 | 49.7 | 48.4 | 49.4 | 45.9 | 47.7 |
| Foreign Countries— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 2.5 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 14.2 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.7 |
| United States of America | 3.1 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 11.9 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 7.5 |
| Java | 6.4 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 2.1 | .3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | .3 | .8 |
| France | 1.5 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 3.2 | .9 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 2.4 |
| Italy | 1.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| China (exclusive of Hongkong and Manchoo.) | 1.1 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Iran | .4 | .5 | .5 | .6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | .7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | .6 | .9 | 1.6 | .3 | .9 |
| Union of Socialist Soviet Republics | .1 | .9 | .6 | .1 | 1.2 | .8 | .05 | .. | .05 | 1.4 | .1 | .7 | 1.2 | .1 | .6 |
| Netherlands | .9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | .6 | .2 | .3 | .9 | 1.5 | .9 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Belgium | 1.9 | 5.3 | 3.9 | .3 | .5 | .4 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| Germany | 6.4 | 9.8 | 8.5 | .7 | .9 | .8 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 4.6 | 6.0 |
| Austria (a) | 2.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 | .2 | .4 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .. | .2 | .4 | .. | .2 |
| TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES) | 30.3 | 58.9 | 47.7 | 34.6 | 48.3 | 42.9 | 34.8 | 58.6 | 47.7 | 50.0 | 53.3 | 51.6 | 50.6 | 54.1 | 52.3 |

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12.—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

| ARTICLES | Pre-war
Average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | |
| Animals, living | 5,02 | 23,71 | 21,40 | 7,07 |
| Apparel | 59,29 | 37,00 | 36,88 | 28,38 |
| Arms, ammunition, etc. | 30,00 | | 12,00 | 0,03 |
| Artificial silk yarn | | 21,85 | 19,20 | 17,87 |
| "other manufactures" | | 0,40 | 11,23 | 10,03 |
| Asbestos | 36,20 | 36,50 | 33,05 | 33,05 |
| Belting for machinery | | 10,10 | 13,72 | 17,81 |
| Bobbins | | 38,90 | 41,00 | 43,78 |
| Books and printed matter | 11,05 | 38,90 | 41,00 | 43,78 |
| Boots and shoes | 51,35 | 25,64 | 23,70 | 28,07 |
| Building materials | 59,80 | 3,10 | 3,11 | 5,79 |
| Carriages and carts | 19,11 | 1,40,09 | 1,49,02 | 1,03,51 |
| Chemicals | 69,55 | 8,04 | 0,00 | 0,30 |
| China clay | 41,33 | 3,94 | 2,05 | 3,02 |
| Coal and coke | | 2,00 | 2,49 | 2,18 |
| Cordage and rope | 1,39 | | | |
| Cotton— | | | | |
| Raw | 58,07 | 4,00 | 1 | 11,99 |
| Twist and yarn | 3,35,18 | 1,31,50 | 95,78 | 1,00,48 |
| Piecegoods— | | | | |
| Grey | 20,73,55 | 1,76,79 | 1,31,93 | 1,57,99 |
| White | 10,87,38 | 5,26,79 | 3,68,98 | 4,51,92 |
| Coloured | 11,29,72 | 1,87,93 | 3,61,11 | 5,01,79 |
| Other manufactures | 1,10,25 | 99,78 | 89,95 | 84,53 |
| Cutlery | 10,53 | 0,51 | 7,81 | 8,36 |
| Cycles and parts | 29,10 | 31,90 | 62,07 | 70,33 |
| Drugs and medicines | 54,03 | 01,10 | 70,69 | 71,09 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | 6,00 | 33,15 | 31,10 | 31,46 |
| Earthenware and porcelain | 30,50 | 12,26 | 12,21 | 14,13 |
| Flax manufactures | 28,83 | 10,01 | 16,81 | 16,72 |
| Furniture | 10,81 | 0,26 | 8,81 | 10,01 |
| Glass and glassware | 22,26 | 12,01 | 10,86 | 12,35 |
| Hardware | 1,89,61 | 91,14 | 97,66 | 97,97 |
| Instrument, apparatus, etc. | 1,01,88 | 1,94,31 | 2,06,32 | 2,47,13 |
| Ivory | 11,33 | 4,60 | 2,60 | 05 |
| Jewellery, etc. | 11,51 | 32,01 | 4,26 | 0,60 |
| Fute manufactures (including yarn) | 10,09 | 1,00 | 1,30 | 1,70 |
| Leather, including hides, tanned, etc. | 38,59 | 23,93 | 22,17 | 25,89 |
| Liquors— | | | | |
| Alc, beer and porter | 45,61 | 49,41 | 45,23 | 46,42 |
| Spirit | 69,47 | 84,41 | 80,41 | 92,18 |
| Wines | 13,02 | 5,72 | 0,53 | 0,39 |
| Machinery and millwork | 1,07,69 | 7,81,22 | 8,34,47 | 9,16,27 |
| Metals— | | | | |
| Aluminium | 5,38 | 0,45 | 17,48 | 17,00 |
| Brass | 0,12 | 55,56 | 53,04 | 61,06 |
| Copper | 1,07,45 | 20,75 | 39,91 | 61,27 |
| Iron | 28,88 | 2,81 | 3,02 | 3,17 |
| Iron or steel | 0,00,13 | 2,42,12 | 2,83,81 | 3,22,07 |
| Lead | 13,90 | 2,90 | 4,45 | 3,62 |
| Steel | 42,02 | 26,06 | 31,68 | 39,51 |
| Zinc | 14,85 | 8,28 | 8,80 | 39,51 |
| Others | 27,43 | 15,24 | 16,72 | 20,14 |
| Motor vehicles and parts thereof | 74,50 | 1,15,08 | 1,54,15 | 1,88,51 |
| Oils, mineral | 22,31 | 27,87 | 29,02 | 31,56 |
| "vegetable, animal, etc. | 17,76 | 10,54 | 10,83 | 11,01 |
| Packing-engine and boiler | 4,98 | 2,25 | 2,05 | 3,21 |
| Paints and painters' materials | 50,00 | 50,66 | 63,56 | 69,61 |
| Paper and pasteboard | 73,44 | 70,83 | 88,73 | 94,51 |
| Pitch and tar | 8,72 | 1,75 | 1,62 | 1,75 |
| Polishes | 9,48 | 18,30 | 20,28 | 22,35 |
| Precious stones | 14 | 1,03 | 1,94 | 1,98 |
| Printing materials | 11,70 | 14,25 | 16,09 | 17,53 |
| Provisions | 1,34,16 | 14,25 | 16,09 | 17,53 |
| Railway plant, etc. | 5,54,48 | 1,30,07 | 1,51,33 | 1,60,58 |
| Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc. | 10,45 | 80,16 | 1,16,23 | 1,39,70 |
| Salt | 23,44 | 4,52 | 76 | 78 |
| Ships, parts of | 18,00 | 4,13 | 5,16 | 2,56 |
| Silk manufactures, including yarn | 19,07 | 11,71 | 8,16 | 13,64 |
| Soap | 56,52 | 03,59 | 63,59 | 68,09 |
| Stationery | 41,44 | 32,84 | 36,70 | 38,15 |

| ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| IMPORTS FROM— | | | |
| Sugar | 25.37 | 33.13 | 15.79 |
| Gallows and stearine | 10.43 | 2.15 | 1.41 |
| Tea chests | 41.82 | 33.13 | 3.61 |
| Tobacco | 61.83 | 41.13 | 33.23 |
| Tobacco requisites | 10.75 | 11.0 | 11.90 |
| Toys and requisites for games | 24.71 | 3.17 | 3.17 |
| Umbrellas | 1.85.21 | 78.58 | 99.60 |
| Woolen manufactures including yarn | 1.50.90 | 2.91.00 | 2.91.00 |
| Other articles | 1.58.01 | 47.69.00 | 63.79.30 |
| TOTAL | 91.58.01 | 47.69.00 | 63.79.30 |
| EXPORTS TO— | | | |
| Barley | 1.00.54 | 8.01 | 9.00 |
| Butter | 12.74 | 12.26 | 23.31 |
| Cocoa | 30.80 | 33.01 | 21.48 |
| Cocoa manufactures | 2.95 | 23.04 | 23.50 |
| Coffee and manufactures | 1.72.39 | 1.03.83 | 3.41.82 |
| Cotton raw | 74 | 14.23 | 15.68 |
| Waste | 2.81 | 65 | 83 |
| Twist and yarn | 11.13 | 29.47 | 5.39 |
| Drugs medicines etc. | 5.47 | 3.42 | 3.33 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances— | 0.87 | 1.39 | 2.17 |
| Cutch and gambier | 0.52 | 10 | 70 |
| Indigo | 73.46 | 27.8 | 21.61 |
| Myrobolans | 45.19 | 54.03 | 61.2 |
| Podder, bran and Pollards | 98.47 | 9.47 | 10.61 |
| Hides and skins— | 56.46 | 67.81 | 55.93 |
| Hemp raw (chiefly sann) | 6.73 | 4.30.29 | 4.83.74 |
| Dressed or tanned of horn | 8.00.52 | 2.24.27 | 2.34.17 |
| Horn tips and pieces of horn | 9.5 | 1.07.29 | 1.02.90 |
| Gunny bags | 55.57 | 83.00 | 1.53.38 |
| Lead | 17.05 | 1.18.99 | 1.43.97 |
| Manures | 30.20 | 8.82 | 1.29.78 |
| Manganese ore | 7.13 | 93.81 | 1.43.97 |
| Mica | 18.34 | 18.07 | 1.53.38 |
| Oil cakes | 80.5 | 72.44 | 1.02.90 |
| Provisions and oilman stores | 17.33 | 86.68 | 1.02.90 |
| Pulses— | 5.69 | 0.47 | 2.15 |
| Beans | 56.21 | 4.49 | 2.37 |
| Gram | 1.00.99 | 53.91 | 10.37 |
| Other pulses | 23.03 | 1.93 | 9.47 |
| Rubber raw | 0.55 | 2.04 | 2.90 |
| Saltpetre | 78.39 | 33.23 | 30.63 |
| Seeds— | 1.74.02 | 85 | 1.00.00 |
| Custor | 2.00 | 67.73 | 1.34.1 |
| Groundnuts | 2.00 | 10.53 | 1.34.1 |
| Linseed | 33.17 | 13.91 | 13.2 |
| Hemp | 3.92 | 1.36 | 3.93 |
| Copra | 7.56 | 1.36 | 6.7 |
| Others | 6.93 | 1.36 | 8.25 |
| Silk raw | 10.68 | 8.91 | 11 |
| Spices | 8.59 | 2 | 18.16.66 |
| Wheat (mainly leaf) | 0.51.37 | 14.78.46 | 31.63 |
| Wool manufactures | 1.43 | 20.7 | 7.15 |
| Tobacco | 10.50.94 | 33.24 | 62.34 |
| Wheat | 2.61.11 | 44.4 | 71.03 |
| Wool | 18.71 | 44.4 | 1.10.73 |
| Wool manufactures | 1.18.52 | 82.63 | 11.0 |
| Other articles | 1.00.99 | 53.91 | 10.37 |
| TOTAL | 91.58.01 | 47.69.00 | 63.79.30 |

(In thousands of Rupees)

| ARTICLES | Pre-war
average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1933-34 | UNITED KINGDOM—contd. | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | Exports of foreign merchandise— | |
| Apparel (excluding boots and shoes) | 5,000 | 1,600 | 20,365 | 21,033 | 3,733 | 3,927 |
| Skins, raw | 32,500 | 7,077 | 12,338 | 47,000 | 2,032 | 2,000 |
| Sugar, 23 D. S. and above | 37,555 | 2,032 | 7,022 | 42,000 | 6,333 | 6,333 |
| Wool, raw | 18,321 | 12,338 | 12,338 | 12,338 | 12,338 | 12,338 |
| Manufactures | 18,321 | 12,338 | 12,338 | 12,338 | 12,338 | 12,338 |
| Other articles | 18,321 | 12,338 | 12,338 | 12,338 | 12,338 | 12,338 |
| TOTAL | 1,21,552 | 88,800 | 84,090 | 84,090 | 1,05,091 | 1,05,091 |
| AUSTRIA. | | | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | | | |
| Apparel | 0,001 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Boots and shoes | 2,500 | 21 | 21 | 3 | 10 | 10 |
| Cotton manufactures | 22,115 | 10,011 | 10,011 | 2,332 | 9,100 | 9,100 |
| " twist and yarn | 3,008 | 1,667 | 1,667 | 1,667 | 23 | 23 |
| Glass and glassware | 68,998 | 1,677 | 4,700 | 4,000 | 2,100 | 2,100 |
| Haberdashery and millinery | 27,225 | 4,002 | 28,888 | 4,119 | 3,112 | 3,112 |
| Hardware | 1,098 | 2,008 | 2,008 | 2,118 | 3,877 | 3,877 |
| Instruments | 9,007 | 4,002 | 28,888 | 4,119 | 3,112 | 3,112 |
| Metals | 12,113 | 4,002 | 28,888 | 4,119 | 3,112 | 3,112 |
| Paper and pasteboard | 10,880 | 28,888 | 28,888 | 28,888 | 21,300 | 21,300 |
| Sugar | 8,900 | 18 | 18 | 7 | 1,011 | 1,011 |
| Woolen manufactures | 33,331 | 9,238 | 10,003 | 10,003 | 8,885 | 8,885 |
| Other articles | 33,331 | 9,238 | 10,003 | 10,003 | 63,113 | 63,113 |
| TOTAL | 3,18,773 | 65,200 | 62,332 | 62,332 | 1,05,091 | 1,05,091 |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | | | |
| Coffee | 0,225 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cotton, raw | 2,30,118 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " twist and yarn | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hides and skins, raw | 1,30,442 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Indigo | 4,119 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jute, raw | 1,30,003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lac | 5,700 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Seeds | 78,008 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rice (not in the husk) | 1,69,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other articles | 11,511 | 30 | .. | .. | 10 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 7,73,118 | 30 | .. | .. | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Exports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous articles | 3,690 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| BELGIUM. | 3,690 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | | | |
| Arms | 20 | 8,005 | 2,227 | 2,227 | 67 | 72 |
| Artificial silk | 4,004 | 1,001 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,660 | 1,660 |
| Building materials | 42,112 | 3,200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,777 | 1,777 |
| Cotton manufactures | 10,882 | 1,041 | 2,002 | 2,002 | 22 | 22 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | 3,456 | 61 | 40 | 40 | 30 | 30 |
| Glass and glassware | 10,002 | 16,008 | 10,773 | 10,773 | 12,666 | 12,666 |
| Hardware | 6,588 | 3,440 | 2,885 | 2,885 | 3,477 | 3,477 |
| Liquors | 1,600 | 1,166 | 1,688 | 1,688 | 1,011 | 1,011 |
| Machinery and millwork | 1,700 | 38,002 | 42,000 | 42,000 | 16,744 | 16,744 |
| Manures | 75 | 2,884 | 1,002 | 1,002 | 2,337 | 2,337 |
| Metals— | 37 | 01 | 06 | 06 | 41 | 64 |
| Copper | 3,544 | 8,788 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 84 | 84 |
| Iron | 16,005 | 2,118 | 66,766 | 66,766 | 68,600 | 68,600 |
| Iron or steel | 46,440 | 27,117 | 27,117 | 27,117 | 29,241 | 29,241 |
| Steel | 68,544 | 86 | 24 | 24 | 17 | 17 |
| Motor vehicles and parts thereof | 4,115 | 3,000 | 2,544 | 2,544 | 2,003 | 2,003 |
| Paints and painters' materials | 2,008 | 3,000 | 1,285 | 1,285 | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| Paper and pasteboard | 6,000 | 68,711 | 66,211 | 66,211 | 83,883 | 83,883 |
| Precious stones | 1,441 | 8,722 | 3,222 | 3,222 | 2,897 | 2,897 |
| Railway plant | 4,288 | 2,007 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 1,944 | 1,944 |
| Sugar | 2,111 | 6,877 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 1,446 | 1,446 |
| Woolen manufactures | 2,111 | 2,006 | 38,700 | 38,700 | 39,008 | 39,008 |
| Other articles | 40,611 | 60,600 | 50,600 | 50,600 | 2,16,883 | 2,16,883 |
| TOTAL | 2,76,000 | 3,41,884 | 2,60,113 | 2,60,113 | 2,16,883 | 2,16,883 |

(In thousands of Rupees)

| ARTICLES | BELGIUM—contd. | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Pre-war
average | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | |
| Barley | 31.65 | 1,29.86 | 1,13.05 | 1,13.41 |
| Cotton, raw | 3,09.21 | 3,23 | 1,63 | 1,63 |
| " waste | 7.70 | 1,95 | 3.30 | 1,62 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | 13.73 | 5.06 | 11.23 | 10.83 |
| Hemp, raw | 18.00 | 5.06 | 4.83 | 3.49 |
| Hides and skins, raw | 13.69 | 14.51 | 19.82 | 16.12 |
| Wool manufactures | 14.42 | 70.72 | 83.12 | 81.75 |
| Raw | 1.43 | 2.18 | 7.96 | 4.96 |
| Lead | 23.84 | 9.50 | 3.12 | 13 |
| Manufactures ore | 19.88 | 1.24 | 2.23 | 0.50 |
| Minerals | 76 | 18.28 | 12.85 | 3.13 |
| Oilcakes | 1.43 | 18.04 | 12.85 | 18.61 |
| Paraffin, wax | 41.51 | 15.79 | 15.41 | 13.65 |
| Rice (not in the husk) | 20.10 | 6.89 | 37 | 7.80 |
| Seeds— | | | | |
| Caster | 7.14 | 13.94 | 14.19 | 13.11 |
| Copra or coconut kernel | 26.78 | 17 | 13.67 | 1,01 |
| Flaxseed | 1,55.71 | 40 | 12.67 | 1,01 |
| Flowers or flowers | 7.97 | 17 | 12.67 | 1,01 |
| Poppy | 10.11 | 3.53 | 4.92 | 2.90 |
| Flax | 1,51.62 | 1,56 | 1.33 | 1.00 |
| Sesamum (oil or [oil]) | 60.40 | 2.29 | 1.33 | 1 |
| Others | 1,46.22 | 23.28 | 29.69 | 24.21 |
| Zinc or spelter | 53 | 57.31 | 57.91 | 50.23 |
| Other articles | 49.93 | 23.28 | 29.69 | 24.21 |
| " For orders " Carcasses | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 11,94.20 | 4,01.60 | 4,43.23 | 4,33.91 |
| Exports of foreign merchandise— | | | | |
| Miscellaneous articles | 2.61 | 1.97 | 2.33 | 1.63 |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | |
| Apparel | 40.03 | 9.54 | 5.33 | 3.10 |
| Artificial silk | — | 4.95 | 5.72 | 2.26 |
| Chemicals | 47 | 6.54 | 3.59 | 3.81 |
| Clocks and watches | 4,65 | 48 | 90 | 48 |
| Cotton manufactures | 2,88 | 7.12 | 3.90 | 4.93 |
| Drugs and medicines | 6.02 | 11.15 | 9.01 | 10.19 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | 8.90 | 10.14 | 2.01 | 4.64 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 2.18 | 1.60 | 1.20 | 1.49 |
| Hardware | 8.25 | 3.14 | 2.30 | 2.40 |
| Instrument | 4.20 | 2.79 | 3.74 | 2.08 |
| Liquors | 34.04 | 22.23 | 24.98 | 31.61 |
| Machinery | 31 | 2.92 | 4.63 | 17.20 |
| Metals— | | | | |
| Copper | 16 | 37 | 9 | 4 |
| Iron or steel | 12.93 | 1.31 | 14 | 10.26 |
| Steel | 2.84 | 7.64 | 6.36 | 3.18 |
| Motor vehicles and parts thereof | 5.94 | 2.10 | 2.45 | 1.23 |
| Oils | 82 | 2.86 | 2.81 | 2.77 |
| Provisions | 3.07 | 3.04 | 2.45 | 2.72 |
| Rubber manufactures | 1.78 | 110.67 | 6.12 | 1.13 |
| Seeds | 51 | 4 | 1.72 | 1.23 |
| Sugar | 43 | 17 | 1.72 | 1.23 |
| Wool manufactures | 27.18 | 3.15 | 1.02 | 3.64 |
| Tollie requisites | 68 | 4.43 | 1.02 | 3.64 |
| Wool manufactures | 12.64 | 42.67 | 12.14 | 3.64 |
| Unbrillia | 81 | 76 | 51 | 11 |
| Other articles | 31.87 | 31.20 | 24.23 | 24.23 |
| TOTAL | 2,20.20 | 2,01.53 | 1,50.73 | 1,12.21 |

(In thousands of Rupees)

| ARTICLES | Exports of Indian produce— | | | | Exports of foreign merchandise— | | | | Imports therefrom— | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war average |
| FRANCO—contd. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coffee | 50,04 | 32,19 | 24,91 | 50,04 | 23,18 | 16,24 | 11,65 | 23,18 | 8,93 | 5,94 | 3,55 | 8,93 |
| Colt | 6,01 | 7,89 | 6,28 | 6,01 | 2,81 | 4,23 | 5,97 | 2,81 | 3,86 | 3,08 | 3,37 | 3,86 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | 5,22 | 6,93 | 4,50 | 5,22 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Cotton, raw | 1,51,39 | 1,10,90 | 1,35,24 | 1,51,39 | 43,87 | 3,67,03 | 1,10,88 | 43,87 | 17,72 | 13,74 | 13,74 | 17,72 |
| Hides and skins, raw | 33,08 | 20,72 | 19,07 | 33,08 | 10,17 | 16,24 | 11,65 | 10,17 | 13,74 | 13,74 | 13,74 | 13,74 |
| Wools, tips and pieces of horn | 9,27 | 48 | 27 | 9,27 | 4,16 | 51,23 | 10,91 | 4,16 | 13,74 | 13,74 | 13,74 | 13,74 |
| "bags and cloth | 2,56,21 | 1,16,67 | 1,21,75 | 2,56,21 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Manganese ore | 17,24 | 10,83 | 5,01 | 17,24 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Manures | 10,47 | 40 | 17,70 | 10,47 | 4,16 | 51,23 | 10,91 | 4,16 | 13,74 | 13,74 | 13,74 | 13,74 |
| Pulse | 20,82 | 14,86 | 91 | 20,82 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Lentils | 20,82 | 14,86 | 91 | 20,82 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Other pulses | 13,80 | 20 | 8 | 13,80 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Rice (not in the husk) | 13,80 | 20 | 8 | 13,80 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Seeds— | 23,18 | 24,14 | 11,65 | 23,18 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Castor | 23,18 | 24,14 | 11,65 | 23,18 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Groundnuts | 2,81,03 | 3,67,03 | 1,10,88 | 2,81,03 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Linseed | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Alfalfa or mowra | 4,16 | 51,23 | 10,91 | 4,16 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Poppy | 43,87 | 3,67,03 | 1,10,88 | 43,87 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Rape | 90,17 | 10,17 | 6,01 | 90,17 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Sesamum (oil or linseed) | 85,36 | 31 | 10 | 85,36 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Others | 21,26 | 3,77 | 38 | 21,26 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Silk, raw | 35,23 | 3,60 | 38 | 35,23 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Wheat | 1,12,55 | 1 | 43,79 | 1,12,55 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Other articles | 40,84 | 30,87 | 1 | 40,84 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| "For orders" cargoes | 14,77,20 | 8,07,62 | 5,29,20 | 14,77,20 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Miscellaneous articles | 4,68 | 5,24 | 6,89 | 4,68 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| GERMANY. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apparel | 14,87 | 8,58 | 5,97 | 14,87 | 2,81 | 4,23 | 5,97 | 2,81 | 3,86 | 3,08 | 3,37 | 3,86 |
| Robbins | 6,72 | 3,70 | 2,42 | 6,72 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Building materials | 6,72 | 3,70 | 2,42 | 6,72 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Buttons | 2,81 | 4,23 | 5,97 | 2,81 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Chemicals | 10,62 | 40,48 | 38,94 | 10,62 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Clocks and watches | 1,36 | 3,64 | 3,91 | 1,36 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Cutlery | 7,95 | 14,84 | 14,72 | 7,95 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Cycles | 1,75 | 7,80 | 7,72 | 1,75 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Drugs and medicines | 0,10 | 43,34 | 44,14 | 0,10 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Dyeing substances | 87,40 | 1,37,17 | 1,91,71 | 87,40 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Glassware | 23,69 | 17,72 | 13,91 | 23,69 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Hardware | 57,24 | 1,07,98 | 1,91,71 | 57,24 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Instrument | 13,67 | 65,32 | 68,00 | 13,67 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Leather | 76 | 5,75 | 6,30 | 76 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Liquors | 19,41 | 17,24 | 14,32 | 19,41 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Machinery | 30,27 | 98,00 | 1,20,58 | 30,27 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Manures | 2,20 | 2,61 | 2,10 | 2,20 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Metals— | 12,16 | 3,92 | 3,55 | 12,16 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Aluminium | 12,16 | 3,92 | 3,55 | 12,16 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Brass | 1,66 | 80,03 | 64,72 | 1,66 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Copper | 93,41 | 67,24 | 64,72 | 93,41 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Iron | 2,86 | 41,76 | 30,15 | 2,86 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Iron or steel | 80,97 | 41,76 | 30,15 | 80,97 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Steel | 66,19 | 3,62 | 91 | 66,19 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Zinc | 3,24 | 3,86 | 3,37 | 3,24 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Motor vehicles and parts thereof | 5,64 | 3,86 | 3,98 | 5,64 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Oils | 19,67 | 15,91 | 8,23 | 19,67 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Paints and painter's materials | 5,68 | 11,16 | 6,78 | 5,68 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Paper and pasteboard | 21,82 | 30,12 | 9,14 | 21,82 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Paper-making materials | 1,02 | 4,47 | 5,32 | 1,02 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Provisions | 5,50 | 2,80 | 6,32 | 5,50 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Railway plant | 12,10 | 2,80 | 1,48 | 12,10 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Rubber manufactures | 3,82 | 14,72 | 13,01 | 3,82 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |
| Salt | 9,46 | 9,70 | 9,74 | 9,46 | 1,55,94 | 2,32,08 | 1,10,88 | 1,55,94 | 1,07,98 | 87,27 | 64,72 | 1,07,98 |

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hormonal.

| ARTICLES | Pro war average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | GERMANY—contd. | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | Imports therefrom—contd. | Stationery |
| Imports therefrom—contd. | | | | | 5.04 | 2.93 |
| Post requisites | | 20.82 | 14.54 | 17.91 | | |
| Textiles— | | 8.61 | 3.03 | 4.63 | | |
| Wool manufactures | | 11.69 | 6.79 | 2.01 | | |
| Toys | | 16.81 | 3.19 | 4.39 | | |
| Umbrellas | | 11.10 | 1.70 | 8.07 | | |
| Other articles | | 7.66 | 3.06 | 2.92 | | |
| TOTAL | | 67.16 | 60.40 | 62.93 | | |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | 9,35.56 | 8,89.51 | 10,10.53 | | |
| Barley | | 40.09 | 2.16 | 3.63 | | |
| Colic and manufactures | | 4.72 | 9.39 | 10.60 | | |
| Cotton, raw | | 12.66 | 2.09.62 | 1.36.81 | | |
| Dyeing substances | | 1.14.49 | 6.08 | 6.13 | | |
| Foodstuffs, bran, etc. | | 22.84 | 6.70 | 7.60 | | |
| Fruits and vegetables | | 2.87 | 1.5 | 6.9 | | |
| Hemp raw | | 8.48 | 30 | 6.0 | | |
| Hides and skins, raw | | 2.53.97 | 2.47.3 | 1.02.51 | | |
| Jute, raw | | 1.00.10 | 2.47.05 | 1.02.51 | | |
| Gunny bags | | 15.38 | 4.22 | 2.51 | | |
| “ cloth | | 6.83 | 33 | 2.51 | | |
| “ | | 37.67 | 11.53 | 16.67 | | |
| Manures | | 8.30 | 60 | 1.02 | | |
| Metals and ores— | | 4 | 27.52 | 19.68 | | |
| Copper | | 4 | 27.52 | 19.68 | | |
| Lead | | 8.99 | 14.54 | 14.68 | | |
| Others | | 12.29 | 4.63 | 4.31 | | |
| Oilseeds | | 17.88 | 15.79 | 20.40 | | |
| Paraffin wax | | 3.89 | 21.24 | 1.84 | | |
| Rice (not in husk) | | 3.41.37 | 1,54.97 | 69.05 | | |
| Seeds— | | 60.55 | 1,54.97 | 69.05 | | |
| Copra of coconut kernel | | 12.42 | 75.50 | 72.70 | | |
| Groundnuts | | 20.14 | 13.52 | 1.09 | | |
| Linseed | | 8.48 | 50 | 4.63 | | |
| Melons or Melons | | 1.04.02 | 12.23 | 4.63 | | |
| Rape | | 21.92 | 10.81 | 4.63 | | |
| Citrus | | 27.84 | 9.20 | 4.92 | | |
| Wood (chiefly teak) | | 16.04 | 3.47 | 2.00 | | |
| Oil or articles | | 66.35 | 51.50 | 38.30 | | |
| “ For orders” Carcasses | | — | — | — | | |
| TOTAL | | 22,30.33 | 8,52.04 | 7,16.83 | | |
| Exports of Foreign merchandise— | | 5.93 | 6.72 | 9.93 | | |
| Imports therefrom— | | — | 7.24 | 2.8 | | |
| Artificial silk | | 0 | 1.10 | 1.17 | | |
| Bulldozing materials | | 53.45 | 21.52 | 12.66 | | |
| Cotton manufactures | | 11.14 | 1.32 | 1.32 | | |
| Twine and yarn | | 9 | 1.12 | 1.32 | | |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | | |
| Leather | | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | | |
| Metals | | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | | |
| Paper and pasteboard | | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | | |
| First class stones, etc. | | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | | |
| Iron and steel | | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | | |
| Wool manufactures | | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | | |
| Other articles | | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | | |
| TOTAL | | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | | |

(In thousands of Repees)

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

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4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040

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(In thousands of Rupees)

| ARTICLES | Pre-war
average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | | | | |
| GERMANY—contd. | | | | | |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | | |
| Wheat | 5.04 | 20.62 | 14.54 | 17.91 | |
| Barley | 2.93 | 3.91 | 3.63 | 4.63 | |
| Other cereals | — | 11.69 | 6.75 | 2.61 | |
| Oilseeds | 83.71 | 13.92 | 9.71 | 4.39 | |
| Oil | 22.10 | 13.16 | 9.71 | 8.02 | |
| Wool manufactures | 16.81 | 4.94 | 3.19 | 3.94 | |
| Textiles | 90.62 | 24.36 | 15.60 | 19.15 | |
| Other manufactures | 11.10 | 3.94 | 3.06 | 2.60 | |
| Other articles | 57.18 | 7.23 | 6.02 | 5.02 | |
| Total | 57.18 | 64.07 | 60.40 | 62.93 | 10,10.35 |
| Imports of Indian produce— | | | | | |
| Wheat | 40.02 | 2.15 | 9.39 | 8.63 | |
| Barley | 22.66 | 10.61 | 12.93 | 10.60 | |
| Other cereals | 4.72 | 8.32 | 2.07 | 1.30 | |
| Oilseeds | 4,43.06 | 1,34.22 | 12.93 | 1,30.81 | |
| Oil | 11.19 | 5.12 | 6.68 | 6.43 | |
| Wool manufactures | 22.94 | 7.03 | 5.70 | 7.60 | |
| Textiles | 8.48 | 41 | 15 | 6.43 | |
| Other manufactures | 2,33.97 | 29.30 | 6.03 | 33.25 | |
| Other articles | 4,00.10 | 2,11.71 | 2,42.03 | 1,93.31 | |
| Total | 4,00.10 | 8.34 | 4.22 | 2.21 | 1,93.31 |
| Exports of German produce— | | | | | |
| Wheat | 8.00 | 13.71 | 16.54 | 19.68 | |
| Barley | 12.59 | 4.65 | 16.54 | 19.68 | |
| Other cereals | 17.68 | 47.18 | 15.79 | 20.40 | |
| Oilseeds | 3.99 | 5.97 | 21.24 | 1.84 | |
| Oil | 3,41.37 | 1,54.97 | 1,33.43 | 83.05 | |
| Wool manufactures | 50.25 | 75.60 | 1,19.17 | 72.70 | |
| Textiles | 12.42 | 15.32 | 13.33 | 12.70 | |
| Other manufactures | 22.01 | 36 | 17 | 4.25 | |
| Other articles | 8.43 | 12.23 | 10.91 | 4.92 | |
| Total | 1,04.92 | 36 | 10.91 | 4.92 | 72.70 |
| Imports of German produce— | | | | | |
| Wheat | 27.44 | 5.04 | 1.53 | 6.62 | |
| Barley | 3.00 | 8.3 | 1.53 | 6.62 | |
| Other cereals | 13.04 | 3.47 | 41.55 | 38.36 | |
| Oilseeds | 14.33 | 21.36 | — | 6.93 | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | 22.03.35 | 8,53.04 | 9,83.64 | 7,14.83 | 9.93 |
| Exports of British merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | 5.93 | 6.72 | 8.70 | 9.93 | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | 5.93 | 6.72 | 8.70 | 9.93 | |
| Imports of British merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | |
| Imports of foreign merchandise— | | | | | |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | |
| Other cereals | — | — | — | — | |
| Oilseeds | — | — | — | — | |
| Oil | — | — | — | — | |
| Wool manufactures | — | — | — | — | |
| Textiles | — | — | — | — | |
| Other manufactures | — | | | | |

| DATE | TIME | LOCATION | WIND | TEMP | SEA | REMARKS |
|------|------|----------|------|------|-----|---------|
| 1950 | 0000 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 0100 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 0200 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 0300 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 0400 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 0500 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 0600 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 0700 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 0800 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 0900 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 1000 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 1100 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 1200 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 1300 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 1400 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 1500 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 1600 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 1700 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 1800 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 1900 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 2000 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 2100 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 2200 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 2300 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 2400 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 2500 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 2600 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 2700 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 2800 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 2900 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 3000 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 3100 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 3200 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 3300 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 3400 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 3500 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 3600 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 3700 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 3800 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 3900 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 4000 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 4100 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 4200 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 4300 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 4400 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 4500 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 4600 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 4700 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 4800 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 4900 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 5000 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 5100 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000 |
| 1950 | 5200 | 100-100 | 000 | 100 | 000 | 000</ |

(u) Deliberately recorded from 1971-72.

[illegible]

(In thousands of Rupees)

22 v

(In thousands of Rupees)

| ARTICLES | PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA. | | | | REUNION. | | | | CANADA. | | | | UNITED STATES. | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Pre-war
average | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | Pre-war
average | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | Pre-war
average | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | Pre-war
average | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 4.86 | 6.30 | 11.58 | 14.69 | 12.10 | 8.14 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 8.30 | 2.12 | 15 | 60 | 1.02,29 | 1.62,79 | 1.53,41 | 1.72,22 |
| Prima and vegetables | 1 | 12.73 | 18.24 | 16.77 | 8.62 | 1.11 | 1.27 | 63 | 7.71 | 1.78 | 15 | 60 | 1.09 | 33.54 | 63.67 | 91.47 |
| Sugar | 1.10 | 6.30 | 12.73 | 16.77 | 8.62 | 1.11 | 1.27 | 63 | 7.71 | 1.78 | 15 | 60 | 1.09 | 33.54 | 63.67 | 91.47 |
| Other articles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton manufactures | 9.08 | 13.74 | 6.93 | 7.28 | 47.77 | 85.30 | 69.76 | 77.15 | 5 | 1.78 | 5.07 | .. | 43.29 | 63.04 | 87.23 | 70.22 |
| Grain, pulses and flour | 14.85 | 10.07 | 7.63 | 7.01 | 3.57 | 2.03 | 1.27 | 1.77 | 69 | 1.78 | 5.07 | .. | 51.91 | 80.33 | 77.57 | 65.21 |
| Gums, gunny bags | 14.31 | 23.31 | 24.07 | 30.53 | 8.62 | 1.11 | 1.27 | 63 | 69 | 1.78 | 5.07 | .. | 14.09 | 17.42 | 23.61 | 36.63 |
| Other articles | 5.79 | 23.08 | 18.22 | 19.03 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paraffin wax | 3.38 | 23.08 | 18.22 | 19.03 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other articles | 5.79 | 23.08 | 18.22 | 19.03 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous articles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Exports of Indian and Foreign produce— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice (not in the husk) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other articles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor vehicles and parts | .. | 19.83 | 47.01 | 63.82 | 12.10 | 8.14 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 8.30 | 2.12 | 15 | 60 | 1.02,29 | 1.62,79 | 1.53,41 | 1.72,22 |
| Paper and pasteboard | .. | 19.83 | 47.01 | 63.82 | 12.10 | 8.14 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 8.30 | 2.12 | 15 | 60 | 1.02,29 | 1.62,79 | 1.53,41 | 1.72,22 |
| Other articles | .. | 19.83 | 47.01 | 63.82 | 12.10 | 8.14 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 8.30 | 2.12 | 15 | 60 | 1.02,29 | 1.62,79 | 1.53,41 | 1.72,22 |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminium | 1.23 | 2.30 | 7.17 | 1.43 | 12.10 | 8.14 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 8.30 | 2.12 | 15 | 60 | 1.02,29 | 1.62,79 | 1.53,41 | 1.72,22 |
| Apparel | 1.11 | 2.30 | 7.17 | 1.43 | 12.10 | 8.14 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 8.30 | 2.12 | 15 | 60 | 1.02,29 | 1.62,79 | 1.53,41 | 1.72,22 |
| From | 1.11 | 2.30 | 7.17 | 1.43 | 12.10 | 8.14 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 8.30 | 2.12 | 15 | 60 | 1.02,29 | 1.62,79 | 1.53,41 | 1.72,22 |
| Belting for machinery | 1.11 | 2.30 | 7.17 | 1.43 | 12.10 | 8.14 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 8.30 | 2.12 | 15 | 60 | 1.02,29 | 1.62,79 | 1.53,41 | 1.72,22 |
| Books and shoes | 1.11 | 2.30 | 7.17 | 1.43 | 12.10 | 8.14 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 8.30 | 2.12 | 15 | 60 | 1.02,29 | 1.62,79 | 1.53,41 | 1.72,22 |
| Building materials | 1.11 | 2.30 | 7.17 | 1.43 | 12.10 | 8.14 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 8.30 | 2.12 | 15 | 60 | 1.02,29 | 1.62,79 | 1.53,41 | 1.72,22 |

(In thousands of long tons)

| ARTICLES | UNITED STATES—contd. | | IMPORTS THEREFROM—contd. | | ARTICLES |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1935-36 | |
| Carriages | 72 | 20 | 20 | 11 | |
| Chemicals | 22 | 14,63 | 15,51 | 10,51 | |
| Clocks and watches | 3,82 | 78 | 78 | 1,37 | |
| Copper | 27,72 | 3,81,70 | 3,82 | 33,61 | |
| Cotton, raw | 26,41 | 32,70 | 32,70 | 21,73 | |
| Drugs and medicines | 410 | 20,83 | 21,12 | 10,53 | |
| Dyeing substances | 1,11 | 8,10 | 10,11 | 10,53 | |
| Furniture | 1,17 | 21 | 21 | 70 | |
| Glassware | 1,17 | 21 | 21 | 70 | |
| Hardware | 21,72 | 10,51 | 10,51 | 10,53 | |
| Instruments | 3,80 | 63,35 | 63,35 | 10,53 | |
| Iron and steel | 48,50 | 10,50 | 10,50 | 10,53 | |
| Leather | 21,50 | 10,50 | 10,50 | 10,53 | |
| Machinery | 21,50 | 61,12 | 60,73 | 1,177 | |
| Manures | 21,50 | 10 | 10 | 21,50 | |
| Motor vehicles and parts thereof | 2,19,10 | 83,63 | 82,19 | 1,62,30 | |
| Oil, mineral | 2,19,10 | 1,31,11 | 1,31,11 | 1,62,30 | |
| Paper and pasteboard | 1,21 | 6,10 | 6,10 | 6,10 | |
| Provisions | 3,50 | 1,51 | 1,51 | 1,51 | |
| Railway plant | 31 | 1,51 | 1,51 | 1,51 | |
| Rubber manufactures | 10 | 5,38 | 5,38 | 21,50 | |
| Spirit | 5,31 | 15,63 | 15,63 | 15,63 | |
| Stationery | 2,03 | 2,32 | 2,32 | 1,68 | |
| Sugar | 18 | 0 | 0 | 27,10 | |
| Tobacco | 5,10 | 67,41 | 67,41 | 27,10 | |
| Tollie requisites | 2,32 | 17,00 | 17,00 | 13,50 | |
| Wood and timber | 6,56 | 3,53 | 3,53 | 3,53 | |
| Zinc | 1 | 6,10 | 6,10 | 1,11 | |
| Other articles | 15,18 | 69,11 | 69,11 | 69,11 | |
| Exports of Indian produce— | 5,22 | 1,01 | 1,01 | 2,70 | |
| Cotton, raw | 8,19 | 6,10 | 6,10 | 24,38 | |
| Fruits and vegetables | 1,73 | 22,32 | 22,32 | 61,27 | |
| Grain, pulse and flour | 1,90 | 60 | 60 | 1,11 | |
| Gums and resins | 1,70 | 5,60 | 5,60 | 0,33 | |
| Hides and skins— | 3,18,76 | 91,17 | 91,17 | 1,00,15 | |
| Raw | 29,30 | 57 | 57 | 1,08 | |
| Dressed or tanned | 11 | 10,50 | 10,50 | 13,83 | |
| Iron and steel | 11 | 10,50 | 10,50 | 13,83 | |
| Jute— | 2,32,32 | 68,70 | 68,70 | 75,16 | |
| Gunny bags | 61,73 | 21,52 | 21,52 | 11,05 | |
| " cloth | 6,92,16 | 5,10,31 | 5,10,31 | 0,38,86 | |
| Lac | 18,72 | 43,57 | 43,57 | 62,91 | |
| Manganese ore | 1,82 | 36 | 36 | 1 | |
| Manures | 1,82 | 36 | 36 | 1 | |
| Mica | 1,82 | 36 | 36 | 1 | |
| Myrobalsams | 0,78 | 4,40 | 4,40 | 10,49 | |
| Oils, vegetable | 0,16 | 8,18 | 8,18 | 0,66 | |
| Paraffin wax | 3,18 | 23 | 23 | 16 | |
| Rubber, raw | 11 | 12,81 | 12,81 | 23,40 | |
| Saltpetre | 7,01 | 0 | 0 | 2,98 | |
| Seeds— | 17,02 | 40,80 | 40,80 | 22,15 | |
| Castor | 17,02 | 40,80 | 40,80 | 22,15 | |
| Linseed | 10,29 | 21 | 21 | 1,00,30 | |
| Spices | 8,31 | 3,27 | 3,27 | 0,30 | |
| Tea | 11,70 | 67,16 | 67,16 | 40,16 | |
| Wool, raw | 4,52 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 32,79 | |
| Manufactures | 2,38 | 10,33 | 10,33 | 0,22 | |
| Other articles | 21,16 | 37,16 | 37,16 | 60,80 | |
| " For orders " cargoes | 21,16 | 37,16 | 37,16 | 60,80 | |
| TOTAL | 19,83,60 | 9,76,41 | 14,07,35 | 12,00,10 | |
| TOTAL | 4,19,03 | 11,25,09 | 7,17,91 | 8,11,15 | |

(In thousand Rs of Rupees)

| ARTICLES | PRE WAR
AVERAGE | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| UNITED STATES—contd | | | | |
| Exports of Foreign merchandise— | | | | |
| WHEAT WHEAT | 6 67 | 22 41 | 33 33 | 24 36 |
| Miscellaneous articles | | | | |
| For orders cargoes | | | | |
| TOTAL | 66 69 | 1,23 78 | 1 12 13 | 1,04 35 |
| ABYSSINIAN REPUBLIC | | | | |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | |
| Jute raw | 1 03 | 10 21 | 10 74 | 12 23 |
| Twist and yarn | 0 06 | 7 63 | 8 67 | 9 11 |
| Gunny bags | 4 99 | 11 21 | 13 36 | 13 36 |
| Gunny cloth | 2 03 57 | 2 47 15 | 1 02 03 | 2 43 01 |
| Rice (not in the husk) | 11 50 | 6 61 | 4 77 | 4 53 |
| Other articles | 70 | | | |
| TOTAL | 27 13 | 2 82 60 | 2 27 37 | 2, 3 35 |
| Exports of Foreign merchandise— | | | | |
| Miscellaneous articles | | | | |
| BRITISH GUIANA | | | | |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | |
| Miscellaneous articles | 8 91 | 27 02 | 33 3 | 33 63 |
| Exports of Indian and foreign produce— | 5 72 | 7 87 | 5 94 | 4 97 |
| CHILE | | | | |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | |
| Jute (not in the husk) | 60 34 | 11 03 | 23 01 | 8 62 |
| Gunny bags | 6 35 | 3 | | |
| Other articles | 1 36 | 6 46 | 3 33 | 16 14 |
| TOTAL | 67 05 | 16 62 | 28 34 | 24 63 |
| ADLYA | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | |
| Cotton manufactures | 10 31 | 39 76 | 35 63 | 34 47 |
| Salt | 23 19 | 4 63 | 12 00 | 2 0 |
| Other articles | 41 45 | 44 0 | 49 27 | 41 94 |
| TOTAL | | | | |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | |
| Cotton twist and yarn | 9 68 | 11 36 | 10 97 | 7 44 |
| Manufactures | 19 33 | 6 31 | 6 01 | 7 41 |
| Grain pulses & oil | 10 77 | 8 67 | 1 14 | 6 8 |
| Lower and leather | 4 06 | 8 36 | 9 31 | 8 93 |
| Wheat (not in the husk) | 1 5 | 4 04 | 2 5 | 1 5 |
| Wheat flour | 4 73 | 3 93 | 3 94 | 4 5 |
| Wheat | 9 33 | 15 01 | 13 5 | 17 33 |
| Other articles | 16 01 | 10 12 | 1 07 | 21 41 |

(In thousands of rupees)

| ARTICLES | Five-year average | 1902-03 | 1903-04 | 1904-05 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| ADDEX—cont. | | | | |
| Exports of foreign merchandise— | 13.07 | 1.55 | 1.83 | 1.22 |
| Cotton manufactures | 5.73 | 1.01 | 0.51 | 0.83 |
| Other articles | | | | |
| TOTAL | 13.80 | 0.19 | 2.34 | 10.10 |
| MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN. | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | 18.81 | 13.21 | 11.12 | 11.10 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 18.72 | 4.05 | 0.53 | 6.98 |
| precious stones, etc. | | | | |
| Other articles | 0.19 | 9.17 | 1.07 | 3.70 |
| TOTAL | 18.75 | 23.13 | 22.19 | 21.02 |
| Exports of Indian produce— | 5.28 | 4.03 | 5.10 | 3.50 |
| Cotton manufactures | | | | |
| Grain, pulse and flour— | 2.20 | 2.00 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
| Raw and baida | 30.01 | 24.73 | 17.02 | 19.81 |
| Other articles | 11.18 | 8.77 | 7.81 | 7.87 |
| TOTAL | 49.07 | 37.01 | 30.29 | 32.75 |
| Exports of foreign merchandise— | 21.23 | 6.67 | 7.03 | 1.00 |
| Cotton manufactures | | | | |
| Other articles | | | | |
| TOTAL | 32.16 | 10.15 | 16.91 | 10.18 |
| ARABIA, OTHER STATES. | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | 3.51 | 2.88 | 5.87 | 0.65 |
| Miscellaneous articles | | | | |
| Exports of Indian produce— | 2.83 | 0.31 | 0.08 | 5.65 |
| Cotton manufactures | 21.71 | 31.51 | 25.38 | 20.87 |
| Grain, pulse and flour | 0.6 | 4.22 | 2.02 | 6.18 |
| Other articles | 10.91 | 12.00 | 0.72 | 10.00 |
| TOTAL | 30.13 | 68.03 | 41.40 | 47.70 |
| Exports of foreign merchandise— | 13.81 | 5.01 | 5.33 | 0.93 |
| Miscellaneous articles | | | | |
| TOTAL | 62.00 | 8.81 | 8.03 | 0.30 |
| BAHRAIN ISLANDS. | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | 60.47 | 5.47 | 0.02 | 4.10 |
| precious stones, etc. | 2.52 | 2.87 | 1.43 | 2.14 |
| Other articles | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | |

| ARTICLES | 1934-35 | 1933-34 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1930-31 | 1929-30 | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1926-27 | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1922-23 | 1921-22 | 1920-21 | 1919-20 | 1918-19 | 1917-18 | 1916-17 | 1915-16 | 1914-15 | 1913-14 | 1912-13 | 1911-12 | 1910-11 | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | 1907-08 | 1906-07 | 1905-06 | 1904-05 | 1903-04 | 1902-03 | 1901-02 | 1900-01 | 1899-00 | 1898-99 | 1897-98 | 1896-97 | 1895-96 | 1894-95 | 1893-94 | 1892-93 | 1891-92 | 1890-91 | 1889-90 | 1888-89 | 1887-88 | 1886-87 | 1885-86 | 1884-85 | 1883-84 | 1882-83 | 1881-82 | 1880-81 | 1879-80 | 1878-79 | 1877-78 | 1876-77 | 1875-76 | 1874-75 | 1873-74 | 1872-73 | 1871-72 | 1870-71 | 1869-70 | 1868-69 | 1867-68 | 1866-67 | 1865-66 | 1864-65 | 1863-64 | 1862-63 | 1861-62 | 1860-61 | 1859-60 | 1858-59 | 1857-58 | 1856-57 | 1855-56 | 1854-55 | 1853-54 | 1852-53 | 1851-52 | 1850-51 | 1849-50 | 1848-49 | 1847-48 | 1846-47 | 1845-46 | 1844-45 | 1843-44 | 1842-43 | 1841-42 | 1840-41 | 1839-40 | 1838-39 | 1837-38 | 1836-37 | 1835-36 | 1834-35 | 1833-34 | 1832-33 | 1831-32 | 1830-31 | 1829-30 | 1828-29 | 1827-28 | 1826-27 | 1825-26 | 1824-25 | 1823-24 | 1822-23 | 1821-22 | 1820-21 | 1819-20 | 1818-19 | 1817-18 | 1816-17 | 1815-16 | 1814-15 | 1813-14 | 1812-13 | 1811-12 | 1810-11 | 1809-10 | 1808-09 | 1807-08 | 1806-07 | 1805-06 | 1804-05 | 1803-04 | 1802-03 | 1801-02 | 1800-01 | 1799-00 | 1798-99 | 1797-98 | 1796-97 | 1795-96 | 1794-95 | 1793-94 | 1792-93 | 1791-92 | 1790-91 | 1789-90 | 1788-89 | 1787-88 | 1786-87 | 1785-86 | 1784-85 | 1783-84 | 1782-83 | 1781-82 | 1780-81 | 1779-80 | 1778-79 | 1777-78 | 1776-77 | 1775-76 | 1774-75 | 1773-74 | 1772-73 | 1771-72 | 1770-71 | 1769-70 | 1768-69 | 1767-68 | 1766-67 | 1765-66 | 1764-65 | 1763-64 | 1762-63 | 1761-62 | 1760-61 | 1759-60 | 1758-59 | 1757-58 | 1756-57 | 1755-56 | 1754-55 | 1753-54 | 1752-53 | 1751-52 | 1750-51 | 1749-50 | 1748-49 | 1747-48 | 1746-47 | 1745-46 | 1744-45 | 1743-44 | 1742-43 | 1741-42 | 1740-41 | 1739-40 | 1738-39 | 1737-38 | 1736-37 | 1735-36 | 1734-35 | 1733-34 | 1732-33 | 1731-32 | 1730-31 | 1729-30 | 1728-29 | 1727-28 | 1726-27 | 1725-26 | 1724-25 | 1723-24 | 1722-23 | 1721-22 | 1720-21 | 1719-20 | 1718-19 | 1717-18 | 1716-17 | 1715-16 | 1714-15 | 1713-14 | 1712-13 | 1711-12 | 1710-11 | 1709-10 | 1708-09 | 1707-08 | 1706-07 | 1705-06 | 1704-05 | 1703-04 | 1702-03 | 1701-02 | 1700-01 | 1699-00 | 1698-99 | 1697-98 | 1696-97 | 1695-96 | 1694-95 | 1693-94 | 1692-93 | 1691-92 | 1690-91 | 1689-90 | 1688-89 | 1687-88 | 1686-87 | 1685-86 | 1684-85 | 1683-84 | 1682-83 | 1681-82 | 1680-81 | 1679-80 | 1678-79 | 1677-78 | 1676-77 | 1675-76 | 1674-75 | 1673-74 | 1672-73 | 1671-72 | 1670-71 | 1669-70 | 1668-69 | 1667-68 | 1666-67 | 1665-66 | 1664-65 | 1663-64 | 1662-63 | 1661-62 | 1660-61 | 1659-60 | 1658-59 | 1657-58 | 1656-57 | 1655-56 | 1654-55 | 1653-54 | 1652-53 | 1651-52 | 1650-51 | 1649-50 | 1648-49 | 1647-48 | 1646-47 | 1645-46 | 1644-45 | 1643-44 | 1642-43 | 1641-42 | 1640-41 | 1639-40 | 1638-39 | 1637-38 | 1636-37 | 1635-36 | 1634-35 | 1633-34 | 1632-33 | 1631-32 | 1630-31 | 1629-30 | 1628-29 | 1627-28 | 1626-27 | 1625-26 | 1624-25 | 1623-24 | 1622-23 | 1621-22 | 1620-21 | 1619-20 | 1618-19 | 1617-18 | 1616-17 | 1615-16 | 1614-15 | 1613-14 | 1612-13 | 1611-12 | 1610-11 | 1609-10 | 1608-09 | 1607-08 | 1606-07 | 1605-06 | 1604-05 | 1603-04 | 1602-03 | 1601-02 | 1600-01 | 1599-00 | 1598-99 | 1597-98 | 1596-97 | 1595-96 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BAHRAIN ISLANDS—contd | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | </ |

219

(In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-369601)

(In thousands of Rupees)

| ARTICLES | Pre war average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| IRAN—contd | | | | |
| Exports of Foreign merchandise— | | | | |
| Cotton, twist and yarn | 5 82 | 8 51 | 2 74 | 63 |
| " manufactures | 37 80 | 12,14 | 18 11 | 2,87 |
| Metals and ores | 3 63 | 55 | 76 | 1 80 |
| Sugar | 5 65 | .. | 85 | 54 |
| Other articles | 13,81 | 6,62 | 5 49 | 6 25 |
| TOTAL | 60,76 | 27 82 | 27 95 | 12,14 |
| SIAM. | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | |
| Rice in the husk | .. | 12,44 | 1,65 | 20,06 |
| " not in the husk | .. | 6 61 | 30 07 | 1 62,10 |
| Wood teak | 31,41 | 8 61 | 10 11 | 4 15 |
| Other articles | 3 39 | 8,65 | 2 92 | 7,56 |
| TOTAL | 34 80 | 22 63 | 44,5 | 1,93,87 |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | |
| Cotton manufactures | 10 75 | 7,39 | 9 87 | 10 64 |
| Jute, gunny bags | 27 14 | 31,43 | 30 74 | 98 13 |
| Opium | 18 84 | .. | 48,84 | .. |
| Other articles | 6 21 | 6,60 | 3,66 | 6,00 |
| TOTAL | 62 94 | 45 47 | 98 81 | 1,14,82 |
| Exports of Foreign merchandise— | | | | |
| Miscellaneous articles | 2,47 | 47 | 43 | 60 |
| STRAITS SETTLEMENTS | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | |
| Gases and rattans | 4 51 | 3 65 | 9 67 | 3,74 |
| Cotton manufactures | 8 01 | 1,04 | 1,86 | 1,57 |
| Drugs and medicines | 2 75 | 1 79 | 1 51 | 1,55 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | 7 93 | 6 79 | 4 77 | 4 63 |
| Fish | 22 53 | 9 31 | 10 18 | 11 54 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 6 27 | 8 63 | 7 81 | 5 46 |
| Gums and resins | 5 45 | 13 24 | 12 34 | 11 01 |
| Lac | 1 51 | 63 | 11,32 | 22,34 |
| Matches | 7 64 | .. | .. | 13 |
| Metals tin | 44 54 | 45 70 | 52 80 | 67 42 |
| Oils mineral | 15 52 | 23 | 54 | 5,81 |
| " vegetable | 39 | 12 63 | 14 62 | 14,44 |
| Provisions and oilman's stores | 23 72 | 19 95 | 12 63 | 23 16 |
| Rice (not in the husk) | 7 44 | 7 | 4 | .. |
| Silk, raw | 6 75 | .. | .. | 8,73 |
| Spices betelnuts | 85 73 | 90 63 | 87 15 | 11,07 |
| " others | 12 63 | 9 62 | 6 91 | 10,61 |
| Starch and farina | 1,37 | 12 07 | 11 23 | 56 |
| Sugar | 3 74 | 62 | 87 | 23,19 |
| Other articles | 40 00 | 37 07 | 22 61 | .. |
| TOTAL | 3 03 43 | 2,73 63 | 2 69,24 | 3 11 34 |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | |
| Animals living | 6 93 | 89 | 94 | 31 |
| Coal and coke | 17 14 | 1,91 | 60 | 1 37 |
| Cordage and rope | 3,35 | 3,87 | 4,01 | 4,04 |
| Cotton, twist and yarn | 94 61 | 2 91 | 3 63 | 3 74 |
| " manufactures | 37 32 | 40,21 | 29 14 | 2 84 |
| Fodder, bran etc | 15 03 | 1 66 | 2 64 | 2 79 |
| Grain pulse and flour— | | | | |
| Rice (not in the husk) | 3 21 33 | 1,10 33 | 87,93 | 99 57 |
| Others | 14 49 | 11 71 | 10 03 | 11,47 |

(In thousands of Rupees)

| ARTICLES | Pre-war
average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—contd. | | | | |
| Exports of Indian produce—contd. | | | | |
| Hides and skins, raw | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jute manufactures | 34,40 | 45,01 | 41,70 | 19,85 |
| Opium | 1,48,73 | .. | .. | .. |
| Provisions and oilman's stores | 14,92 | 9,11 | 7,03 | 8,04 |
| Rubber, raw | 84 | 4,00 | 10,10 | 17,26 |
| Seeds | 8,23 | 4,75 | 6,61 | 7,87 |
| Tin, ore | 2,03 | 28,03 | 55,27 | 60,74 |
| Tobacco | 13,12 | 3,83 | 4,20 | 3,98 |
| Other articles | 64,70 | 88,38 | 65,85 | 60,41 |
| "For orders" cargoes | — | — | — | 5,89 |
| TOTAL | 7,54,93 | 3,56,45 | 3,26,41 | 3,21,05 |
| Exports of Foreign merchandise— | | | | |
| Cotton manufactures | 4,90 | 38 | 1,61 | 43 |
| Spices, cloves | 1,91 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Other articles | 11,44 | 6,71 | 5,82 | 8,32 |
| TOTAL | 18,25 | 7,09 | 7,43 | 8,76 |
| SUMATRA. | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | |
| Oils, mineral | 11,78 | 16,62 | 13,44 | 43,23 |
| Other articles | 5 | 81 | 80 | 2,02 |
| TOTAL | 11,83 | 17,43 | 14,24 | 45,25 |
| Exports of Indian and Foreign produce— | | | | |
| Coal and coke | 9,13 | .. | .. | .. |
| Rice (not in the husk) | 10,67 | 43,29 | 40,75 | 39,54 |
| Other articles | 4,75 | 4,54 | 2,98 | 3,68 |
| TOTAL | 24,55 | 47,83 | 43,73 | 43,22 |
| IRAQ (a). | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | |
| Drugs and medicines | — | 19 | 2 | 2 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | — | 48 | 63 | 89 |
| Fruits and vegetables | — | 32,76 | 20,51 | 36,61 |
| Grain, pulse and flour | — | 3,40 | 11,51 | 9,43 |
| Hardware | — | 17 | 16 | 11 |
| Hides and skins, raw | — | 1,25 | 1,99 | 1,05 |
| Metals—Brass | — | 2 | 19 | 4 |
| German silver | — | 49 | 98 | 10 |
| Seeds | — | 2 | 5 | 36 |
| Wool, raw | — | 1,20 | 1 | 74 |
| manufactures | — | 13 | 11 | 5 |
| Other articles | — | 3,16 | 3,15 | 3,05 |
| TOTAL | — | 43,27 | 39,36 | 52,45 |

(a) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.

(In thousands of Rupees)

| ARTICLES | Pre-war average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| IRAQ (a)—contd. | | | | |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | |
| Coffee | — | 8,63 | 2,52 | 1,05 |
| Cotton manufactures | — | 17,87 | 12,89 | 9,17 |
| Indigo | — | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Grain, pulse and flour— | | | | |
| Rice (not in the husk) | — | 62 | 7 | 5 |
| Wheat flour | — | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Others | — | 16 | 31 | 27 |
| Jute manufactures | — | 3,74 | 3,80 | 4,62 |
| Tea | — | 2,40 | 2,06 | 2,42 |
| Other articles | — | 23,81 | 17,66 | 19,49 |
| TOTAL | — | 62,40 | 40,25 | 36,65 |
| Exports of Foreign merchandise— | | | | |
| Cotton manufactures | — | 13,07 | 11,23 | 4,46 |
| Provisions and oilman's stores | — | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Rubber manufactures | — | 5,99 | 10 | 15 |
| Sugar | — | 4 | 17 | 3 |
| Other articles | — | 7,42 | 14,45 | 16,14 |
| TOTAL | — | 26,53 | 26,01 | 20,80 |
| TURKEY IN ASIA (b). | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | |
| Animals, living | 4,20 | .. | .. | .. |
| Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, etc. | 33,27 | 4 | 79 | 1,25 |
| Grain, pulse and flour | 2,13 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other articles | 19,26 | 81 | 1 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 55,86 | 33 | 80 | 1,41 |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | |
| Cotton manufactures | 59,50 | 1,64 | 2,03 | 4,01 |
| Indigo | 0,59 | .. | .. | .. |
| Grain, pulse and flour— | | | | |
| Rice (not in the husk) | 71,40 | 32 | 8 | 13 |
| Wheat flour | 7,54 | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 6,05 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jute manufactures | 17,63 | 13,39 | 12,21 | 7,92 |
| Tea | 16,19 | 2,00 | 1,77 | 1,12 |
| Other articles | 32,64 | 1,11 | 63 | 3,27 |
| TOTAL | 2,17,60 | 18,68 | 17,77 | 16,45 |
| Exports of Foreign merchandise— | | | | |
| Cotton manufactures | 5,22 | 1 | .. | 21 |
| Provisions and oilman's stores | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sugar | 2,53 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other articles | 14,44 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 22,32 | 11 | 1 | 22 |

(a) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.

(b) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

| ARTICLES | Pre-war average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| AUSTRALIA. | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | |
| Coal | 7,50 | 61 | 1,23 | 91 |
| Horses | 30,00 | 4,00 | 15,75 | 14,57 |
| Provisions and oilman's stores | 2,06 | 18,28 | 10,10 | 11,77 |
| Railway plant, etc. | 36,74 | — | — | 6,00 |
| Steel | — | — | — | 15,37 |
| Tallow and stearins | 1,30 | 10,50 | 16,76 | 5,31 |
| Wheat | — | 10,26 | 12,53 | 20,85 |
| Wool, raw | 3,71 | 18,10 | 18,03 | 10,07 |
| Zinc | — | 7,01 | 12,68 | 6,56 |
| Other articles | 18,56 | 7,83 | 7,28 | — |
| TOTAL | 1,01,16 | 1,06,85 | 1,02,43 | 96,70 |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | |
| Hides and skins, raw | 4,42 | 0,03 | 8,50 | 8,52 |
| Jute, bags and cloth | 2,03,07 | 3,31,81 | 2,42,41 | 1,07,08 |
| Oils | 6,26 | — | 16 | 32 |
| Rice (not in the husk) | 20,93 | 4,01 | 2,42 | 2,29 |
| Seeds | 3,11 | 11,42 | 15,38 | 20,25 |
| Tea | 40,81 | 8,01 | 10,73 | 8,13 |
| Other articles | 32,76 | 23,87 | 18,48 | 25,65 |
| TOTAL | 3,12,36 | 3,85,41 | 2,98,07 | 2,71,24 |
| Exports of Foreign merchandise— | | | | |
| Miscellaneous articles | 53 | 1,27 | 28 | 61 |
| NEW ZEALAND. | | | | |
| Imports therefrom— | | | | |
| Miscellaneous articles | 26 | 3,23 | 2,18 | 3,01 |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | |
| Jute manufactures | 36,67 | 28,63 | 34,77 | 36,87 |
| Manures | 3,97 | — | — | — |
| Other articles | 10,02 | 0,56 | 18,18 | 12,87 |
| TOTAL | 50,66 | 29,40 | 52,95 | 49,74 |
| Exports of Foreign merchandise— | | | | |
| Miscellaneous articles | 7 | 14 | 10 | 16 |
| HAWAII. | | | | |
| Exports of Indian produce— | | | | |
| Jute, gunny bags | 18,51 | 23,00 | 23,04 | 20,63 |
| Other articles | 31 | 11 | 44 | 50 |
| TOTAL | 18,85 | 24,10 | 23,48 | 21,13 |
| Exports of Foreign merchandise— | | | | |
| Miscellaneous articles | — | — | — | 4 |

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| GREY. | | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | 1,315,997 | 815,197 | 508,882 | 88,201 | 102,718 |
| „ Japan | 2,559 | 81,171 | 96,727 | 141,626 | 193,763 |
| „ United States | 10,405 | 7,356 | 7,004 | 258 | 336 |
| „ Other countries | 2,056 | 1,150 | 3,225 | 100 | 563 |
| TOTAL | 1,331,017 | 904,874 | 616,838 | 230,185 | 297,379 |

(In thousands of yards)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| WHITE. | | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | 642,871 | 510,036 | 363,444 | 184,150 | 235,603 |
| " Netherlands | 7,606 | 3,824 | 4,404 | 1,454 | 2,009 |
| " Switzerland | 2,606 | 762 | 1,736 | 613 | 4,583 |
| " Japan | 48 | 3,323 | 2,623 | 75,177 | 40,222 |
| " Other countries | 1,124 | 945 | 1,362 | 623 | 1,731 |
| TOTAL | 654,255 | 518,890 | 373,569 | 261,917 | 285,243 |
| COLOURED, ETC. | | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | 590,462 | 350,826 | 254,563 | 142,400 | 213,063 |
| " Netherlands | 15,219 | 8,788 | 6,927 | 183 | 214 |
| " Belgium | 4,082 | 548 | 812 | 36 | 102 |
| " Switzerland | 2,655 | 1,734 | 1,539 | 83 | 3,033 |
| " Italy | 10,320 | 9,111 | 4,133 | 407 | 1,816 |
| " Straits Settlements | 1,458 | 666 | 1,353 | 894 | 399 |
| " Japan | 521 | 13,025 | 14,049 | 124,046 | 139,759 |
| " Other countries | 6,835 | 1,509 | 1,927 | 627 | 2,678 |
| TOTAL | 631,552 | 385,277 | 285,423 | 263,683 | 361,101 |
| TOTAL OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS EXCLUDING FEYTS | | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | 2,549,320 | 1,676,059 | 1,188,899 | 414,752 | 552,394 |
| " Netherlands | 23,748 | 12,755 | 11,460 | 1,635 | 2,223 |
| " Belgium | 4,122 | 551 | 821 | 36 | 115 |
| " Switzerland | 5,257 | 2,498 | 3,275 | 701 | 7,642 |
| " Italy | 10,517 | 9,162 | 4,297 | 478 | 3,306 |
| " Aden and Dependencies | 118 | 123 | 1,168 | 61 | 54 |
| " Straits Settlements | 2,008 | 903 | 1,546 | 1,026 | 503 |
| " China (including Hongkong) | 788 | 891 | 2,368 | 183 | 1,239 |
| " Japan | 3,124 | 97,582 | 113,399 | 349,849 | 273,774 |
| " United States of America | 10,480 | 7,911 | 8,421 | 351 | 987 |
| " Other countries | 7,812 | 1,599 | 2,176 | 706 | 2,427 |
| TOTAL | 2,616,824 | 1,810,012 | 1,333,820 | 763,783 | 943,714 |

No. 13-A.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In lakhs of bales)

| | Production | Imports | Mill consumption | Estimated other consumption | Exports | Re-exports |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| Season Sept. to Aug.— | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 | 51 | 0.2 | 18 | 4.5 | 37 | .. |
| 1914-15 | 52 | .. | 19 | 10.0 | 21 | .. |
| 1915-16 | 37 | .. | 19 | 7.5 | 25 | .. |
| 1916-17 | 43 | 0.1 | 22* | 7.5 | 21 | .. |
| 1917-18 | 41 | 0.3 | 20* | 7.5 | 17 | .. |
| 1918-19 | 40 | 0.1 | 20* | 7.5 | 13 | .. |
| 1919-20 | 54 | 0.2 | 19* | 7.5 | 27 | .. |
| 1920-21 | 36 | 1.0 | 21* | 7.5 | 12 | 0.2 |
| 1921-22 | 45 | 1.0 | 22* | 7.5 | 35 | 0.6 |
| 1922-23 | 51 | 0.6 | 21* | 7.5 | 34 | 0.6 |
| 1923-24 | 52 | 1.0 | 19* | 7.5 | 40 | 0.8 |
| 1924-25 | 61 | 1.0 | 22* | 7.5 | 37 | 0.2 |
| 1925-26 | 62 | 1.2 | 20* | 7.5 | 24 | 0.1 |
| 1926-27 | 50 | 1.1 | 20* | 7.5 | 31 | 0.1 |
| 1927-28 | 60 | 1.7 | 18* | 7.5 | 33 | 0.1 |
| 1928-29 | 58 | 1.2 | 21* | 7.5 | 33 | .. |
| 1929-30 | 52 | 1.6 | 24* | 7.5 | 37 | .. |
| 1930-31 | 52 | 4.7 | 23* | 7.5 | 34 | .. |
| 1931-32 | 49 | 5.5 | 23* | 7.5 | 37 | .. |
| 1932-33 | 47 | 2.5 | 24* | 7.5 | 32 | .. |
| 1933-34 | 51 | 2.4 | 21* | 7.5 | 37 | .. |

* These were of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and F. reduced under Cotton Industries Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by the Bombay Manufacturers' Association were taken.

† Re-exports figures supplied by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

No. 14.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

| ARTICLES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Grey and bleached piecegoods | 854,141 | 1,065,855 | 1,209,684 | 2,264,995 | 2,641,305 |
| Coloured piecegoods | 251,353 | 378,187 | 466,182 | 680,057 | 755,803 |
| TOTAL | 1,105,494 | 1,444,042 | 1,675,866 | 2,945,052 | 3,397,107 |

No. 15-A.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| From United Kingdom | 37,050 | 24,674 | 25,702 | 9,952 | 9,784 |
| „ Hongkong | 25 | 19 | 193 | 20 | 42 |
| „ Netherlands | 1,360 | 627 | 279 | .. | 1 |
| „ Switzerland | 1,132 | 339 | 604 | 14 | 11 |
| „ Italy | 607 | 297 | 287 | 18 | 4 |
| „ China | 15 | 214 | 537 | 10,209 | 12,726 |
| „ Japan | 458 | 7,424 | 16,786 | 11,684 | 11,339 |
| „ Other countries | 1,147 | 469 | 293 | 158 | 106 |
| TOTAL | 41,794 | 34,063 | 44,681 | 32,055 | 34,013 |

No. 15-B.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

| ARTICLES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Percentage of total in 1934-35 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Nos. 1 to 20 | 1,375 | 2,191 | 6,987 | 327 | 410 | 1.2 |
| „ 21 to 30 | 4,374 | 3,198 | 3,526 | 788 | 1,237 | 3.6 |
| „ 31 to 40 | 23,213 | 17,530 | 20,580 | 14,218 | 7,980 | 23.5 |
| Above No. 40 | 7,602 | 5,945 | 6,291 | 5,709 | 8,402 | 24.7 |
| Two-folds (doubles) | — | — | 3,973 | 10,969 | 15,950 | 46.9 |
| Unspecified descriptions | 5,230 | 5,199 | 3,324 | 44 | 34 | .1 |
| TOTAL | 41,794 | 34,063 | 44,681 | 32,055 | 34,013 | 100 |

(In thousands of yards)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| WHITE. | | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | 642,871 | 510,036 | 363,444 | 134,150 | 235,608 |
| " Netherlands | 7,606 | 8,824 | 4,404 | 1,454 | 2,009 |
| " Switzerland | 2,606 | 762 | 1,736 | 613 | 4,583 |
| " Japan | 48 | 3,823 | 2,623 | 75,177 | 40,222 |
| " Other countries | 1,124 | 945 | 1,362 | 623 | 1,731 |
| TOTAL | 654,255 | 518,890 | 373,569 | 261,917 | 285,213 |
| COLOURED, ETC. | | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | 590,462 | 350,826 | 254,563 | 142,400 | 213,063 |
| " Netherlands | 15,219 | 8,788 | 6,997 | 185 | 214 |
| " Belgium | 4,082 | 548 | 812 | 36 | 109 |
| " Switzerland | 2,655 | 1,734 | 1,539 | 83 | 3,058 |
| " Italy | 10,320 | 9,111 | 4,183 | 401 | 1,316 |
| " Straits Settlements | 1,458 | 666 | 1,353 | 894 | 399 |
| " Japan | 521 | 13,095 | 14,049 | 121,046 | 139,759 |
| " Other countries | 6,835 | 1,509 | 1,927 | 637 | 2,673 |
| TOTAL | 631,552 | 386,277 | 285,423 | 263,633 | 361,101 |
| TOTAL OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS EXCLUDING WENTS. | | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | 2,540,330 | 1,676,059 | 1,186,889 | 414,752 | 532,394 |
| " Netherlands | 23,748 | 12,755 | 11,420 | 1,638 | 2,223 |
| " Belgium | 4,122 | 551 | 821 | 36 | 115 |
| " Switzerland | 5,257 | 2,498 | 3,275 | 701 | 7,642 |
| " Italy | 10,517 | 9,162 | 4,297 | 478 | 2,306 |
| " Aden and Dependencies | 118 | 123 | 1,168 | 65 | 54 |
| " Straits Settlements | 2,008 | 903 | 1,546 | 1,026 | 503 |
| " China (including Hongkong) | 798 | 892 | 2,368 | 183 | 1,239 |
| " Japan | 3,123 | 97,639 | 113,399 | 340,849 | 373,774 |
| " United States of America | 10,486 | 7,911 | 8,421 | 351 | 637 |
| " Other countries | 7,312 | 1,599 | 2,176 | 706 | 2,427 |
| TOTAL | 2,616,824 | 1,810,042 | 1,335,820 | 769,785 | 943,714 |

No. 13-A.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In lakhs of bales)

| — | Production | Imports | Mill consumption | Estimated other consumption | Exports | Re-exports |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| Season Sept. to Aug.— | | | | | | |
| 1913-14 | 51 | .. | 18 | 4.5 | 37 | .. |
| 1914-15 | 52 | 0.2 | 18 | 10.0 | 21 | .. |
| 1915-16 | 37 | .. | 19 | 7.5 | 23 | .. |
| 1916-17 | 45 | 0.1 | 22* | 7.5 | 21 | .. |
| 1917-18 | 41 | 0.3 | 20* | 7.5 | 17 | .. |
| 1918-19 | 40 | 0.1 | 20* | 7.5 | 13 | .. |
| 1919-20 | 58 | 0.2 | 19* | 7.5 | 27 | .. |
| 1920-21 | 36 | 1.0 | 21* | 7.5 | 22 | .. |
| 1921-22 | 45 | 1.0 | 22* | 7.5 | 32 | 0.3 |
| 1922-23 | 51 | 0.6 | 21* | 7.5 | 35 | 0.4 |
| 1923-24 | 52 | 1.0 | 18† | 7.5 | 34 | 0.6 |
| 1924-25 | 61 | 1.0 | 22† | 7.5 | 40 | 0.3 |
| 1925-26 | 62 | 1.2 | 20† | 7.5 | 37 | 0.1 |
| 1926-27 | 50 | 5.1 | 20† | 7.5 | 24 | 0.1 |
| 1927-28 | 60 | 1.7 | 18† | 7.5 | 31 | 0.1 |
| 1928-29 | 28 | 1.2 | 20† | 7.5 | 32 | .. |
| 1929-30 | 23 | 1.6 | 24† | 7.5 | 37 | .. |
| 1930-31 | 22 | 4.7 | 23† | 7.5 | 37 | .. |
| 1931-32 | 40 | 5.3 | 23† | 7.5 | 16 | .. |
| 1932-33 | 47 | 2.8 | 24† | 7.5 | 27 | .. |
| 1933-34 | 51 | 2.4 | 23† | 7.5 | 33 | .. |

* The figures of mill consumption from 1913 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Textiles Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by the Bombay Millowners' Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

No. 14.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

| ARTICLES | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Grey and bleached piecegoods | 854,141 | 1,065,855 | 1,209,684 | 2,264,095 | 2,041,305 |
| Coloured piecegoods | 251,353 | 378,187 | 466,182 | 680,057 | 755,803 |
| TOTAL . | 1,105,494 | 1,444,042 | 1,675,866 | 2,945,052 | 3,397,107 |

No. 15-A.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| From United Kingdom | 37,050 | 24,674 | 25,702 | 9,952 | 9,784 |
| „ Hongkong | 25 | 10 | 193 | 20 | 42 |
| „ Netherlands | 1,860 | 627 | 279 | .. | 1 |
| „ Switzerland | 1,132 | 339 | 604 | 14 | 11 |
| „ Italy | 607 | 297 | 287 | 18 | 4 |
| „ China | 15 | 214 | 537 | 10,209 | 12,726 |
| „ Japan | 458 | 7,424 | 16,786 | 11,084 | 11,839 |
| „ Other countries | 1,147 | 469 | 293 | 153 | 106 |
| TOTAL . | 41,794 | 34,063 | 44,681 | 32,055 | 34,013 |

No. 15-B.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

| ARTICLES | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Percentage
of total
in
1934-35 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Nos. 1 to 20 | 1,375 | 2,191 | 6,987 | 327 | 410 | 1.2 |
| „ 21 to 30 | 4,374 | 3,198 | 3,526 | 788 | 1,237 | 3.6 |
| „ 31 to 40 | 23,213 | 17,530 | 20,580 | 14,218 | 7,980 | 23.5 |
| Above No. 40 | 7,602 | 5,945 | 6,291 | 5,709 | 8,402 | 24.7 |
| Two-folds (doubles) | — | — | 3,973 | 10,969 | 15,950 | 46.9 |
| Unspecified descriptions | 5,230 | 5,199 | 3,324 | 44 | 34 | .1 |
| TOTAL . | 41,794 | 34,063 | 44,681 | 32,055 | 34,013 | 100 |

No. 15-C.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM 1931-32 TO 1934-35
BY CLASSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

| | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| COUNTS 1-20— | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | 268 | 279 | 160 | 219 |
| „ Japan | 6 | 614 | 47 | 61 |
| „ China (including Hongkong) | 34 | 6 | 61 | 109 |
| TOTAL (all countries) | 308 | 901 | 327 | 410 |
| COUNTS 21-30 | | | | |
| | 750 | 1,068 | 733 | 1,217 |
| COUNTS 31-40— | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | 2,681 | 2,838 | 1,910 | 1,575 |
| „ Japan | 885 | 6,257 | 4,614 | 1,371 |
| „ China (including Hongkong) | 11,164 | 11,564 | 7,654 | 6,022 |
| TOTAL (all countries) | 14,308 | 20,608 | 14,218 | 7,969 |
| ABOVE 40— | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | 5,201 | 6,241 | 5,322 | 5,060 |
| „ Japan | 3 | 131 | 333 | 229 |
| „ China (including Hongkong) | .. | 40 | 40 | 2,822 |
| TOTAL (all countries) | 5,252 | 6,429 | 5,709 | 8,402 |
| TWO-FOLDS— | | | | |
| From United Kingdom | 3,153 | 3,011 | 1,824 | 1,993 |
| „ Japan | 5,626 | 11,036 | 6,318 | 9,234 |
| „ China (including Hongkong) | 2,017 | 1,713 | 2,532 | 4,625 |
| TOTAL (all countries) | 10,635 | 15,760 | 10,612 | 13,553 |
| Unspecified descriptions | 10 | 81 | 41 | 81 |
| TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN | 31,573 | 45,101 | 31,051 | 34,013 |

16.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

| ARTICLES | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Perce-
age of
total in
1934-35 |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| Nos. 1 to 20 | 478,538 | 466,952 | 447,157 | 547,430 | 573,156 | 57.3 |
| " 21 to 30 | 146,363 | 174,069 | 195,368 | 254,827 | 282,342 | 28.2 |
| " 31 to 40 | 18,609 | 20,987 | 16,920 | 75,810 | 95,520 | 9.5 |
| Above No. 40 | 2,055 | 3,834 | 2,660 | 87,350 | 43,870 | 4.4 |
| Wastes | 502 | 385 | 375 | 5,635 | 5,853 | 0.6 |
| TOTAL . | 646,757 | 666,227 | 662,510 | 921,061 | 1,000,750 | 100 |

No. 17.—IMPORTS OF RAW SILK, SILK YARN AND SILK PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

| ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW— | | | | | |
| China | 83.44 | 82.92 | 1,10.57 | 55.88 | 38.32 |
| Hongkong | 23.09 | 16.83 | 21.13 | 8.39 | 2.20 |
| Straits Settlements | 0.75 | 1.29 | 2.02 | .. | .. |
| Other countries | 3.37 | 8.97 | 7.18 | 7.47 | 21.86 |
| TOTAL . | 1,17.25 | 1,10.01 | 1,40.90 | 71.74 | 57.38 |
| IMPORTS OF SILK YARN— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 4.27 | 3.98 | 1.95 | 4.30 | 9.52 |
| France | 65 | 20 | 1.08 | 37 | 52 |
| Switzerland | 57 | 29 | 31 | .. | 8 |
| Italy | 14.22 | 3.55 | 14.56 | 5.13 | 7.04 |
| China (including Hongkong) | 2.75 | 5.07 | 9.90 | 14.60 | 12.77 |
| Japan | 17.38 | 20.11 | 30.29 | 21.80 | 47.50 |
| Other countries | 1.35 | 3 | 20 | 54 | 7 |
| TOTAL . | 41.19 | 42.23 | 58.29 | 40.74 | 78.16 |
| IMPORTS OF SILK PIECEGOODS— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 3.86 | 4.13 | 5.19 | 68 | 55 |
| France | 8.87 | 3.65 | 2.63 | 33 | 22 |
| China (including Hongkong) | 53.54 | 73.94 | 1,34.98 | 32.06 | 21.16 |
| Japan | 1,13.57 | 1,17.93 | 1,77.63 | 1,47.39 | 1,00.89 |
| Other countries | 2.38 | 1.86 | 4.15 | 1.70 | 2.38 |
| TOTAL . | 1,82.22 | 2,01.51 | 3,24.53 | 1,82.16 | 1,25.20 |

No. 18.—IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| United Kingdom | 1,46.44 | 1,21.58 | 1,53.84 | 57.44 | 46.54 |
| Germany | 39.83 | 3.02 | 7.13 | 6.48 | 7.04 |
| Netherlands | 3.09 | 1.26 | 3.61 | 87 | 65 |
| Belgium | 1.78 | 31 | 4.20 | 4.59 | 50 |
| France | 10.85 | 3.35 | 7.80 | 17.43 | 4.28 |
| Italy | 83 | 18 | 2.07 | 22.62 | 3.53 |
| Japan | 2 | 6.30 | 8.16 | 15.47 | 73.06 |
| Other countries | 3.94 | 1.94 | 1.90 | 5.37 | 3.67 |
| TOTAL . | 2,06.78 | 1,37.64 | 1,88.71 | 1,30.27 | 1,39.82 |

No. 19.—IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUE OF IRON AND STEEL.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

| ARTICLES | 1913-14 (FIVE YEAR YEAR) | | | 1932-33 | | | 1933-34 | | | 1934-35 | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------|---------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------|------------|---------------|
| | Quantity | Value | Value per ton | Quantity | Value | Value per ton | Quantity | Value | Value per ton | Quantity | Value | Value per ton |
| | | Rs (lakhs) | R | | Rs (lakhs) | R | | Rs (lakhs) | R | | Rs (lakhs) | R |
| Sheets and plates—
galvanised | 377.6 | 5.38 | 144 | 72.7 | 1.23 | 170 | 60.8 | 1.13 | 185 | 58.8 | 1.11 | 189 |
| Thin— | 52.8 | 1.25 | 237 | 7.0 | 19 | 278 | 7.2 | 21 | 292 | 5.6 | 17 | 304 |
| Not galvanised or tinned | 100.6 | 1.23 | 123 | 22.1 | 27 | 123 | 23.8 | 31 | 129 | 31.4 | 43 | 137 |
| Iron plates and channels | 26.7 | 35 | 130 | 1.2 | 3 | 238 | 1.3 | 3 | 281 | 1.4 | 3 | 214 |
| Bars (Steel) | 204.6 | 2.07 | 101 | 69.2 | 57 | 82 | 60.1 | 63 | 95 | 62.6 | 69 | 110 |
| Beams, channels, pillars, girders
and light work | 89.6 | 1.10 | 129 | 15.7 | 15 | 97 | 19.2 | 21 | 109 | 22.8 | 24 | 108 |
| Cast pipes and fittings | 56.2 | 91 | 161 | 2.1 | 6 | 289 | 3.4 | 8 | 236 | 1.6 | 7 | 437 |
| Steel, rods and spring | 44.2 | 4 | 106 | 12.3 | 11 | 89 | 11.5 | 11 | 96 | 14.0 | 14 | 109 |
| Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings | 18.4 | 46 | 253 | 23.5 | 62 | 263 | 29.0 | 72 | 248 | 34.9 | 89 | 255 |
| Hoops and strips | 30.8 | 43 | 140 | 24.3 | 28 | 113 | 28.1 | 36 | 123 | 34.5 | 45 | 130 |
| Nails, rivets and washers | 23.1 | 50 | 200 | 10.5 | 31 | 292 | 10.6 | 28 | 264 | 12.2 | 32 | 292 |
| Balls, chains and shackles (including those for railways) (a) | 17.8 | 19 | 112 | 1.7 | 4 | 233 | 3.0 | 5 | 167 | 5.3 | 7 | 132 |
| Wire | 9.8 | 24 | 243 | 9.6 | 17 | 178 | 9.4 | 15 | 178 | 9.5 | 16 | 168 |
| Wire nails | — | — | — | 13.2 | 23 | 177 | 11.9 | 29 | 169 | 15.7 | 24 | 163 |
| Wire rope | — | — | — | 2.0 | 11 | 523 | 2.3 | 12 | 522 | 3.2 | 16 | 500 |
| Fittings and nuts | 7.4 | 23 | 203 | 6.5 | 18 | 284 | 7.6 | 21 | 276 | 10.2 | 29 | 284 |
| Others etc. | 56.6 | 114 | 201 | 32.4 | 75 | 232 | 36.9 | 73 | 209 | 46.0 | 92 | 193 |
| Total | 1,019.2 | 1,801 | 137 | 323.0 | 580 | 163 | 329.1 | 553 | 196 | 370.1 | 629 | 172 |

(a) Figures for 1913-14 exclude rails, chains and shackles for railways.

No. 20.—IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

(In tons)

| ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| (i) Pig-Iron— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 12,471 | 2,754 | 6,578 | 1,904 | 1,537 |
| Continent | 32 | 9 | 3,889 | .. | .. |
| Other countries | 378 | 3 | 86 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 12,881 | 2,766 | 10,553 | 1,904 | 1,537 |

(In lakhs of Rupees)

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| (ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for re-manufacturing)— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 7.58 | 5.50 | 13.16 | 3.18 | 3.65 |
| Continent | 2.91 | 56 | 4.14 | 1.99 | 2.23 |
| United States of America | 30 | 2.83 | 3.43 | 7 | 8 |
| Other countries | 20 | 68 | 11 | 28 | 41 |
| TOTAL | 11.08 | 9.57 | 20.84 | 5.52 | 6.37 |

No. 21.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of Rupees)

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| United Kingdom | 4,97.69 | 4,20.36 | 17,60.27 | 8,78.47 | 9,15.27 |
| United States of America | 24.56 | 60.81 | 3,10.76 | 80.73 | 1,14.77 |
| Japan | 63 | 13.47 | 6.01 | 7.75 | 11.25 |
| Italy | 1.44 | 2.37 | 4.27 | 18.16 | 12.10 |
| Germany | 30.27 | 2.49 | 38.88 | 1,31.77 | 1,26.58 |
| Other countries | 6.55 | 8.37 | 44.65 | 1,70.05 | 83.70 |
| TOTAL | 5,61.14 | 5,13.87 | 21,04.84 | 12,76.93 | 12,63.67 |

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| Motor cars— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 77.27 | 23.67 | 80.55 | 1,00.15 | 1,23.73 |
| United States of America | 21.03 | 46.23 | 1,66.45 | 36.32 | 93.37 |
| Canada | .. | .. | 35.20 | 25.52 | 33.21 |
| Italy | 29 | 1.89 | 9.47 | 4.70 | 4.41 |
| France | 4.89 | 2.22 | 6.67 | 1.45 | 73 |
| Other countries | 9.97 | 90 | 13.94 | 2.81 | 3.77 |
| TOTAL | 1,13.45† | 74.91 | 3,12.28 | 1,76.95 | 2,59.22 |
| Motor cycles— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 10.28 | 5.10 | 13.47 | 2.99 | 3.38 |
| Other countries | 40 | 1.26 | 5.95 | 28 | 43 |
| TOTAL | 10.68† | 6.36 | 19.42 | 3.27 | 3.81 |
| Motor omnibuses— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 3.55 | 2.70 | 22.87 | 12.35 | 25.02 |
| United States of America | 66 | 2.70 | 29.66 | 36.45 | 67.55 |
| Italy | .. | 84 | 5.21 | .. | 1.38 |
| Canada | .. | .. | 6.18 | 16.89 | 25.62 |
| Other countries | 1.50 | 15 | 5.69 | 55 | 95 |
| TOTAL | 5,71† | 6.39 | 69.61 | 65.77 | 1,21.12 |

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

| ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| Parts of motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 22,74 | 13,20 | 30,05 | 32,08 | 35,94 |
| United States of America | 1,09 | 9,45 | 37,73 | 24,60 | 31,20 |
| France | 2,12 | 48 | 70 | 83 | 46 |
| Other countries | 5,36 | 66 | 9,23 | 13,19 | 14,66 |
| TOTAL | 31,305 | 23,79 | 77,52 | 73,23 | 82,86 |
| Total motor cars, etc., and parts— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 71,50 | 44,70 | 1,46,96 | 1,31,11 | 1,33,13 |
| United States of America | 8,49 | 69,43 | 2,34,93 | 97,49 | 1,92,26 |
| Italy | 66 | 2,84 | 15,32 | 7,53 | 7,03 |
| France | 5,04 | 2,73 | 9,39 | 2,59 | 1,23 |
| Germany | 5,64 | .. | 4,59 | 5,32 | 6,77 |
| Belgium | 4,15 | 36 | 9,53 | 21 | 17 |
| Canada | .. | .. | 46,30 | 47,01 | 65,81 |
| Other countries | 1,26 | 1,39 | 7,81 | 5,24 | 4,45 |
| TOTAL | 1,00,64 | 1,11,45 | 4,79,13 | 3,19,36 | 4,65,40 |

{ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

(In thousands of Rupees)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| United Kingdom | 1,69,61 | 1,30,00 | 3,12,04 | 97,54 | 97,97 |
| United States of America | 24,72 | 60,27 | 1,22,53 | 22,76 | 23,71 |
| Japan | 3,50 | 46,63 | 40,09 | 34,77 | 22,13 |
| Sweden | 2,57 | 4,56 | 12,93 | 19,23 | 17,43 |
| Germany | 57,24 | 6,70 | 59,16 | 46,14 | 13,23 |
| Austria | 27,24 | 2,25 | 4,51 | 4,66 | 3,47 |
| Hungary | | | | 41 | 1,31 |
| Czechoslovakia | | | | 8,16 | 9,59 |
| Belgium | 5,24 | 51 | 2,74 | 2,53 | 3,47 |
| Other countries | 7,43 | 9,49 | 15,97 | 13,23 | 14,61 |
| TOTAL | 2,17,04 | 2,79,43 | 3,74,42 | 2,87,83 | 2,63,33 |

No. 24.—IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL).

(In thousands of Rupees)

| ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES | | | | | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|---|---|---|---|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| COPPER (excluding ore)— | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | . | . | . | . | 1,67,45 | 24,78 | 1,14,05 | 80,04 | 61,27 |
| Japan | . | . | . | . | 27,00 | 30,21 | 8,31 | 8,80 | 10,67 |
| France | . | . | . | . | 12,93 | 5,37 | 3,60 | 14 | 00 |
| Germany | . | . | . | . | 93,41 | 4,44 | 20,20 | 32,20 | 30,15 |
| Belgium | . | . | . | . | 3,54 | 00 | 1,52 | 1,07 | 84 |
| Other countries | . | . | . | . | 1,08 | 5,25 | 43,72 | 5,00 | 27,56 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 3,07,00 | 70,71 | 1,01,40 | 87,03 | 1,40,20 |
| TIN— | | | | | | | | | |
| Straits Settlements | . | . | . | . | 44,54 | 40,53 | 63,18 | 62,80 | 67,52 |
| United Kingdom | . | . | . | . | 5,73 | 2,73 | 4,12 | 1,44 | 2,43 |
| Other countries | . | . | . | . | 1,03 | 1,35 | 1,73 | 40 | 28 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 51,87 | 44,01 | 69,03 | 54,70 | 70,23 |
| ZINC— | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | . | . | . | . | 14,85 | 5,34 | 21,60 | 8,80 | 7,91 |
| Belgium | . | . | . | . | 3,75 | 24 | 4,81 | 4,24 | 4,75 |
| Japan | . | . | . | . | .. | 12,03 | 50 | 1,00 | 40 |
| Germany | . | . | . | . | 3,23 | 24 | 1,38 | 2,61 | 3,08 |
| Other countries | . | . | . | . | 28 | 5,04 | 1,78 | 21,53 | 23,57 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 22,11 | 22,80 | 30,10 | 38,27 | 40,67 |
| LEAD (excluding ore)— | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | . | . | . | . | 13,90 | 10,50 | 14,50 | 5,10 | 3,02 |
| Other countries | . | . | . | . | 4,42 | 10,50 | 4,74 | 1,44 | 1,10 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 18,41 | 30,18 | 19,30 | 6,54 | 4,72 |
| ALUMINIUM— | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | . | . | . | . | 5,38 | 2,51 | 23,80 | 17,48 | 17,00 |
| Germany | . | . | . | . | 12,10 | 1,15 | 10,45 | 5,04 | 3,55 |
| United States of America | . | . | . | . | 4,20 | 3,45 | 0,12 | 00 | 1,45 |
| Other countries | . | . | . | . | 1,05 | 3,00 | 18,50 | 8,57 | 10,14 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 23,45 | 10,77 | 67,06 | 32,50 | 38,23 |
| BRASS— | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | . | . | . | . | 6,13 | 27,28 | 1,95,42 | 53,04 | 61,96 |
| Germany | . | . | . | . | 1,58 | 11,74 | 35,41 | 50,32 | 64,72 |
| Other countries | . | . | . | . | 3,94 | 39,56 | 44,84 | 35,10 | 41,71 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 11,65 | 78,58 | 2,75,67 | 1,38,46 | 1,63,30 |
| OTHER METALS— | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | . | . | . | . | 20,54 | 14,27 | 18,27 | 15,18 | 17,70 |
| Other countries | . | . | . | . | 3,37 | 5,87 | 10,38 | 19,27 | 18,73 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 24,41 | 20,14 | 28,65 | 34,40 | 36,43 |
| TOTAL METALS (excluding ores and Iron and Steel). | | | | | 4,58,90 | 2,77,88 | 6,82,26 | 3,92,98 | 4,93,96 |

No. 25.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY).

(In hundreds of tons)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| United Kingdom | 7 | 4 | 7 | 30.7 | 18.4 |
| Hungary | .. | .. | 11.3 | 1.7 | .. |
| Straits Settlements | 1.7 | 28.5 | 7.5 | 1 | 2 |
| Hongkong | 4.4 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Mauritius and Dependencies | 128.8 | 56.7 | 25.9 | .. | .. |
| Java | 453.0 | 367.2 | 332.8 | 194.4 | 175.9 |
| Japan | 2 | 5.7 | 4 | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| Belgium | 1 | .. | 4.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Other countries | 44.6 | 8.1 | 4.0 | 21.3 | 23.2 |
| TOTAL | 633.5 | 472.3 | 443.5 | 261.8 | 222.9 |

No. 26.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OILS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| United States of America | 2,19.86 | 2,54.31 | 4,81.84 | 1,18.86 | 1,03.30 |
| Borneo | 53.76 | 62.34 | 1,24.31 | 55.83 | 64.17 |
| Iran | 4.09 | 31.11 | 1,09.48 | 1,22.37 | 1,53.47 |
| Straits Settlements | 15.52 | 16.84 | 29.15 | 54 | 5.51 |
| United Kingdom | 22.31 | 26.13 | 33.21 | 29.92 | 34.56 |
| Sumatra | 11.78 | 3.78 | 2.22 | 13.44 | 43.23 |
| Germany | 17.89 | 3.48 | 6.87 | 8.70 | 4.52 |
| U. S. S. R. | 19.86 | 24 | 2.83 | 1,53.00 | 1,51.17 |
| Georgia | — | — | 11.92* | | |
| Azerbaijan | — | — | — | | |
| Celbes and other Islands | .. | .. | ..† | .. | .. |
| Other countries | 7.16 | 1.77 | 1.93 | 76.51 | 14.74 |
| TOTAL | 3,72.03 | 4,02.30 | 8,02.86 | 5,23.07 | 6,07.17 |

* Average of three years from 1921-23 to 1923-24.

† Imports in 1923-24 were valued at Rs.17,626.

No. 27.—IMPORTS OF CEMENT.

(In hundreds of tons)

| COUNTRIES | Pre war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| United Kingdom | 104.0 | 62.7 | 94.2 | 21.1 | 45.8 |
| Japan | .. | 14.4 | 6.6 | 27.5 | 14.9 |
| Hongkong | 2.2 | 7.3 | 3.6 | .. | .. |
| Italy | 1.2 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| Other countries | 14.8 | 2.9 | 13.8 | 6.7 | 5.2 |
| TOTAL | 122.2 | 87.4 | 119.3 | 65.3 | 67.9 |

No. 28.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In thousands of bales)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| United Kingdom | 1,091 | 1,295 | 952 | 902 | 932 |
| Other parts of the British Empire | 4 | 8 | 5 | 24 | 30 |
| Total British Empire | 1,695 | 1,303 | 957 | 1,016 | 962 |
| United States of America | 535 | 523 | 483 | 220 | 289 |
| France | 428 | 108 | 357 | 469 | 465 |
| Italy | 213 | 215 | 180 | 364 | 487 |
| Brazil | 15 | 00 | 70 | 107 | 100 |
| Japan | 17 | 30 | 60 | 97 | 130 |
| Belgium | .. | 1 | 174 | 313 | 335 |
| Spain | 122 | 172 | 132 | 100 | 241 |
| Germany | 920 | 34 | 580 | 920 | 743 |
| Austria | } 250 | 13 | 2 | { .. | 4 |
| Hungary | | | | | 6 |
| Other countries | 80 | 44 | 92 | 400 | 452 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 2,580 | 1,206 | 2,145 | 3,174 | 3,252 |
| TOTAL | 4,281 | 2,509 | 3,102 | 4,190 | 4,214 |

No. 29.—PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In lakhs of bales)

| Season July—June | Production | Mill
consumption
July—June | Exports
July—June |
|-------------------|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1913-14 | 80 | 45 | 43 |
| 1914-15 | 104 | 49 | 30 |
| 1915-16 | 73 | 58 | 32 |
| 1916-17 | 83 | 57 | 28 |
| 1917-18 | 80 | 51 | 18 |
| 1918-19 | 70 | 51 | 22 |
| 1919-20 | 85 | 52 | 34 |
| 1920-21 | 59 | 50 | 23 |
| 1921-22 | 40 | 44 | 39 |
| 1922-23 | 54 | 47 | 20 |
| 1923-24 | 84 | 51 | 38 |
| 1924-25 | 81 | 57 | 30 |
| 1925-26 | 89 | 55 | 30 |
| 1926-27 | 121 | 55 | 45 |
| 1927-28 | 102 | 58 | 49 |
| 1928-29 | 90 | 60 | 49 |
| 1929-30 | 103 | 64 | 45 |
| 1930-31 | 112 | 40 | 34 |
| 1931-32 | 55 | 48 | 31 |
| 1932-33 | 71 | 44 | 35 |
| 1933-34 | 80 | 43 | 43 |
| 1934-35 | 70 | 40 | 44 |

No. 30-A.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH, BAGS—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of bags)

| COUNTRIES | Average of
3 war years
1910-17
to
1918-19 | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------|---------|
| United Kingdom | 2,523 | 113 | 270 | 325 |
| Australia | 77 | 168 | 79 | 88 |
| United States of America | 323 | 314 | 72 | 111 |
| Argentine Republic | 84 | 16 | 65 | 1 |
| Other countries | 1,120 | 370 | 447 | 477 |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) | 4,127 | 981 | 933 | 1,002 |

NO. 30-A.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—*contd.*

BAGS—SACKING.

(In lakhs of bags)

| COUNTRIES | Average
of 3 war
years
1916-17
to
1918-19 | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| United Kingdom | 102 | 305 | 181 | 155 |
| Australia | 633 | 470 | 709 | 473 |
| Japan | 134 | 186 | 85 | 171 |
| French Indo-China | 186 | 148 | 74 | 119 |
| Java | 213 | 205 | 123 | 95 |
| United States of America | 92 | 61 | 10 | 8 |
| Chile | 467 | 249 | 120 | 34 |
| Peru | 51 | 39 | 60 | 75 |
| Cuba | 210 | 235 | 131 | 193 |
| Other countries | 941 | 1,174 | 1,603 | 1,907 |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) | 3,029 | 3,062 | 3,034 | 3,224 |

CLOTH—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of yards)

| COUNTRIES | Average
of 3 war
years
1916-17
to
1918-19 | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| United Kingdom | 1,287 | 628 | 475 | 431 |
| Canada | 561 | 508 | 709 | 484 |
| Australia | 177 | 123 | 181 | 221 |
| United States of America | 7,057 | 8,910 | 6,434 | 6,000 |
| Argentine Republic | 1,134 | 1,756 | 1,906 | 2,224 |
| Uruguay | 42 | 85 | 102 | 74 |
| Other countries | 1,209 | 398 | 690 | 664 |
| Total "for orders" Cargoes | — | — | — | 8 |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) | 11,487 | 12,305 | 10,117 | 10,103 |

CLOTH—SACKING.

(In lakhs of yards)

| COUNTRIES | Average
of 3 war
years
1916-17
to
1918-19 | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------|------------|
| United Kingdom | 102 | 112 | 41 | 41 |
| Australia | 74 | 62 | 18 | 21 |
| United States of America | 22 | 124 | 24 | 20 |
| Argentine Republic | 42 | 64 | 60 | 62 |
| Other countries | 65 | 44 | 161 | 164 |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) | 305 | 305 | 344 | 308 |

No. 30-B.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH.

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | No. (lakhs) | No. (lakhs) | No. (lakhs) | No. (lakhs) | No. (lakhs) |
| BAGS | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 305 | 2,265 | 418 | 451 | 470 |
| Europe (excepting United Kingdom) | 200 | 688 | 209 | 260 | 203 |
| Egypt | 110 | 385 | 102 | 175 | 100 |
| South Africa (including Rhodesia) | 119 | 213 | 177 | 154 | 240 |
| East Africa (including Mauritius) | 99 | 90 | 112 | 235 | 250 |
| Australia and New Zealand | 928 | 737 | 720 | 870 | 668 |
| Java | 130 | 206 | 205 | 128 | 99 |
| Japan | 35 | 118 | 190 | 67 | 182 |
| Far East (excepting Java and Japan) | 393 | 436 | 681 | 658 | 823 |
| South America | 431 | 532 | 335 | 314 | 179 |
| Central America and West Indies | 130 | 220 | 208 | 244 | 317 |
| Other countries | 706 | 747 | 607 | 450 | 500 |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) | 3,391 | 6,676 | 4,013 | 4,010 | 4,229 |
| CLOTH | | | | | |
| | Yds.
(lakhs) | Yds.
(lakhs) | Yds.
(lakhs) | Yds.
(lakhs) | Yds.
(lakhs) |
| United Kingdom | 423 | 1,333 | 741 | 516 | 494 |
| Canada | 333 | 534 | 508 | 801 | 684 |
| Australia | 209 | 253 | 175 | 199 | 241 |
| United States of America | 6,630 | 6,985 | 8,938 | 6,412 | 6,001 |
| Argentine Republic | 1,727 | 1,440 | 1,813 | 1,696 | 2,192 |
| Other countries | 360 | 1,016 | 528 | 842 | 825 |
| Total "for orders" Cargoes | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) | 9,700 | 11,561 | 12,703 | 10,526 | 10,635 |

No. 31.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war
average | War
average | Post-war
average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| United Kingdom | 122 | 212 | 152 | 342 | 347 |
| Other parts of the British Empire | 30 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 6 |
| Total British Empire | 152 | 233 | 165 | 345 | 353 |
| Japan | 1,012 | 1,373 | 1,540 | 1,022 | 2,011 |
| Italy | 233 | 249 | 263 | 261 | 278 |
| France | 109 | 69 | 91 | 161 | 148 |
| China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.) | 31 | 48 | 280 | 337 | 142 |
| Belgium | 277 | 44 | 217 | 144 | 153 |
| Spain | 50 | 41 | 61 | 61 | 60 |
| Germany | 351 | 69 | 198 | 240 | 153 |
| Austria (a) | 167 | 33 | 32 | .. | .. |
| Other countries | 25 | 31 | 61 | 152 | 148 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 2,255 | 1,957 | 2,752 | 2,384 | 3,093 |
| TOTAL | 2,407 | 2,190 | 2,917 | 2,729 | 3,446 |

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

NO. 32-A.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

(In thousands of lbs.)

| COUNTRIES | Pre war average | War average | Post war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| China | 169 9.3 | 110 234 | 62 751 | | |
| Egypt | 2 183 | 5 458 | 4 720 | 26* | 184 |
| Straits Settlements | 4 411 | 4 111 | 2 727 | 683 | 693 |
| Iran | 2 030 | 2 677 | 2 725 | 4 349 | 1 333 |
| Siam | 330 | 603 | 1 143 | 823 | 437 |
| United Kingdom | 683 | 1 216 | 4 4 | 440 | 236 |
| Arabia other than Maskat | 144 | 1 081 | 71 | 171 | 117 |
| Other countries | 13 130 | 3 200 | 7,515 | 9 669 | 9 3 9 |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) | 192 844 | 129 635 | 62,166 | 16,353 | 12 780 |

NO. 32-B—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTRY.

(In thousands of lbs.)

| ARTICLES | Pre war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14 | War average | Post war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| Nos 1 to 20 | 196 459 | 121 697 | 70 319 | 13,903 | 10,855 |
| " 21 to 40 | 4 384 | 4 774 | 2 395 | 2 036 | 1 480 |
| Above No 40 | 2 | 170 | 170 | 8 | 9 |
| Two-folds (doubles) | | | 6 780 | 90 | 153 |
| Unspecified descriptions | 100 | 544 | 2 500 | 331 | 537 |
| TOTAL | 200 9 0 | 129 635 | 82,166 | 16 933 | 12,780 |

NO. 33.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN GREY AND COLOURED COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(a) GREY (UNBLEACHED).

(In thousands of yards)

| COUNTRIES | Pre war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| Iran | 4,009 | 9 976 | 3,117 | 130 | 38 |
| Iraq* | 9 643 | 9 537 | 8 513 | 130 | 67 |
| Straits Settlements | 687 | 1 604 | 933 | 151 | 2 4 |
| Aden and Dependencies | 7 636 | 21,828 | 6 233 | 245 | 434 |
| Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba | 4 158 | 8 9 6 | 7 732 | 675 | 411 |
| Ceylon | 175 | 533 | 301 | 67 | 878 |
| Portuguese East Africa | 4 014 | 5 968 | 4 457 | 1 422 | 1 842 |
| Other countries | 16 172 | 17 002 | 11 667 | 2 432 | 2,900 |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) | 47 416 | 71 576 | 40 515 | 4 153 | 6 450 |

(b) COLOURED, PRINTED OR DYED.

| COUNTRIES | Pre war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| Iran | 3,249 | 21 421 | 24 371 | 8 734 | 8,933 |
| Iraq* | 7 750 | 12 194 | 29 445 | 4,643 | 5 181 |
| Straits Settlements | 13,244 | 10 719 | 20 147 | 4,947 | 5 731 |
| Aden and Dependencies | 2 34 | 3 147 | 4 16 | 1,818 | 1 5 1 |
| Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba | 1,700 | 2,503 | 3 400 | 2 213 | 3 5 4 |
| Ceylon | 9,320 | 9 614 | 16 4 9 | 17 394 | 17 120 |
| Portuguese East Africa | 600 | 614 | 1 9 8 | 1 494 | 1 494 |
| Other countries | 9,233 | 14 563 | 20 7 3 | 13 467 | 13 4 3 |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) | 43,246 | 60 577 | 121 217 | 53 154 | 60,009 |

* Includes prior to 1914 and later to Turkey, as well

No. 34.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA.

(In thousands of lbs.)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| BRITISH EMPIRE | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 194,481 | 252,338 | 279,777 | 276,262 | 288,520 |
| Canada | 10,195 | 10,063 | 10,185 | 15,120 | 12,816 |
| Australia | 8,978 | 8,253 | 5,758 | 1,987 | 1,566 |
| Ceylon | 4,162 | 3,403 | 3,107 | 3,247 | 3,016 |
| Egypt (c) | 1,209 | 1,018 | 2,072 | — | — |
| Iraq (a) | — | — | 2,382 | — | — |
| Cape of Good Hope | 116 | 1,131 | 806 | — | — |
| Other British Possessions | 2,028 | 2,806 | 2,520 | 6,687 | 4,904 |
| Total British Empire | 221,169 | 279,012 | 306,593 | 303,312 | 310,961 |
| Iraq (a) | — | — | — | 500 | 487 |
| Egypt (c) | — | — | — | 1,267 | 685 |
| Union of Socialist Soviet Republics | — | — | — | 708 | 40 |
| Russia | 29,614 | 18,300 | 4 | — | — |
| United States of America | 2,439 | 6,346 | 5,587 | 8,317 | 8,003 |
| China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.) | 7,899 | 6,230 | 23 | — | — |
| Turkey, Asiatic (b) | 3,324 | 3,000 | 2,018 | 307 | 178 |
| Iran | 347 | 4,406 | 2,115 | 1,075 | 325 |
| Chile | 44 | 1,733 | 1,400 | 2 | 1,400 |
| Other countries | 1,661 | 2,674 | 3,330 | 2,322 | 2,605 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 45,328 | 42,779 | 11,576 | 14,604 | 13,873 |
| Total "for orders" cargoes | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| TOTAL | 266,497 | 322,691 | 321,169 | 317,816 | 324,835 |

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.

(b) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

(c) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 35-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

LINSEED.

(In hundreas of tons)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| United Kingdom | 130.5 | 203.5 | 141.9 | 176.4 | 103.8 |
| France | 76.8 | 25.3 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 13.7 |
| Italy | 26.6 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 21.7 | 10.1 |
| Belgium | 67.8 | 4.9 | 23.1 | 10.2 | 8 |
| Germany | 33.5 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 10.3 | 5.4 |
| Australia | 1.6 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 21.4 |
| Other countries | 42.2 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 105.7 | 83.2 |
| TOTAL | 379.0 | 270.4 | 251.5 | 378.0 | 238.4 |

RAPE.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| United Kingdom | 25.3 | 50.5 | 46.7 | 19.7 | 12.2 |
| France | 63.5 | 19.6 | 17.0 | 11.1 | 5.2 |
| Italy | 7.1 | 6.0 | 26.0 | 9.7 | 3.4 |
| Belgium | 98.6 | 5.4 | 50.5 | 4.3 | 2.6 |
| Germany | 68.2 | 1.6 | 38.4 | 6.8 | 4.2 |
| Other countries | 10.0 | 7.6 | 21.2 | 18.9 | 9.3 |
| TOTAL | 272.7 | 90.7 | 205.8 | 73.5 | 36.9 |

SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI).

(In hundreds of tons)

| COUNTRIES | Pre war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------|
| France | 43.1 | 15.7 | 7.6 | 2 | 1 |
| Italy | 13.0 | 4.1 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8 |
| Belgium | 26.0 | 1.1 | 2.1 | | |
| Austria (a) | 20.2 | 8 | 8 | | |
| Other countries | 16.8 | 10.9 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 3.3 |
| TOTAL | 119.3 | 39.6 | 27.6 | 15.3 | 4.2 |

(a) Figures prior to 1911-22 represent Austria-Hungary

GROUNDNUT.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| France | 169.1 | 87.5 | 193.8 | 193.1 | 92.3 |
| United Kingdom | 1.9 | 8.3 | 13.3 | 62.6 | 734.2 |
| Belgium | 15.3 | 6 | 14.0 | 17.5 | 14.0 |
| Italy | 7 | 2.0 | 14.6 | 2.4 | 54.4 |
| Germany | 7.4 | 8 | 17.2 | 97.9 | 65.1 |
| Netherlands | 1 | | 7.3 | 100.0 | 114.8 |
| Other countries | 17.3 | 18.6 | 7.0 | 21.6 | 29.4 |
| TOTAL | 211.8 | 118.7 | 193.2 | 347.5 | 811.2 |

COTTON

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| United Kingdom | 233.2 | 66.6 | 152.1 | 3.9 | |
| Other countries | 6.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 240.0 | 69.2 | 154.8 | 6.6 | 6 |

CASTOR

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| United Kingdom | 53.9 | 47.1 | 10.5 | 27.0 | 28.4 |
| United States of America | 11.8 | 14.7 | 19.8 | 23.5 | 13.0 |
| Belgium | 13.7 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 3 | |
| France | 15.7 | 14.8 | 8.4 | 13.0 | 0.2 |
| Italy | 11.0 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 7.9 | 6.1 |
| Other countries | 7.3 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 9.9 | 14.2 |
| TOTAL | 113.6 | 89.8 | 49.3 | 81.6 | 69.8 |

No. 35 B —SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS

(In thousands of Rupees)

| COUNTRIES | Pre war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| United Kingdom | 5,67.83 | 6,34.83 | 8,94.61 | 3,21.83 | 2,45.72 |
| Other parts of the British Empire | 35.73 | 69.63 | 77.73 | 4.3 | 11.97 |
| France | 7,11.69 | 3,21.5 | 6,71.73 | 2,1.63 | 1,21.18 |
| Belgium | 4,44.19 | 2,5.99 | 2,97.03 | 27.83 | 27.04 |
| Italy | 1,17.41 | 61.84 | 1,94.33 | 1,46.73 | 93.01 |
| Germany | 2,43.31 | 17.5 | 1,43.73 | 1,37.48 | 83.42 |
| Austria (a) | 79.74 | 6.49 | 14.14 | | |
| Other Foreign Countries | 1,41.44 | 7.4 | 14.3 | 34.19 | 2,91.41 |

(a) Figures prior to 1911-22 represent Austria-Hungary

No. 36.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK.

(In thousands of tons)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| BRITISH EMPIRE— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 159 | 325 | 90 | 71 | 83 |
| Ceylon | 325 | 328 | 311 | 408 | 392 |
| Hongkong | 13 | 3 | 50 | 52 | 3 |
| Straits Settlements | 308 | 261 | 170 | 154 | 128 |
| Mauritius | 50 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 62 |
| Egypt (a) | 54 | 17 | 36 | — | — |
| Other parts of the British Empire | 120 | 110 | 122 | 173 | 176 |
| Total British Empire | 1,044 | 1,004 | 835 | 905 | 842 |
| China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.) | 13 | 6 | 68 | 171 | 173 |
| Germany | 345 | 23 | 207 | 228 | 157 |
| Egypt (a) | — | — | — | 24 | 30 |
| Japan | 123 | 52 | 52 | .. | 4 |
| Netherlands | 240 | 24 | 31 | 81 | 62 |
| Turkey, Asiatic | 61 | 31 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Arabia | 25 | 38 | 47 | 44 | 48 |
| Java | 168 | 82 | 76 | 4 | 26 |
| Sumatra | 10 | 33 | 33 | 70 | 70 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 369 | 302 | 118 | 206 | 162 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 1,354 | 591 | 627 | 828 | 732 |
| Total "for orders" cargoes | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| TOTAL EXPORTS | 2,398 | 1,685 | 1,462 | 1,733 | 1,593 |

No. 37.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

(In thousands of tons)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|-----------------|-------------|------------------|----------|-----------|
| BRITISH EMPIRE— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 985 | 340 | 162 | .. | 9 |
| Egypt (a) | 4 | 268 | 9 | — | — |
| Other parts of the British Empire | 3 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total British Empire | 992 | 630 | 173 | 1 | 10 |
| France | 106 | 84 | 18 | .. | .. |
| Italy | 34 | 62 | 11 | .. | .. |
| Belgium | 138 | 6 | 16 | .. | .. |
| Germany | 16 | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| Egypt (a) | — | — | — | — | .. |
| Other Foreign Countries | 22 | 25 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 316 | 177 | 64 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) | 1,308 | 807 | 237 | 2 | 11 |

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1922-24.

No. 38.—EXPORTS OF LAC.

(In cwts.)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Shellac— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 79,423 | 65,023 | 75,618 | 202,277 | 215,000 |
| United States of America | 164,331 | 190,537 | 233,516 | 94,402 | 81,671 |
| Germany | 60,538 | 4,051 | 11,076 | 40,799 | 20,333 |
| France | 18,887 | 9,372 | 8,810 | 12,249 | 7,633 |
| Japan | 3,552 | 11,859 | 10,392 | 31,451 | 47,720 |
| Canada | 37 | 691 | 2,112 | 2,661 | 2,413 |
| Australia | 1,763 | 2,003 | 2,375 | 3,021 | 4,359 |
| Other countries | 23,290 | 17,130 | 12,038 | 35,619 | 40,221 |
| Total "for orders" cargoes | — | — | — | — | 12,247 |
| TOTAL | 356,341 | 300,671 | 355,937 | 523,078 | 431,937 |
| Button lac— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 20,181 | 6,029 | 8,832 | 13,050 | 10,483 |
| United States of America | 2,639 | 1,312 | 3,062 | 1,239 | 1,532 |
| Other countries | 11,896 | 2,134 | 2,102 | 4,661 | 3,653 |
| TOTAL | 34,756 | 9,505 | 14,086 | 19,100 | 15,722 |
| Seed lac (Total exports) | 9,748 | 15,666 | 5,763 | 132,216 | 63,633 |
| Stick lac (Total exports) | 5,375 | 2,723 | 1,560 | 6,872 | 8,031 |
| Other kinds (Total exports) | 23,131 | 16,811 | 33,903 | 23,727 | 44,627 |
| TOTAL (ALL KINDS) | 431,331 | 345,376 | 410,251 | 730,989 | 556,002 |

No. 39.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO.

(In cwts.)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| United Kingdom | 3,335 | 14,455 | 912 | 119 | 34 |
| United States of America | 1,134 | 6,548 | 22 | .. | .. |
| Egypt | 2,016 | 3,788 | 2,340 | 21 | 24 |
| Iran | 1,083 | 1,172 | 853 | 12 | .. |
| Japan | 427 | 3,851 | 7,276 | 8 | 13 |
| Turkey, Asiatic (a) | 2,145 | 236 | 819 | .. | .. |
| Iraq | — | — | 742 | .. | 4 |
| Other countries | 4,177 | 1,214 | 137 | 319 | 491 |
| TOTAL | 19,330 | 31,413 | 12,907 | 573 | 814 |

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM

(In thousands of Rupees)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| French Indo-China | 29,07 | 73,59 | 70,00 | 24,00 | 0,80 |
| Java | 52,20 | 45,00 | 55,00 | .. | .. |
| Japan | 9,79 | 30,21 | 18,86 | .. | .. |
| Siam | 18,84 | 35,28 | 43,05 | 48,04 | .. |
| Straits Settlements | 1,48,74 | 9,12 | 3,20 | .. | .. |
| Hongkong | 4,15,52 | 12,99 | 9,88 | .. | .. |
| Other countries | 3,21,95 | 10,20 | 24,00 | .. | 1 |
| TOTAL . | 9,96,17 | 2,17,35 | 2,33,05 | 72,04 | 0,81 |

NOTE.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS

(In thousands of Rupees)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Raw hides— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 30,57 | 1,00,41 | 59,06 | 10,54 | 9,87 |
| United States of America | 68,70 | 1,05,15 | 85,53 | 1,91 | 1,03 |
| Italy | 83,85 | 1,44,00 | 52,25 | 17,50 | 23,41 |
| Spain | 40,85 | 20,04 | 20,23 | 4,14 | 3,38 |
| France | 8,27 | 9,00 | 5,10 | 1,55 | 1,09 |
| Belgium | 7,07 | 93 | 3,61 | 17 | 1,25 |
| Germany | 2,43,48 | 24,99 | 75,37 | 34,04 | 21,23 |
| Netherlands | 16,54 | 90 | 3,73 | 6,68 | 10,23 |
| Austria | } 1,28,77 | 9,90 | { 44 | .. | .. |
| Hungary | | | | .. | .. |
| Other countries | 22,96 | 18,51 | 20,07 | 24,75 | 28,77 |
| Total British Empire | 34,15 | 1,10,46 | 68,41 | 10,55 | 10,09 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 0,22,97 | 3,88,14 | 2,73,57 | 90,79 | 98,82 |
| Total " for orders " cargoes | — | — | — | — | 60 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 6,57,12 | 5,04,60 | 3,41,98 | 1,01,34 | 1,00,51 |
| Raw skins — | | | | | |
| United States of America | 2,79,90 | 3,93,36 | 4,79,94 | 1,58,54 | 1,08,85 |
| United Kingdom | 25,75 | 38,91 | 50,41 | 84,07 | 40,12 |
| France | 25,41 | 21,90 | 28,46 | 17,53 | 8,33 |
| Other countries | 41,93 | 28,17 | 42,89 | 63,10 | 39,20 |
| Total British Empire | 32,04 | 57,54 | 68,73 | 92,97 | 54,73 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 3,40,95 | 4,24,30 | 5,32,97 | 2,30,27 | 1,47,77 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 3,72,99 | 4,82,34 | 6,01,70 | 3,23,24 | 2,02,50 |

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Dressed and tanned hides— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 1,52.48 | 4,37.88 | 2,00.56 | 2,35.31 | 1,94.50 |
| Other countries | 4.19 | 1.86 | 28.80 | 1.04 | 3.13 |
| Total British Empire | 1,53.44 | 4,38.93 | 2,02.82 | 2,39.33 | 1,93.42 |
| „ Foreign Countries | 3.23 | 61 | 16.54 | 1.42 | 2.14 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,56.67 | 4,39.74 | 2,10.36 | 2,40.80 | 1,97.63 |
| Dressed and tanned skins— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 2,15.45 | 1,98.57 | 2,13.43 | 2,91.71 | 2,91.21 |
| United States of America | 29.19 | 58.62 | 21.74 | 4.25 | 2.74 |
| Japan | 12.79 | 11.82 | 36.21 | 21.25 | 25.15 |
| Other countries | 13.55 | 5.94 | 17.81 | 6.18 | 8.44 |
| Total British Empire | 2,21.15 | 2,05.35 | 2,25.82 | 2,94.95 | 2,94.14 |
| „ Foreign Countries | 40.63 | 72.60 | 66.77 | 23.62 | 30.35 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,70.78 | 2,74.95 | 2,92.59 | 3,23.77 | 3,24.51 |

No. 42.—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE

(In thousands of tons)

| COUNTRIES | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| United Kingdom | 193 | 336 | 245 | 117 | 152 |
| Germany | 7 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| Netherlands | 19 | .. | 13 | 3 | .. |
| Belgium | 150 | 15 | 194 | 19 | 87 |
| France | 97 | 47 | 105 | 61 | 113 |
| Italy | 3 | 12 | 12 | .. | .. |
| Japan | 4 | 12 | 2 | 82 | 90 |
| United States of America | 132 | 45 | 66 | .. | .. |
| Other countries | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 61 |
| TOTAL | 607 | 474 | 614 | 266 | 490 |

No. 43.—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION

| | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| Rice | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Wheat | 11 | 9 | 3 | 662 | 61 |
| Tea | 95 | 83 | 65 | 81 | 81 |
| Cotton, raw | 26 | 51 | 61 | 61 | 73 |
| Jute, raw | 51 | 31 | 49 | 82 | 49 |
| Linned | 72 | 63 | 33 | 101 | 67 |
| Kaapi and mustard | 23 | 8 | 19 | 4 | 4 |
| Peas | 25 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Groundnuts | 37 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 27 |
| Indigo | 43 | 61 | 27 | 7 | (a) |

(a) Not available.

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES.

(in thousands of Rupees)

GOLD

| COUNTRIES | IMPORTS | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| United Kingdom { Private
Government | 15,31,52 | 2,20,75 | 12,24,11 | 4,08 | 60 | 3,36,20 | 1,20,97 | 1,38,65 | 44,23,41 | 35,07,87 |
| Gibraltar | .. | .. | 6,50,53 | .. | .. | 71,48 | 7,14 | 1,18,30 | .. | .. |
| Malta and Gozo | 2 | .. | 1,98 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sweden | 185 | 17 | 1,95 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Germany | .. | .. | 2,55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Belgium { Private
Government | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,98,47 | 57,85 |
| France | 63,08 | 10 | 1,40,05 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 2,27,93 | 50,84 |
| Italy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54,39 | .. |
| Austria | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hungary | 9,70 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Iraq | 59,88 | 28,15 | 1,44,52 | 18 | 10 | 4,16 | 13 | 2,10 | .. | 50 |
| Turkey, Asiatic { Private
Government | .. | 70 | 38 | .. | .. | .. | 3,72 | .. | .. | .. |
| Aden and Depen- { Private
dences. Government | 43,58 | 18,52 | 57,44 | 12,83 | 11,08 | 18 | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| Arabia { Private
Government | 21 | .. | 14,31 | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 1,50 | .. | .. |
| .. | 53 | 09 | 10,11 | 21,78 | 10,28 | 2,71 | 00 | 69 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 8 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

GOLD

COUNTRIES

EXPORTS

IMPORTS

| | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natalia Islands { Private | 36 | 1,15 | 6,83 | 12,22 | 5,36 | 11,24 | 1,00 | 14 | .. | 1034-35 |
| Government | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,83 | .. | 1033-34 |
| Iran { Private | 35 | 15 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 59 | .. | .. | .. |
| Government | 6 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ceylon | 8,06 | 1,80 | 7,87 | 49,79 | 35,60 | 5,87 | 6,10 | 12 | .. | .. |
| Strait settlements (including Labuan) | 60,60 | 3,94 | 21,73 | 25 | .. | 29,34 | 8,44 | 2,10 | .. | .. |
| Federated Malay States | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Java | 2 | 16,77 | 5 | .. | .. | 27 | 62 | 33 | 63 | 82 |
| China (including Hongkong) { Private | 66,39 | 52,27 | 45,11 | 67 | .. | 14 | 45 | 2,74 | .. | .. |
| Government | .. | .. | 18,85 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan | 8 | 3,12,30 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 63,60 | 3,43,36 | .. | .. |
| Egypt { Private | 8,09,87 | 51,13 | 6,71 | .. | .. | 1 | 31 | .. | .. | .. |
| Government | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,00 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tunes of South Africa { Private | 6,35 | 2,27,36 | 67,12 | 83 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Government | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| East Africa | 29 | 1,54 | 14,57 | 6,70 | 2,55 | 9 | 15 | 54 | .. | .. |
| French India Protectorate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| India-Egyptian Sudan | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mexico and Dependencies (including Vera Cruz) | .. | .. | .. | 82 | 67 | .. | .. | 1,09 | .. | .. |
| Canada | .. | 4,31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62,04 | .. | .. | .. |

| | 15 | 1,04,47 | 2,17,98 | .. | .. | 4,10,88 | 9,10,48 | 17,02,04 |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-------|---------|----------|----------|
| United States of America. | .. | .. | 1,10,02 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| { Private | .. | .. | 1,10,02 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| { Government | .. | .. | 1,10,02 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Australia and New Zealand. | 0,14,81 | 40,02 | 1,87,15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| { Private | .. | 1,53,22 | 1,30,71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| { Government | .. | 1,53,22 | 1,30,71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) | 32,78,42 | 10,59,77 | 21,57,46 | 1,00,94 | 71,03 | 3,02,07 | 58,15,30 | 53,25,08 |
| { Private | .. | 1,54,13 | 9,07,00 | .. | .. | 71,70 | 1,22,03 | .. |
| { Government | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | 8,70,27 | 2,50,55 | 7,24,02 | 37,00 | 1,11,30 | 48 | 2,44 | 1,13 | 69,18 | 1,40,18 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| United Kingdom | 2,70,82 | 2,13,90 | 17,61 | .. | .. | .. | 4,11 | 2 | 3,37,21 | 5,77,84 |
| { Private | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| { Government | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Germany | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. |
| Belgium | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| { Private | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| { Government | 1,82 | .. | 3,03 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. |
| France | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Austria | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Iraq | 14,70 | 5,62 | 80,33 | 20,48 | 3,27 | 2,24 | 37 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Turkey, Asiatic | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| { Private | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| { Government | .. | 35 | 1,47 | .. | .. | 3 | 85,41 | 35 | .. | .. |
| Turkey, Asiatic | 1,30 | 3,77 | 15,08 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 03 | .. | .. |
| Aden and Dependencies. | 21 | 0,00 | 1,25 | 57 | 2 | 13 | 4,00 | 53 | .. | 3,11 |
| { Private | 8,03 | 5,60 | 33,77 | 0,70 | 0,52 | 27,54 | 10,32 | 54,00 | 1,33 | .. |
| Arabia | 15 | 12 | 1,58 | .. | .. | .. | 90 | 23 | .. | 7,80 |
| { Private | 8,07 | 12,28 | 10,30 | 5,80 | 3,04 | 48,21 | 34,51 | 10,25 | 6,70 | .. |
| Bahrain Islands | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| { Private | 9,30 | 5,70 | 10,78 | 10 | 2,52 | 10,80 | 1,50 | 1,51 | .. | 60 |
| Iran | 5,52 | 5,03 | 21,31 | .. | .. | 30 | 4,20 | 0,70 | .. | .. |
| { Private | .. | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 0,91 | 70 | .. | .. |
| { Government | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,71 | .. | .. | .. |
| Henjam Island | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. |

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—concl'd.

(In thousands of Rupees)

| COUNTRIES | SILVER | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| | IMPORTS | | | | | EXPORTS | | | | |
| | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | Pre-war average | War average | Post-war average | 1932-33 | 1934-35 |
| Ceylon | 7,77 | 30 | 2,99 | 1 | .. | 50,51 | 33,02 | 17,86 | 1 | 1 |
| China (includes Hongkong) | 28 | 7,62 | 18,66 | .. | .. | 60 | 80 | 7,00 | .. | .. |
| Colonial Settlements (including Labuan) | 8,82 | 28,83 | 6,66 | 2 | 3,22 | 15,43 | 11,20 | 20,40 | .. | .. |
| Federated Malay States | .. | 15,03 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Java | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. | .. |
| Sumatra | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 11 | .. | 26 | 1,65 | .. | .. |
| French Indo-China | 78 | 2,42 | 2,46 | 57 | 24 | 5,20 | 1,38 | 1,84 | .. | .. |
| China (includes Hongkong) | 67,15 | 60,96 | 79,53 | 1,16 | 2,54,18 | 1,65,66 | 1,20 | 90,31 | .. | 2,40,00 |
| India | 70,02 | 7,19,89 | 1,79,88 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan | 3 | 9,42 | 1,48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malaya | .. | 4,01 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Philippines | 12 | 1,63 | 12 | 3 | .. | .. | 40,07 | .. | .. | .. |
| Portugal | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,25 | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | .. | 32 | 72 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Union of South Africa | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| East Africa | 2,03 | 32 | 63,41 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Madagascar (including Dependencies) | .. | .. | 1,77 | .. | 4 | 23,20 | 2,90 | 7,79 | 2,02 | 7,20 |
| Manchuria (including Dependencies) | 1,37 | 9,84 | 15,17 | .. | 22,06 | 6,20 | 2,23 | 40,01 | .. | .. |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,00 | .. | .. | .. |
| U.S.S.R. | .. | 1,25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| U.S.A. | .. | 1,65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| United States of America. | Private | 6,77 | 17,21 | 2,88,21 | 81,15 | 4,45,09 | 3,67,34 | 1,78,70 | 2,66,23 | 79,79 | 3,00,41 | 4,07,91 |
| | Government | 75,33 | 11,74,62 | 3,56,29 | 9 | 37,49 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Australia and New Zealand. | Private | 7 | 33,73 | 64,09 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fiji Islands. | Government | — | 86,34 | 16,60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES). | Private | 10,88,25 | 4,56,21 | 14,17,57 | 81,15 | 4,45,09 | 3,67,34 | 1,78,70 | 2,66,23 | 79,79 | 3,00,41 | 4,07,91 |
| | Government | 3,53,09 | 22,36,64 | 6,16,46 | 57 | 2 | 1,12 | 1,26,82 | 10,57 | 6,37,65 | — | 5,77,84 |

CURRENCY NOTES*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|---|---------|------|------|---|---|-------|-------|---|-------|
| United Kingdom | Private | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Government | — | — | 30,00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iraq | Private | — | — | 40,75 | — | — | — | — | 9,75 | — | — | — |
| | Government | — | — | 13,05 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Aden and Dependencies. | Private | — | — | 3,23 | 2,66 | 75 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Government | — | — | 2,38 | — | — | — | — | 10,50 | — | — | — |
| Arabia | Private | — | — | 17,58 | 1,67 | 1,37 | — | — | 4 | 1,09 | — | 1,14 |
| | Government | — | — | 1,30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bahrain Islands | Private | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| | Government | — | — | 1,66 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iran | Private | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Government | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 4,42 | — | — | — |
| Benjam Island | Private | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Government | — | — | 1,00 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 22,80 | — | 37,90 |
| Ceylon | Private | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Straits Settlements (including Labuan) | Private | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Federated Malay States | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Java | Private | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| EGYPT | Private | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| East Africa | Private | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan | Private | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) | Private | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES). | Private | — | — | 1,09,23 | 4,48 | 2,14 | — | — | 9,91 | 23,90 | — | 39,04 |
| | Government | — | — | 48,80 | — | — | — | — | 14,95 | — | — | — |

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23. The figures for post-war average in columns 4 and 9 represent average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 45.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934-35.

(In thousands of Rupees)

| MONTHS | NET IMPORTS OF GOLD | | NET IMPORTS OF SILVER | | NET IMPORTS OF CURRENCY NOTES. | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | Private | Government | Private | Government | Private | Government |
| | | | | | | |
| April | —5,28.04 | .. | 1,53.76 | —13.16 | —7.44 | .. |
| May | —3,23.46 | .. | 2.77 | —24.87 | —1.83 | .. |
| June | —4,98.00 | .. | 72.72 | —22.67 | —1.67 | .. |
| July | —5,77.19 | .. | —24.10 | —43.70 | —2.62 | .. |
| August | —93.43 | .. | —29.70 | —67.51 | 2 | .. |
| September | —69.86 | .. | —21.13 | —56.02 | —8.24 | .. |
| October | —3,63.85 | .. | —33.85 | —74.76 | —3.40 | .. |
| November | —5,46.62 | .. | —25.45 | —27.00 | —4.11 | .. |
| December | —6,18.77 | .. | 20.63 | —27.03 | —3.57 | .. |
| January | —4,25.91 | .. | —25.80 | —52.45 | —2.79 | .. |
| February | —4,74.43 | .. | —67.17 | —82.15 | —2.54 | .. |
| March | —5,07.10 | .. | 14.56 | —88.91 | —3.81 | .. |
| TOTAL | —42,13.73 | .. | 37.18 | —5,77.83 | —36.90 | .. |

No. 46.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees)

AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING

| | 1873-74 | 1878-79 | 1883-84 | 1888-89 | 1893-94 | 1898-99 | 1903-04 | 1908-09 | 1913-14 | 1918-19 | 1923-24 | 1928-29 | 1933-34 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Production (a) . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 | 2,01 | 2,95 | 3,40 | 3,30 | 3,39 | 2,72 | 2,25 | 2,26 | 2,08 | 2,54 | 2,76 | 2,93 |
| 2. Imports . | 1,05 | 1,63 | 4,23 | 3,41 | 4,12 | 5,48 | 13,00 | 16,85 | 32,79 | (b)9,88 | (b)30,06 | 33,68 | 6,54 | 2,80 | 1,32 | 1,10 | 72 |
| 3. Exports . | 27 | 1,04 | 10 | 33 | 2,02 | 3,23 | 6,82 | 7,50 | 4,64 | (b)3,01 | (b)8,28 | 13 | 37,26 | 60,78 | 66,84 | 58,15 | 53,26 |
| 4. Net Imports (i.e., 2-3) . | 1,38 | 64 | 4,13 | 3,08 | 2,10 | 2,25 | 6,18 | 9,35 | 28,15 | (b)6,87 | (b)22,38 | 33,50 | -30,72* | -57,98* | -65,52* | -57,05* | -52,54* |
| 5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4) . | 1,38 | 64 | 4,13 | 3,08 | 2,81 | 4,23 | 9,13 | 12,75 | 31,51 | 10,26 | 25,10 | 35,75 | -28,46 | -55,90 | -62,98 | -54,29 | -49,61 |
| 6. Balance held in Mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | 12,88 | 6,57 | 19,11 | 16,93 | 27,92 | 25,79 | 38,20 | 41,47 | 41,53 | 41,56 | 41,55 |
| 7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +61 | +2,67 | -3,25 | +4,47 | -1,02 | +99 | +4,95 | +1,87 | +7,29 | +6 | +3 | -1 |
| 8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-7) . | 1,38 | 64 | 4,13 | 3,08 | 2,81 | 3,65 | 6,46 | 16,00 | 27,04 | 11,28 | 24,11 | 30,80 | -30,33 | -63,19 | -63,04 | -54,32 | -49,60 |
| 9. Progressive total of additions to stock . | 1,38 | 4,63 | 15,24 | 35,17 | 51,74 | 61,86 | 1,01,19 | 1,58,81 | 2,77,15 | 3,72,61 | 4,66,83 | 6,51,53 | 6,56,81 | 6,73,42 | 6,10,44 | 5,56,15 | 5,06,54 |
| Net progressive absorption . | 1,38 | 4,63 | 15,24 | 35,17 | 51,74 | 61,19 | 88,31 | 1,52,24 | 2,58,04 | 3,55,68 | 4,38,92 | 6,25,75 | 6,18,61 | 6,31,96 | 5,68,92 | 5,14,60 | 4,65,00 |

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (Item 9) and net progressive absorption (Item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in Item 5 and Item 10, the sum of the yearly figures in Item 8.

(a) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

(b) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

*Net exports.

No 47 —BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

AVENUE OF 5 YEARS ENDING

| | 1888-89 | 1893-94 | 1898-99 | 1903-04 | 1908-09 | 1913-14 | 1918-19 | 1923-24 | 1928-29 | 1933-34 | 1938-39 | 1943-44 |
|---|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Exports of Indian Merchandise (Private) | +84.09 | +1,00.50 | +1,03.74 | +1,21.5 | +1,81.95 | +2,19.50 | +2,15.97 | +2,80.33 | +3,40.04 | +1,93.15 | +1,40.31 | +1,51.21 |
| Imports of Foreign Merchandise (Private) | +34.09 | +6.41 | +6.10 | +3.50 | +3.46 | +4.60 | +9.14 | +15.02 | +9.87 | +4.71 | +3.42 | +3.55 |
| Imports of Foreign Merchandise (Government) | -8.52 | -67.75 | -69.70 | -78.43 | -1,12.52 | -1,45.85 | -2,47.80 | -2,48.81 | -2,39.11 | -1,55.10 | -1,14.00(c) | -1,31.80(c) |
| Balance of trade in Merchandise (Private) | +50.06 | +27.16 | +27.66 | +46.09 | +23.46 | +28.77 | +26.71 | +23.14 | +1,12.80 | +42.76 | +3.23 | +23.90 |
| G.S. (Private) | -3.08 | -1.10 | -2.23 | -0.5 | -12.35 | -29.87 | -7.81(c) | -15.03(c) | -33.50 | +30.72 | +65.60 | +52.54 |
| G.S. (Government) | -3.06 | -12.01 | -6.05 | -5.12 | -8.11 | -7.21 | -2,09.00 | -11,70.00 | -16.76 | -6.37 | -73.05 | -37 |
| Balance of transactions in treasure (Private) | -12.64 | -14.21 | -8.39 | -14.67 | -20.29 | -35.09 | -18.80 | -26.12 | -50.41 | +35.45 | +64.93 | +52.54 |
| Total balance of trade (Government and Private) | +34.32 | +22.85 | +19.16 | +31.42 | +33.17 | +43.19 | +63.57 | +27.02 | +62.39 | +68.20 | +97.97 | +35,50 |
| Exports of Indian Merchandise (Government) | -18.00 | -1.81 | -0.07 | -27.70 | -35.56 | -41.55 | -31.90 | -15.45 | -30.64 | -37.77 | -18.19 | -40.82 |
| Imports of Foreign Merchandise (Government) | +17 | +4.9 | -5.3 | -28 | -34 | -8 | -26 | +3.8 | -27 | -11 | -12 | +3 |
| Balance of trade in Merchandise (Government) | -87 | -90 | -83 | -70 | -50 | -44 | -30 | -31 | -36 | -53 | -32 | -28 |
| Balance of remittance of funds | -18,78 | -22,31 | -27,43 | -22,34 | -34,2 | -42,61 | -30,14 | -5,98 | -40,09 | -3,87 | -49,63 | -49,78 |

* All open letters in the balance of trade cannot be included in the table. One-fifth of the amount for 1948-49 only, there being no transactions in other years.

(1) In these balances plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) net import.

(2) In these balances plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) net import.

(3) In these balances plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) net import.

(4) In these balances plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) net import.

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(99) In these balances plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) net import.

(100) In these balances plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) net import.

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES

| ARTICLES | Per | Pre-war
average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| 1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above | Cwt. | 9 14 4 | 5 10 1 | 5 3 6 | 4 11 8 |
| Molasses | " | 2 8 7 | 1 10 9 | 1 6 9 | 1 0 1 |
| 2. Other articles of food and drink— | | | | | |
| (a) Liquors— | | | | | |
| Ale, beer and porter | Gal. | 1 5 7 | 2 0 10 | 1 15 10 | 1 15 7 |
| Spirit—Brandy | " | 7 15 9 | 14 10 5 | 15 2 7 | 15 9 1 |
| " Whisky | " | 6 8 2 | 16 8 2 | 16 12 2 | 16 9 9 |
| " present in drugs | " | 17 9 3 | 32 0 2 | 30 9 8 | 30 9 10 |
| (b) Provisions— | | | | | |
| Biscuits and cakes | lb. | 0 7 8 | 0 11 5 | 0 10 9 | 0 9 11 |
| Farinaceous and patent foods | Cwt. | 14 14 2 | 18 4 1 | 19 12 4 | 18 4 5 |
| Milk, condensed | lb. | 0 4 6 | 0 4 1 | 0 3 9 | 0 3 10 |
| Canned provisions | Cwt. | 46 10 3 | 39 12 6 | 37 0 0 | 31 15 5 |
| (c) Spices— | | | | | |
| Betelnuts | lb. | 0 1 4 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 3 | 0 1 2 |
| Cloves | " | 0 5 2 | 0 7 3 | 0 6 5 | 0 5 3 |
| (d) Other articles— | | | | | |
| Salt | Ton | 14 8 5 | 14 8 2 | 13 6 9 | 13 12 8 |
| 3. Oils— | | | | | |
| Kerosene | Gal. | 0 6 6 | 0 6 10 | 0 6 3 | 0 6 1 |
| 4. Textile, Cotton— | | | | | |
| Cotton yarn | lb. | 0 14 5 | 0 13 5 | 0 12 10 | 0 14 7 |
| " goods, grey | Yd. | 0 2 8 | 0 2 3 | 0 2 2 | 0 2 1 |
| " " white | " | 0 2 9 | 0 2 10 | 0 2 11 | 0 3 1 |
| " " coloured | " | 0 3 3 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 2 | 0 3 3 |
| " handkerchiefs and shawls | No. | 0 3 6 | 0 2 0 | 0 1 4 | 0 1 5 |
| 5. Other textiles— | | | | | |
| (a) Silk, raw | lb. | 4 9 1 | 3 10 9 | 3 0 3 | 2 9 5 |
| " goods, mixed | Yd. | 0 12 9 | 0 6 11 | 0 8 11 | 0 8 10 |
| " piecegoods | " | 0 11 2 | 0 8 4 | 0 7 1 | 0 6 0 |
| (b) Wool— | | | | | |
| " piecegoods | Yd. | 0 14 9 | 1 2 6 | 1 2 1 | 1 5 3 |
| " shawls | No. | 2 7 9 | 3 3 3 | 2 13 9 | 2 14 0 |
| 6. Apparel— | | | | | |
| Boots and shoes | Pair | 2 7 2 | 0 10 6 | 0 10 5 | 0 13 1 |
| 7. Metals and manufactures— | | | | | |
| Copper, wrought | Cwt. | 51 12 1 | 35 6 10 | 31 9 8 | 28 9 4 |
| Iron, bars and channel | Ton | 118 4 2 | 232 9 7 | 226 7 1 | 233 11 7 |

No. 48 —DECLAPED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES—
continued

| ARTICLES | Per | Pre war
average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|---|-------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | R s. p. | R s. p. | R s. p. | R s. p. |
| 7 Metals and manufactures—contd | | | | | |
| Iron or Steel— | | | | | |
| Beams etc | Ton | 115 5 6 | 97 6 5 | 109 6 10 | 105 10 4 |
| Nails etc. | " | 20 1 6 | 22 2 5 | 26 15 1 | 23 14 9 |
| Pipes etc | " | 150 10 9 | 237 11 1 | 226 13 10 | 435 10 10 |
| Rails, chairs etc | Cwt. | 3 11 6 | 12 10 8 | 8 6 2 | 7 0 8 |
| Sheets galvanised | Ton | 192 0 1 | 169 12 11 | 146 5 9 | 183 8 0 |
| " tinned | " | 236 15 1 | 277 9 0 | 293 15 1 | 3 4 5 2 |
| not galvanised | " | 139 6 0 | 132 10 4 | 130 4 0 | 135 5 2 |
| Tubes | " | 231 8 4 | 262 14 7 | 246 8 1 | 234 2 11 |
| Steel, bars | " | 99 7 7 | 82 2 10 | 95 5 5 | 109 13 8 |
| Tin block etc | Cwt. | 133 4 5 | 97 13 10 | 141 11 9 | 131 15 2 |
| 8 Animals and other raw and manufactured articles— | | | | | |
| (a) Animals, horses | No. | 455 6 3 | 634 12 7 | 717 5 3 | 756 7 3 |
| (b) Fruits coconuts | " | 0 0 10 | 0 0 10 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 7 |
| (c) Dyeing substances— | | | | | |
| Aniline | lb | 0 12 4 | — | — | — |
| Alizarine | " | 0 " 2 | 0 12 4 | 0 12 9 | 0 10 11 |
| (d) Chemicals— | | | | | |
| Sodium carbonate | Cwt | 4 1 6 | 5 14 0 | 5 10 6 | 5 7 7 |
| (e) Drugs medicines— | | | | | |
| Quinine salts | lb | 9 11 11 | 23 10 7 | 24 14 1 | 24 4 0 |
| (f) Tobacco manufactures— | | | | | |
| Cigarettes | " | 3 0 9 | 3 3 7 | 3 3 5 | 3 9 10 |
| (g) Gums and resins | Cwt. | 15 13 9 | 14 15 11 | 14 3 11 | 13 10 7 |
| (h) Flax— | | | | | |
| Canvas | yd | 0 8 9 | 0 1 " 1 | 0 12 8 | 0 12 6 |
| Heccegoods | " | 0 5 8 | 0 6 9 | 0 7 0 | 0 9 9 |
| (i) Coal | Ton | 1 " 5 11 | 21 7 9 | 16 4 4 | 15 2 7 |
| (j) Other raw materials— | | | | | |
| Tallow and stearine | Cwt | 23 5 1 | 17 10 5 | 16 13 7 | 15 3 7 |
| (k) Other manufactured articles— | | | | | |
| (i) Arms etc.— | | | | | |
| Gunpowder | lb. | 0 11 7 | 0 12 8 | 0 11 9 | 0 13 8 |
| (ii) Glass and glassware— | | | | | |
| Leds | Cwt | 23 9 1 | 54 10 4 | 62 8 3 | 25 12 7 |
| Sheet and plate | Sq ft | — | 0 2 0 | 0 1 9 | 0 1 5 |
| (iii) Paints and colours | Cwt. | 18 1 2 | 27 10 3 | 18 0 1 | 20 13 0 |
| (iv) Printing paper | " | 12 5 3 | 15 3 7 | 10 14 1 | 9 14 6 |
| (v) Soap | " | 19 11 7 | 2 " 14 2 | 13 13 3 | 10 9 7 |
| (vi) Lumber etc | No | 1 1 1 | 0 13 4 | 0 9 3 | 0 " 3 |
| (vii) Felling male lins— | | | | | |
| 1 1 2 | " | 0 1 6 | 0 3 5 | 0 3 3 | 0 2 11 |
| Cure 1 | Cwt. | 2 0 5 | 1 12 0 | 1 12 11 | 1 13 7 |
| Pitch and tar | " | 4 1 4 | 3 9 12 | 3 4 0 | 3 6 7 |

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES

| ARTICLES | | Per | Pre war
average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| | | | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| 1. Food grains—cereals— | | | | | | |
| Rice (not in the husk) | Cwt. | | 5 5 8 | 3 14 1 | 3 0 7 | 3 3 9 |
| Wheat | " | | 5 5 5 | 8 11 5 | 7 15 0 | 4 13 5 |
| " flour | " | | 7 14 8 | 6 10 7 | 6 8 6 | 6 3 9 |
| Barley | " | | 4 4 2 | 3 2 11 | 4 0 5 | 3 4 8 |
| 2. Food grains— | | | | | | |
| Pulse | Cwt. | | 4 1 4 | 4 10 9 | 4 6 0 | 4 11 0 |
| 3. Tea | | | | | | |
| Coffee | lb. | | 0 7 1 | 0 7 3 | 0 10 0 | 0 9 11 |
| | Cwt. | | 54 0 4 | 63 6 7 | 55 1 4 | 51 9 3 |
| 4. Other articles of food and drink— | | | | | | |
| (a) Spices— | | | | | | |
| Pepper | lb. | | 0 4 8 | 0 5 5 | 0 4 5 | 0 4 9 |
| Chillies | " | | 0 2 4 | 0 1 10 | 0 2 2 | 0 2 6 |
| (b) Other articles— | | | | | | |
| Ghi | " | | 0 9 0 | 0 10 5 | 0 7 9 | 0 8 2 |
| 5. Seeds, oils and oilcake— | | | | | | |
| Seeds— | | | | | | |
| Castor | Cwt. | | 7 5 2 | 7 3 6 | 6 1 8 | 5 14 4 |
| Copra | " | | 17 15 7 | 23 0 3 | 19 4 7 | 17 0 4 |
| Cotton | " | | 3 12 0 | 3 7 11 | 2 14 7 | 3 1 1 |
| Groundnut | " | | 8 5 1 | 8 3 7 | 6 1 1 | 5 12 9 |
| Linseed | " | | 10 8 8 | 6 5 0 | 6 0 7 | 6 4 7 |
| Rapeseed | " | | 7 9 8 | 6 11 4 | 5 8 8 | 5 11 10 |
| Sesamum | " | | 10 6 5 | 9 7 2 | 7 4 4 | 8 13 11 |
| Oils— | | | | | | |
| Castor | Gal. | | 1 5 10 | 1 5 8 | 1 5 10 | 1 7 4 |
| Coconut | " | | 1 12 8 | 1 11 7 | 1 6 0 | 1 0 4 |
| Oilcakes | Cwt. | | 3 12 8 | 3 6 10 | 2 13 11 | 2 13 4 |
| 6. Textiles, Jute— | | | | | | |
| Jute, raw | Ton | | 290 7 4 | 172 13 0 | 146 2 0 | 144 7 6 |
| Gunny bags | No. | | 0 4 5 | 0 4 4 | 0 3 10 | 0 3 11 |
| " cloth | Yd. | | 0 1 9 | 0 1 7 | 0 1 9 | 0 1 8 |
| 7. Textiles, Cotton— | | | | | | |
| Cotton, raw | Cwt. | | 38 11 3 | 27 10 6 | 27 2 7 | 28 0 6 |
| " yarn | lb. | | 0 7 11 | 0 8 4 | 0 8 0 | 0 7 10 |
| " piece-goods, grey | Yd. | | 0 2 5 | 0 4 4 | 0 4 2 | 0 3 7 |
| " " coloured | " | | 0 5 0 | 0 5 1 | 0 4 9 | 0 5 1 |

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES—
continued

| ARTICLES | Per | Pre-war
average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|--------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | <i>R s. p.</i> | <i>R s. p.</i> | <i>R s. p.</i> | <i>R s. p.</i> |
| 8. Other textiles— | | | | | |
| Wool, raw | lb. | 0 7 10 | 0 6 1 | 0 5 8 | 0 6 0 |
| 9. Hides and skins— | | | | | |
| Hides, raw | Cwt. | 65 4 1 | 23 9 10 | 24 15 10 | 24 3 10 |
| „ tanned | „ | 85 10 10 | 89 11 4 | 91 8 3 | 83 14 7 |
| Skins, raw | „ | 68 0 6 | 80 3 7 | 81 2 10 | 63 12 8 |
| „ tanned | „ | 126 12 3 | 277 5 1 | 245 8 9 | 247 13 10 |
| 10. Metals and Ores— | | | | | |
| Manufacture ore | Ton | 16 4 0 | 24 8 5 | 19 4 8 | 17 7 11 |
| 11. Other raw and manufactured articles— | | | | | |
| (a) Dyeing substances— | | | | | |
| Indigo | Cwt. | 191 6 6 | 210 0 0 | 192 15 3 | 196 6 1 |
| Myrobalans | „ | 4 4 5 | 5 4 1 | 4 8 4 | 3 8 6 |
| (b) Chemicals— | | | | | |
| Saltpetre | „ | 11 7 6 | 7 11 4 | 8 1 10 | 7 11 8 |
| (c) Drugs, medicines, etc.— | | | | | |
| Tobacco— | | | | | |
| Unmanufactured | lb. | 0 1 10 | 0 5 7 | 0 4 11 | 0 4 8 |
| Cigars | „ | 0 13 7 | 1 0 11 | 1 8 1 | 1 3 3 |
| Opium | Cwt. | 1,913 10 10 | 3,205 11 2 | 3,200 0 3 | 3,213 14 8 |
| (d) Hemp, raw | „ | 13 12 0 | 11 7 3 | 9 4 10 | 8 14 11 |
| (e) Lac, shell | „ | 54 1 9 | 31 13 9 | 36 11 5 | 31 12 13 |
| (f) Coal | Ton | 9 12 7 | 9 11 0 | 9 13 6 | 9 5 2 |
| (g) Manures—Bones | „ | 62 0 0 | 62 9 2 | 58 15 7 | 53 7 8 |
| (A) Other raw materials— | | | | | |
| Rubber, raw | Cwt. | 26 15 5 | 15 4 0 | 21 8 8 | 21 0 10 |
| Colr, unmanufactured | „ | 10 11 8 | 12 2 2 | 13 10 0 | 9 0 3 |
| Mica | „ | 72 15 0 | 77 14 4 | 63 1 2 | 66 1 5 |
| (B) Other manufactured articles— | | | | | |
| Candles | lb. | 0 4 8 | 0 4 6 | 0 4 6 | 0 4 6 |
| Paraffin wax | Cwt. | 22 7 1 | 22 3 0 | 21 3 0 | 19 17 6 |
| 12. Fuel and materials— | | | | | |
| Teakwood | c. Ton | 155 12 1 | 211 9 11 | 223 4 7 | 159 11 12 |

1933-34

1934-35

1975

| April | July | October | January | April | July | October | January | April |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 4 8 6 | 5 1 6 | 4 1 6 | 3 12 6 | 3 13 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 2 6 | 4 12 6 | 4 6 6 |
| 23 10 0 | 25 11 0 | 22 2 0 | 20 14 0 | 18 10 0 | 21 4 0 | 19 10 0 | 22 7 0 | 22 0 0 |
| 3 6 6 | 2 13 6 | 2 7 0 | 2 2 0 | 1 12 3 | 2 2 9 | 1 13 6 | 2 5 9 | 2 3 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 15 6 | 6 10 6 | 6 0 0 | 5 13 0 | 6 2 0 | 6 11 6 | 6 3 6 | 6 11 0 | 6 8 6 |
| (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| 3 8 6 | 4 12 6 | 4 3 6 | 4 4 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 11 6 | 4 11 0 | 4 11 0 | 4 8 0 |
| (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| 23 9 0 | 27 11 0 | 21 11 2 | 19 8 8 | 17 11 0 | 19 10 6 | 23 0 0 | 30 10 0 | 37 14 0 |
| 5 8 0 | 6 3 0 | 5 1 6 | 4 10 0 | 4 1 6 | 4 6 0 | 6 2 0 | 5 4 0 | 6 6 0 |
| (p) | (p) | (p) | (p) | (p) | (p) | (p) | (p) | (p) |
| 29 4 0 | 33 0 0 | 30 6 0 | 25 12 0 | 26 10 0 | 21 12 0 | 30 6 0 | 27 0 0 | 37 4 0 |
| .. | 5 8 0 | 5 4 0 | 4 14 0 | 4 4 0 | 5 8 0 | 5 10 0 | 6 5 0 | 6 8 0 |
| 6 6 0 | 6 12 0 | 5 14 6 | 5 6 6 | 5 7 0 | 5 14 0 | 7 0 0 | 10 13 0 | 9 14 0 |
| 4 15 6 | 5 15 0 | 5 2 6 | 4 14 6 | 4 12 6 | 5 1 0 | 5 5 0 | 6 11 0 | 6 8 0 |
| 2 5 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 4 6 | 2 5 6 | 2 6 0 | 2 10 6 | 2 11 0 | 2 9 0 |
| 12 12 0 | 12 8 0 | 12 8 0 | 12 6 0 | 12 6 0 | 12 0 0 | 12 6 0 | 12 6 6 | 13 4 0 |
| 50 0 0 | 57 2 0 | 53 2 0 | 51 0 0 | 47 2 0 | 47 10 0 | 53 2 0 | 57 2 0 | 62 2 0 |
| 80 0 0 | 80 0 0 | 82 0 0 | 54 0 0 | 53 0 0 | 52 0 0 | 53 0 0 | 73 0 0 | 73 0 0 |
| (q) | (q) | (q) | 1 13 0 | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | 2 2 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 0 |
| 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 13 0 | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | 2 2 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 0 |
| 92 0 0 | 92 0 0 | 92 0 0 | 92 0 0 | 92 0 0 | 92 0 0 | 92 0 0 | 92 0 0 | 93 0 0 |
| 87 0 0 | 84 0 0 | 87 0 0 | 87 0 0 | 82 0 0 | 82 0 0 | 82 0 0 | 82 0 0 | 87 0 0 |
| 183 0 0 | 132 8 0 | 132 8 0 | 132 8 0 | 132 8 0 | 132 8 0 | 132 8 0 | 132 8 0 | 132 8 0 |
| 10 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 18 0 0 | 24 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 27 0 0 | 19 0 0 |
| 18 0 0 | 23 0 0 | 21 8 0 | 37 0 0 | 34 8 0 | 50 0 0 | 43 0 0 | 41 0 0 | 24 0 0 |
| 72 0 0 | 83 0 0 | 82 0 0 | 80 0 0 | 85 0 0 | 83 0 0 | 83 0 0 | 86 0 0 | 78 0 0 |
| 14 4 0 | 13 4 0 | 13 4 0 | 13 0 0 | 14 12 0 | 14 12 0 | 14 12 0 | 14 6 0 | 14 8 0 |
| 65 0 0 | 70 0 0 | 62 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 63 0 0 | 63 0 0 | 63 0 0 | 63 0 0 |
| 12 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 10 12 0 | 10 8 0 | 10 8 0 | 10 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 7 0 0 | 8 8 0 | .. | 8 0 0 | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | .. | 9 6 0 | 7 0 0 |
| 4 12 0 | 5 4 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 4 0 |
| 3 12 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 |
| 3 8 0 | 4 12 0 | 4 12 0 | 4 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 4 4 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 |
| 3 8 0 | 4 0 0 | .. | 5 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 |
| 120 0 0 | 163 0 0 | 113 0 0 | 133 0 0 | 112 0 0 | 97 0 0 | 87 0 0 | 97 0 0 | 93 0 0 |
| (r) | (r) | (r) | (r) | (r) | (r) | (r) | (r) | (r) |
| 10 4 9 | 10 6 6 | 10 6 0 | 9 15 0 | 10 1 0 | 9 14 0 | 9 10 0 | 9 6 6 | 9 9 4 |
| 14 11 0 | 14 13 6 | 14 12 0 | 13 14 0 | 14 3 0 | 13 16 6 | 13 11 0 | 13 6 0 | 13 2 6 |
| 9 0 0 | 9 1 0 | 9 1 0 | 9 1 0 | 9 1 0 | 9 1 0 | 9 1 0 | 9 1 0 | 8 11 6 |
| 8 0 0 | 8 9 0 | 8 8 0 | 8 2 0 | 8 11 0 | 8 11 0 | 8 11 0 | 8 11 0 | 8 11 0 |
| 1 6 0 0 | 1 1 0 | 1 5 6 | 1 5 6 | 1 0 0 | 1 2 6 | 1 2 6 | 1 2 6 | 1 11 6 |
| 81 0 0 | 81 0 0 | 81 0 0 | 81 0 0 | 81 0 0 | 81 0 0 | 81 0 0 | 81 0 0 | 81 0 0 |
| 233 0 0 | 23 8 0 | 233 0 0 | 233 0 0 | 237 8 0 | 237 8 0 | 233 0 0 | 237 8 0 | 237 8 0 |

No. 51.—PRICES OF COTTON, RAW AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COTTON, RAW AND CLOTH IN LIVERPOOL.

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.)

| | | | | Prices of cotton,
raw American
Middling
(Pence per lb.) | Index Numbers
(July, 1914 = 100) | |
|-----------|---|----|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | Cotton, raw
American | Cloth |
| 1934 | | | | | | |
| April | { | 6 | . | 6.40 | 96 | 114 |
| | | 13 | . | 6.35 | 95 | 114 |
| | | 20 | . | 6.18 | 93 | 113 |
| | | 27 | . | 5.88 | 88 | 111 |
| May | { | 4 | . | 5.93 | 89 | 110 |
| | | 11 | . | 6.15 | 92 | 111 |
| | | 18 | . | 6.23 | 94 | 112 |
| | | 24 | . | 6.20 | 93 | 112 |
| June | { | 1 | . | 6.26 | 94 | 112 |
| | | 8 | . | 6.56 | 98 | 114 |
| | | 15 | . | 6.61 | 99 | 114 |
| | | 22 | . | 6.69 | 102 | 114 |
| July | { | 29 | . | 6.84 | 103 | 115 |
| | | 6 | . | 6.66 | 100 | 115 |
| | | 13 | . | 6.99 | 105 | 117 |
| | | 20 | . | 7.17 | 108 | 119 |
| August | { | 27 | . | 6.97 | 105 | 118 |
| | | 3 | . | 7.07 | 106 | 119 |
| | | 10 | . | 7.42 | 111 | 124 |
| | | 17 | . | 7.11 | 107 | 119 |
| September | { | 24 | . | 7.12 | 107 | 119 |
| | | 31 | . | 7.11 | 107 | 119 |
| | | 7 | . | 7.20 | 108 | 119 |
| | | 14 | . | 7.10 | 107 | 119 |
| October | { | 21 | . | 7.05 | 106 | 118 |
| | | 28 | . | 6.91 | 104 | 118 |
| | | 5 | . | 6.88 | 103 | 117 |
| | | 12 | . | 6.96 | 105 | 117 |
| November | { | 19 | . | 6.97 | 105 | 117 |
| | | 26 | . | 6.92 | 104 | 116 |
| | | 2 | . | 6.79 | 102 | 116 |
| | | 9 | . | 6.81 | 102 | 115 |
| December | { | 16 | . | 6.88 | 103 | 114 |
| | | 23 | . | 6.91 | 104 | 113 |
| | | 30 | . | 6.96 | 105 | 113 |
| | | 7 | . | 7.02 | 105 | 114 |
| 1935 | { | 14 | . | 7.08 | 106 | 114 |
| | | 21 | . | 7.15 | .. | 114 |
| | | 28 | . | 7.20 | .. | 114 |
| January | { | 4 | . | 7.23 | 109 | 114 |
| | | 11 | . | 7.18 | 108 | 114 |
| | | 18 | . | 7.15 | 107 | 115 |
| | | 25 | . | 7.08 | 106 | 115 |
| February | { | 1 | . | 7.07 | 106 | 114 |
| | | 8 | . | 7.05 | 106 | 114 |
| | | 15 | . | 7.06 | 106 | 114 |
| | | 22 | . | 7.10 | 107 | 114 |
| March | { | 1 | . | 7.09 | 106 | 114 |
| | | 8 | . | 7.10 | 107 | 114 |
| | | 15 | . | 6.59 | 99 | 112 |
| | | 22 | . | 6.30 | 95 | 110 |
| | | 29 | . | 6.36 | 95 | 110 |

**NO. 52.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS from CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS AND RANGOON to LONDON,
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND JAPAN.**

| ARTICLE | Freights to | Rate per | 1934 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1935 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1936 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1937 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1938 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-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| | | | 1914 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | 2401 | 2402 | 2403 | 2404 | 2405 | 2406 | 2407 | 2408 | 2409 | 2410 | 2411 | 2412 | 2413 | 2414 | 2415 | 2416 | 2417 | 2418 | 2419 | 2420 | 2421 | 2422 | 2423 | 2424 | 2425 | 2426 | 2427 | 2428 | 2429 | 2430 | 2431 | 2432 | 2433 | 2434 | 2435 | 2436 | 2437 | 2438 | 2439 | 2440 | 2441 | 2442 | 2443 | 2444 | 2445 | 2446 | 2447 | 2448 | 2449 | 2450 | 2451 | 2452 | 2453 | 2454 | 2455 | 2456 | 2457 | 2458 | 2459 | 2460 | 2461 | 2462 | 2463 | 2464 | 2465 | 2466 | 2467 | 2468 | 2469 | 2470 | 2471 | 2472 | 2473 | 2474 | 2475 | 2476 | 2477 | 2478 | 2479 | 2480 | 2481 | 2482 | 2483 | 2484 | 2485 | 2486 | 2487 | 2488 | 2489 | 2490 | 2491 | 2492 | 2493 | 2494 | 2495 | 2496 | 2497 | 2498 | 2499 | 2500 | 2501 | 2502 | 2503 | 2504 | 2505 | 2506 | 2507 | 2508 | 2509 | 2510 | 2511 | 2512 | 2513 | 2514 | 2515 | 2516 | 2517 | 2518 | 2519 | 2520 | 2521 | 2522 | 2523 | 2524 | 2525 | 2526 | 2527 | 2528 | 2529 | 2530 | 2531 | 2532 | 2533 | 2534 | 2535 | 2536 | 2537 | 2538 | 2539 | 2540 | 2541 | 2542 | 2543 | 2544 | 2545 | 2546 | 2547 | 2548 | 2549 | 2550 | 2551 | 2552 | 2553 | 2554 | 2555 | 2556 | 2557 | 2558 | 2559 | 2560 | 2561 | 2562 | 2563 | 2564 | 2565 | 2566 | 2567 | 2568 | 2569 | 2570 | 2571 | 2572 | 2573 | 2574 | 2575 | 2576 | 2577 | 2578 | 2579 | 2580 | 2581 | 2582 | 2583 | 2584 | 2585 | 2586 | 2587 | 2588 | 2589 | 2590 | 2591 | 2592 | 2593 | 2594 | 2595 | 2596 | 2597 | 2598 | 2599 | 2600 | 2601 | 2602 | 2603 | 2604 | 2605 | 2606 | 2607 | 2608 | 2609 | 2610 | 2611 | 2612 | 2613 | 2614 | 2615 | 2616 | 2617 | 2618 | 2619 | 2620 | 2621 | 2622 | 2623 | 2624 | 2625 | 2626 | 2627 | 2628 | 2629 | 2630 | 2631 | 2632 | 2633 | 2634 | 2635 | 2636 | 2637 | 2638 | 2639 | 2640 | 2641 | 2642 | 2643 | 2644 | 2645 | 2646 | 2647 | 2648 | 2649 | 2650 | 2651 | 2652 | 2653 | 2654 | 2655 | 2656 | 2657 | 2658 | 2659 | 2660 | 2661 | 2662 | 2663 | 2664 | 2665 | 2666 | 2667 | 2668 | 2669 | 2670 | 2671 | 2672 | 2673 | 2674 | 2675 | 2676 | 2677 | 2678 | 2679 | 2680 | 2681 | 2682 | 2683 | 2684 | 2685 | 2686 | 2687 | 2688 | 2689 | 2690 | 2691 | 2692 | 2693 | 2694 | 2695 | 2696 | 2697 | 2698 | 2699 | 2700 | 2701 | 2702 | 2703 | 2704 | 2705 | 2706 | 2707 | 2708 | 2709 | 2710 | 2711 | 2712 | 2713 | 2714 | 2715 | 2716 | 2717 | 2718 | 2719 | 2720 | 2721 | 2722 | 2723 | 2724 | 2725 | 2726 | 2727 | 2728 | 2729 | 2730 | 2731 | 2732 | 2733 | 2734 | 2735 | 2736 | 2737 | 2738 | 2739 | 2740 | 2741 | 2742 | 2743 | 2744 | 2745 | 2746 | 2747 | 2748 | 2749 | 2750 | 2751 | 2752 | 2753 | 2754 | 2755 | 2756 | 2757 | 2758 | 2759 | 2760 | 2761 | 2762 | 2763 | 2764 | 2765 | 2766 | 2767 | 2768 | 2769 | 2770 | 2771 | 2772 | 2773 | 2774 | 2775 | 2776 | 2777 | 2778 | 2779 | 2780 | 2781 | 2782 | 2783 | 2784 | 2785 | 2786 | 2787 | 2788 | 2789 | 2790 | 2791 | 2792 | 2793 | 2794 | 2795 | 2796 | 2797 | 2798 | 2799 | 2800 | 2801 | 2802 | 2803 | 2804 | 2805 | 2806 | 2807 | 2808 | 2809 | 2810 | 2811 | 2812 | 2813 | 2814 | 2815 | 2816 | 2817 | 2818 | 2819 | 2820 | 2821 | 2822 | 2823 | 2824 | 2825 | 2826 | 2827 | 2828 | 2829 | 2830 | 2831 | 2832 | 2833 | 2834 | 2835 | 2836 | 2837 | 2838 | 2839 | 2840 | 2841 | 2842 | 2843 | 2844 | 2845 | 2846 | 2847 | 2848 | 2849 | 2850 | 2851 | 2852 | 2853 | 2854 | 2855 | 2856 | 2857 | 2858 | 2859 | 2860 | 2861 | 2862 | 2863 | 2864 | 2865 | 2866 | 2867 | 2868 | 2869 | 2870 | 2871 | 2872 | 2873 | 2874 | 2875 | 2876 | 2877 | 2878 | 2879 | 2880 | 2881 | 2882 | 2883 | 2884 | 2885 | 2886 | 2887 | 2888 | 2889 | 2890 | 2891 | 2892 | 2893 | 2894 | 2895 | 2896 | 2897 | 2898 | 2899 | 2900 | 2901 | 2902 | 2903 | 2904 | 2905 | 2906 | 2907 | 2908 | 2909 | 2910 | 2911 | 2912 | 2913 | 2914 | 2915 | 2916 | 2917 | 2918 | 2919 | 2920 | 2921 | 2922 | 2923 | 2924 | 2925 | 2926 | 2927 | 2928 | 2929 | 2930 | 2931 | 2932 | 2933 | 2934 | 2935 | 2936 | 2937 | 2938 | 2939 | 2940 | 2941 | 2942 | 2943 | 2944 | 2945 | 2946 | 2947 | 2948 | 2949 | 2950 | 2951 | 2952 | 2953 | 2954 | 2955 | 2956 | 2957 | 2958 | 2959 | 2960 | 2961 | 2962 | 2963 | 2964 | 2965 | 2966 | 2967 | 2968 | 2969 | 2970 | 2971 | 2972 | 2973 | 2974 | 2975 | 2976 | 2977 | 2978 | 2979 | 2980 | 2981 | 2982 | 2983 | 2984 | 2985 | 2986 | 2987 | 2988 | 2989 | 2990 | 2991 | 2992 | 2993 | 2994 | 2995 | 2996 | 2997 | 2998 | 2999 | 3000 | 3001 | 3002 | 3003 | 3004 | 3005 | 3006 | 3007 | 3008 | 3009 | 3010 | 3011 | 3012 | 3013 | 3014 | 3015 | 3016 | 3017 | 3018 | 3019 | 3020 | 3021 | 3022 | 3023 | 3024 | 3025 | 3026 | 3027 | 3028 | 3029 | 3030 | 3031 | 3032 | 3033 | 3034 | 3035 | 3036 | 3037 | 3038 | 3039 | 3040 | 3041 | 3042 | 3043 | 3044 | 3045 | 3046 | 3047 | 3048 | 3049 | 3050 | 3051 | 3052 | 3053 | 3054 | 3055 | 3056 | 3057 | 3058 | 3059 | 3060 | 3061 | 3062 | 3063 | 3064 | 3065 | 3066 | 3067 | 3068 | 3069 | 3070 | 3071 | 3072 | 3073 | 3074 | 3075 | 3076 | 3077 | 3078 | 3079 | 3080 | 3081 | 3082 | 3083 | 3084 | 3085 | 3086 | 3087 | 3088 | 3089 | 3090 | 3091 | 3092 | 3093 | 3094 | 3095 | 3096 | 3097 | 3098 | 3099 | 3100 | 3101 | 3102 | 3103 | 3104 | 3105 | 3106 | 3107 | 3108 | 3109 | 3110 | 3111 | 3112 | 3113 | 3114 | 3115 | 3116 | 3117 | 3118 | 3119 | 3120 | 3121 | 3122 | 3123 | 3124 | 3125 | 3126 | 3127 | 3128 | 3129 | 3130 | 3131 | 3132 | 3133 | 3134 | 3135 | 3136 | 3137 | 3138 | 3139 | 3140 | 3141 | 3142 | 3143 | 3144 | 3145 | 3146 | 3147 | 3148 | 3149 | 3150 | 3151 | 3152 | 3153 | 3154 | 3155 | 3156 | 3157 | 3158 | 3159 | 3160 | 3161 | 3162 | 3163 | 3164 | 3165 | 3166 | 3167 | 3168 | 3169 | 3170 | 3171 | 3172 | 3173 | 3174 | 3175 | 3176 | 3177 | 3178 | 3179 | 3180 | 3181 | 3182 | 3183 | 3184 | 3185 | 3186 | 3187 | 3188 | 3189 | 3190 | 3191 | 3192 | 3193 | 3194 | 3195 | 3196 | 3197 | 3198 | 3199 | 3200 | 3201 | 3202 | 3203 | 3204 | 3205 | 3206 | 3207 | 3208 | 3209 | 3210 | 3211 | 3212 | 3213 | 3214 | 3215 | 3216 | 3217 | 3218 | 3219 | 3220 | 3221 | 3222 | 3223 | 3224 | 3225 | 3226 | 3227 | 3228 | 3229 | 3230 | 3231 | 3232 | 3233 | 3234 | 3235 | 3236 | 3237 | 3238 | 3239 | 3240 | 3241 | 3242 | 3243 | 3244 | 3245 | 3246 | 3247 | 3248 | 3249 | 3250 | 3251 | 3252 | 3253 | 3254 | 3255 | 3256 | 3257 | 3258 | 3259 | 3260 | 3261 | 3262 | 3263 | 3264 | 3265 | 3266 | 3267 | 3268 | 3269 | 3270 | 3271 | 3272 | 3273 | 3274 | 3275 | 3276 | 3277 | 3278 | 3279 | 3280 |

No. 53.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

| | 1930-31. | 1931-32. | 1932-33. | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS. | | | | | | |
| <i>I.—Revenue Duties.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. Ale, beer, porter, elder and other fermented liquors | . | . | . | . | 34,88 | +67 |
| 2. Spirits and liqueurs | . | . | . | . | 1,76,81 | —1,17 |
| 3. Wines | . | . | . | . | 14,42 | +61 |
| 4. Spices | . | . | . | . | 16,84 | —1,43 |
| 5. Tea | . | . | . | . | 8,79 | —4,57 |
| 6. Tobacco | . | . | . | . | 1,07,47 | —7,35 |
| 7. Kerosene Oil | . | . | . | . | 1,64,06 | +38,29 |
| 8. Motor Spirit | . | . | . | . | 5,18 | —5,02 |
| 9. Oils, batching, fuel and lubricating | . | . | . | . | 42,14 | +2,55 |
| 10. Cotton, raw | . | . | . | . | 38,91 | +8,53 |
| 11. Boots and shoes | . | . | . | . | 17,43 | —6,85 |
| 12. Motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, chassis, vans, lorries and parts, thereof (a) | . | . | . | . | 1,33,71 | +38,69 |
| 13. Electric lighting bulbs. | . | . | . | . | 16,60 | +68 |
| 14. Wireless reception instruments and apparatus | . | . | . | . | 7,83 | +3,74 |
| 15. Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives | . | . | . | . | 32,37 | +8,73 |
| 16. Machinery | . | . | . | . | 1,59,71 | +8,85 |
| 17. Iron and Steel | . | . | . | . | 44,09 | +4,75 |
| 18. Silver bullion, coin, sheets, plates and other manufactures | . | . | . | . | 22,19 | +20,06 |
| 19. Tin, block | . | . | . | . | 7,67 | +1,52 |

No 33—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

| | 1930 31 | 1931 32 | 1932 33 | 1933 34 | 1934 35 | Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1934 35 as compared with 1933 34 |
|--|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS—<i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>I.—Diverse Duties—<i>contd.</i></i> | | | | | | |
| 20 Metals, other than iron and steel, silver and black tin | 66 63 | 62 54 | 92 10 | 75 86 | 98 05 | +20 10 |
| 21 Railway plate and rolling stock | 10 12 | 13 20 | 7 88 | 9 31 | 13 30 | +4 03 |
| 22 Artificial silk yarn and thread | 6 03 | 11 47 | 17 14 | 15 70 | 37 39 | +16 63 |
| 23 Yarns and textile fabrics, others (b) | — | — | 96 51 | 1 00 11 | 1 62 03 | +61 02 |
| 24 Cement | 6 04 | 7 63 | 9 49 | 12 31 | 13 50 | +78 |
| 25 Portland cement excluding white Portland cement | 20 00 | 10 43 | 11 61 | 10 17 | 9 81 | —26 |
| 26 Portland cement other than white Portland cement | 20 82 | 34 12 | 37 57 | 32 82 | 34 89 | +2 37 |
| 27 Tires, tubes and sports goods | 14 61 | 16 03 | 23 69 | 25 37 | 23 76 | —1 62 |
| 28 Miscellaneous | — | 53 40 | 57 54 | 26 54 | 45 70 | +10 94 |
| 29 All other articles (c) | 8 75 54 | 9 88 79 | 9 61 07 | 8 98 13 | 9 73 89 | +75 78 |
| II.—Protective Duties. | | | | | | |
| 30 Sugar | 10 78 07 | 8 00 07 | 6 44 79 | 4 72 04 | 3 91 34 | —90 70 |
| 31 Heavy beverages | — | 2 87 | 4 48 | 18 | 23 | +5 |
| 32 Iron and steel | 1 44 09 | 1 17 53 | 1 10 37 | 65 03 | 78 00 | +6 15 |
| 33 Silver wire thread and other manufactures | 6 04 | 6 25 | 8 33 | 8 72 | 4 27 | —1 45 |
| 34 Other articles (c) very | 22 27 | 21 12 | 41 71 | 21 24 | 21 28 | —2 08 |
| 35 Miscellaneous | 15 31 | 13 02 | 26 15 | 17 09 | 36 09 | +12 70 |
| 36 All other articles (c) (broadly) | 8 07 | 11 42 | 21 45 | 12 02 | 20 04 | +7 00 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 37. Cotton yarn and thread (e) | 30,09 | 37,22 | 54,87 | 40,17 | 32,58 | -7,59 |
| 38. Cotton fabrics of British manufacture | 1,98,82 | 1,80,16 | 3,00,49 | 2,10,42 | 2,87,26 | +76,84 |
| 39. Cotton fabrics not of British manufacture | 1,74,58 | 1,90,72 | 3,52,16 | 2,50,44 | 2,58,38 | +7,94 |
| 40. Silk fabrics (e) | 50,16 | 1,09,45 | 2,55,25(f) | 1,28,18 | 98,96 | -39,22 |
| 41. Cotton hosiery (e) (i) | 14,52 | 12,47 | 17,95 | 20,87 | 27,52 | +6,65 |
| 42. Artificial silk fabrics (e) (k) | — | — | — | 88,28 | 1,10,57 | +42,34 |
| 43. Fabrics of artificial silk mixed with other materials (e) (l) | 5,26 | 18,51 | 47,64 | 44,78 | 20,54 | -18,24 |
| 44. Other textile manufactures (e) | (g) | (g) | (g) | (g) | 49,16(h) | +49,16 |
| 45. Matches, match splints and veneers | 3,75 | 1,08 | 40 | 29 | 23 | -6 |
| 46. Wood pulp | .. | .. | 8,80 | 11,49 | 11,01 | -48 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS | 37,29,52 | 36,04,50 | 41,93,77 | 35,68,87 | 39,84,26 | +3,15,89 |
| <i>Deduct</i> —Refunds and drawbacks | 60,16 | 85,34 | 87,20 | 99,52 | 1,03,76 | +4,24 |
| NET IMPORT DUTY | 30,69,36 | 35,19,16 | 41,06,57 | 34,69,85 | 37,80,50 | +3,11,65 |
| SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS. | | | | | | |
| Skins, raw (i) | 24,80 | 20,23 | 14,07 | 18,82 | 3,45 | -10,37 |
| Jute (raw and manufactured) | 3,44,28 | 3,10,01 | 3,07,47 | 3,48,67 | 3,59,07 | +12,40 |
| Rice | 90,61 | 95,28 | 75,75 | 69,36 | 64,79 | -4,57 |
| TOTAL EXPORTS | 4,59,09 | 4,25,52 | 3,97,29 | 4,34,85 | 4,32,31 | -2,54 |
| <i>Deduct</i> —Refunds | 6,40 | 3,87 | 2,53 | 3,57 | 2,44 | -1,13 |
| Net export duty | 4,53,23 | 4,21,65 | 3,94,76 | 4,31,28 | 4,29,87 | -1,41 |
| TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (NET) | 41,22,59 | 39,40,81 | 45,01,33 | 39,00,13 | 42,10,37 | +3,10,24 |
| Land Customs and miscellaneous | 1,65,74 | 1,19,13 | 72,08 | 1,28,59 | 71,86 | -56,93 |
| Excise duty on motor spirit | 2,67,45 | 3,46,90 | 3,93,69 | 4,42,79 | 4,91,91 | +49,12 |
| " " kerosene | 1,45,72 | 2,50,54 | 2,76,52 | 2,80,68 | 2,95,53 | +14,85 |

No. 53 — INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

| | 1930-31. | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35. | Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>II.—Productive Imports—contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| Fine duty on silver | 16.60 | 22.93 | 76 | .. | .. | .. |
| " " " sugar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97.31 | +97.31 |
| " " " matches | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,52.84 | +1,52.84 |
| " " " steel ingots | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.08 | +11.08 |
| TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross) | 47.84-2 | 47.69-2 | 53.35-01 | 48.55-28 | 54.37-8 | +5.82-62 |
| Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures | 10.24 | 9.42 | 9.29 | 10.15 | 10.78 | +63 |
| Tax on tea | 13.41 | 12.94 | 14.73 | 12.19 | 16.10 | +3.91 |

(1) Excludes, up to December 1932, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(2) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(3) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(4) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(5) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(6) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(7) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(8) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(9) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(10) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(11) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(12) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(13) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(14) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

(15) Excludes, up to December 1931, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF.

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION I.

Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom.

| | | | | | | |
|------|--|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|
| 1 | Animals, living, all sorts | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | Bacon and Ham, not canned or bottled. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | Fish, not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 3(1) | Fish, salted, wet . . | Revenue | Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee per Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , from time to time prescribe †, plus 6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 3(2) | Fish, salted, dry . . | Preferential revenue. | Rs. 3-8 per cwt. . | .. | Rs. 1-8 per cwt. | .. |
| 3(3) | Fish, unsalted, dry . | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. |
| 3(4) | Fishmaws, including singly and sozlle and sharkfins. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Butter, Cheese and Ghee | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 4(1) | Milk, condensed or preserved, including milk cream. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 5 | Coral, unprepared | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 5(1) | Cowries and Shells . | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 5(2) | Ivory, unmanufactured . | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. |

SECTION II.

Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.

| | | | | | | |
|------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----|
| 6 | Plants, living, not otherwise specified. | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 6(1) | Rubber stumps . . | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| | Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. |
| 8 | Fruits, all sorts, -fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. |

* As in operation on 22nd April, 1935.

† The rate on the 1st January, 1935, and until further notice is annas 9½ per maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION II—contd

Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 8(2) | Currants . . . | Revenue | Rs 14 per cwt | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | Coffee not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem plus one anna per pound | .. | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. |
| 9(1) | Coffee, canned or bottled | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. |
| 9(2) | Tea . . . | Preferential revenue | Five annas per pound | .. | Three annas per pound | .. |
| 9(3) | The following Spices, namely —
Cardamoms, cassia cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper—
(a) Unground | Preferential revenue | 45 per cent ad valorem | .. | 37½ per cent ad valorem | .. |
| | (b) Ground | Revenue | 37½ per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 9(4) | The following unground Spices, namely —
Chillies, ginger and mace | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | .. | 22½ per cent ad valorem | .. |
| 9(5) | Betelnuts | Preferential revenue | 45 per cent ad valorem | .. | 37½ per cent ad valorem | .. |
| 9(6) | Vanilla beans . . | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | .. | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. |
| 10 | Grain and Pulse, not otherwise specified, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour. | | Free | .. | .. | .. |
| 10(1) | Wheat . . | Protective | Rs 1-8 per cwt | .. | .. | March 31st, 1919. |
| 10(2) | Broken rice . . | Protective | Twelve annas per Indian pound of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1922. |
| 11 | Flour, not otherwise specified | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 11(1) | Wheat flour . . | Protective | Rs 1-8 per cwt | .. | .. | March 31st, 1924 |
| 11(2) | Rago flour . . | | Free . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 11(3) | Sago and Tapioca . | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem. | .. | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. |
| 11(4) | Starch and Larins . . | Revenue | 15 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | Seeds all sorts, not otherwise specified | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION II—*concl.*

Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—concl.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|--|----|--------------------------------|----|
| 12(1) | Oilseeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India. | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 12(2) | Oilseeds, non-essential, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including copra or coconut kernel. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. |
| 12(3) | Rubber seeds . . . | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 12(4) | Hops | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 12(5) | Fodder, bran and pollards | Revenue | 2½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 13(1) | Barks for tanning . | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 13(2) | Cutch and gambier, all sorts. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. |
| 13(3) | Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 13(4) | Gums, Arabic, Benjamin (ras and cowrie) and Dammer (including unrefined batu) and rosin. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. |
| 13(5) | Stick or Seed Lac . . | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 13(6) | Opium | Revenue | Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 18½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13(7) | Cinchona bark . . . | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 | Canes and Rattans . | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |

SECTION III.

Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and Products of their Decomposition; prepared Alimentary Fats; Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|
| 15 | All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 15(1) | Lard, not canned or bottled. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 15(2) | Beeswax | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. |
| 15(3) | Tallow | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony. | |

SECTION III—contd

Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and Products of their Decomposition, prepared Alimentary Fats; Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin—contd

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----|
| 15(4) | Fish oil, including whale oil, not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | | . |
| 15(5) | Fish oil and whale oil, hardened or hydrogenated | Revenue | Rs 10 per cwt | . | .. | .. |
| 15(6) | Vegetable Non essential oils, not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue | 35 per cent ad valorem | 25 per cent ad valorem | 25 per cent ad valorem | . |
| 15(7) | The following Vegetable Non essential oils, namely, coconut, groundnut and linseed * | Preferential revenue | 35 per cent ad valorem | | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. |
| 15(8) | All sorts of Animal oils, not otherwise specified | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | . | .. | .. |

SECTION IV

Products of the food preparing Industries, Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 16 | Canned or bottled bacon, ham and lard | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | | .. | .. |
| 16(1) | Fish, canned | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. |
| 16(2) | Isinglass, canned or bottled | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | | . | .. |
| 17 | Sugar, excluding confectionery. | Protective | Rs 9 1 per cwt | | . | March 31st, 1934 |
| 17(1) | Molasses | Revenue | 31½ per cent ad valorem | | .. | .. |
| 17(2) | Confectionery | Preferential revenue | 50 per cent ad valorem | 40 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. |
| 17(3) | Sugar candy | Revenue | Rs 10-8 per cwt | | | . |
| 18 | Cocoa and chocolate, other than confectionery | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. |
| 19 | Biscuits, cakes, and farinaceous and patent foods, canned or bottled | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | Vegetable products, jams, jellies, pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments, canned or bottled | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 20(1) | Fruit juices | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. |
| 20(2) | Fruits and Vegetables, canned or bottled | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | . |

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue), Notification No 11 dated 11th April, 1932, as amended subsequently, the duty leviable on linseed oil at the standard rate is 25 per cent ad valorem

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION IV—contd.

Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|----|
| 21 | Canned or bottled provisions, not otherwise specified. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 21(1) | Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 21(2) | All sorts of food, not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | All sorts of drink, not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 22(1) | Ale and beer—
(a) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more. | Preferential revenue. | Re. 1-2 per Imperial gallon. | Fourteen annas per Imperial gallon. | .. | .. |
| | (b) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz. | Preferential revenue. | Three annas per bottle. | Two annas and four pies per bottle. | .. | .. |
| | (c) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz. | Preferential revenue. | One anna and six pies per bottle. | one anna and two pies per bottle. | .. | .. |
| | (d) In bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz. | Preferential revenue. | Nine pies per bottle. | Seven pies per bottle. | .. | .. |
| | (e) In other containers | Preferential revenue. | Re. 1-8 per Imperial gallon. | Re. 1-2-8 per Imperial gallon. | .. | .. |
| 22(2) | Porter, cider and other fermented liquors except ale and beer—
(a) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more. | Revenue | Fifteen annas per Imperial gallon. | .. | .. | .. |
| | (b) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz. | Revenue | Two annas and six pies per bottle. | .. | .. | .. |
| | (c) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz. | Revenue | One anna and three pies per bottle. | .. | .. | .. |
| | (d) In bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz. | Revenue | Seven and half pies per bottle. | .. | .. | .. |
| | (e) In other containers | Revenue | Re. 1-4 per Imperial gallon. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22(3) | Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit—
(a) Champagne and other sparkling wines. | Revenue | Rs. 13-2 per Imperial gallon. | .. | .. | .. |
| | (b) Other sorts | Revenue | Rs. 7-8 per Imperial gallon. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION IV.—contd

Products of the Food Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|---|----|--|----|
| 22(4) | Spirits (other than denatured spirit)— | | | | | |
| | (a) Brandy, gin, whisky and other sorts of spirits, not otherwise specified including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. | Revenue | Rs 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof | .. | .. | .. |
| | (b) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit, not otherwise specified.— | | | | | |
| | (i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. | Revenue | Rs 50 per Imperial gallon | .. | .. | .. |
| | (ii) not so entered | Revenue | Rs 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof | .. | .. | .. |
| | Provided that— | | | | | |
| | (a) the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were liable to a duty of 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , | | | | | |
| | (b) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof. | | | | | |
| 22(5) | Spirits— | | | | | |
| | (a) Bitters— | | | | | |
| | (i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested | Preferential revenue. | Rs 50 per Imperial gallon | .. | Rs 45 per Imperial gallon | .. |
| | (ii) not so entered | Preferential revenue | Rs 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof | .. | Rs 33-33 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof | .. |

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION IV—*contd.*

Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|---|---|---|----|
| 22(5)— <i>contd.</i> | Spirits— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | (b) Drugs and medicines containing spirit— | | | | | |
| | (i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. | Preferential revenue. | Rs. 40 per Imperial gallon. | Rs. 36 per Imperial gallon. | Rs. 36 per Imperial gallon. | .. |
| | (ii) not so entered | Preferential revenue. | Rs. 20 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof. | Rs. 20 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof. | Rs. 20 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof. | .. |
| | (c) Perfumed spirits | Preferential revenue. | Rs. 60 per Imperial gallon. | Rs. 60 per Imperial gallon. | Rs. 60 per Imperial gallon. | .. |
| | (d) Rum | Preferential revenue. | Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof. | Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof. | Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof. | .. |
| | Provided that— | | | | | |
| | (a) on any article chargeable under this item with the lower rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , and on any article chargeable under this item with the higher rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; | | | | | |
| | (b) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof. | | | | | |
| 22(6) | Denatured spirit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22(7) | Vinegar in casks | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 23 | Oilcakes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 51.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony. | |

SECTION V.—*concd.*

Mineral Products—concd.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|--|------------------------------|----|----|
| 27(7)
<i>concd</i> | Mineral oil— <i>concd</i>
(b) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes | Revenue | 12½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. | . |
| 27(8) | Lubricating oil, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of the Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test. | Preferential revenue | Two annas and six pies per Imperial gallon | Six pies per Imperial gallon | .. | .. |

SECTION VI.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products, Colours and Varnishes, Perfumery, Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines, Explosives; Fertilisers

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 28 | Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. |
| 28(1) | Bleaching paste and bleaching powder | | Free | .. | .. | .. |
| 28(2) | Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate) | Revenue | 2½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | | | .. |
| 28(3) | Sulphur | | Free | .. | .. | .. |
| 28(4) | Liquid Gold for glass making | Preferential revenue | 2½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| 28(5) | Heavy Chemicals, the following namely — Magnesium chloride | Protective | Rs 15 per cwt or 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher | .. | .. | March 31st 1922 |
| 28(6) | The following Chemicals, namely —
(a) Alum (ammonia alum, potash alum and soda alum) | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 1-6 per cwt., whichever is higher | .. | .. | .. |
| | (b) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 3-4 per cwt., whichever is higher | .. | .. | .. |

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty
If the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|--|---|----------------------|---|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |
| SECTION VI—contd | | | | | | |
| Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines, Explosives, Fertilizers—contd | | | | | | |
| 30 | Paints, colours and painters' materials, all sorts not otherwise specified, including paints solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934 | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | . | .. |
| 30(1) | Dyes derived from coal tar, and coal tar derivatives, used in any dyeing process | Revenue | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | . | .. | .. |
| 30(2) | Paints colours and painters' materials the following namely— | | | | | |
| | (a) Red lead genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 4 12 per cwt which ever is higher | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| | (b) White lead genuine dry | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 5 12 per cwt which ever is higher | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | . | . |
| | (c) Zinc white genuine dry | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 6 per cwt which ever is higher | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | . | . |
| | (d) Paints other sorts coloured moist— | | | | | |
| | (i) in packing of 1 lb or over | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 8 8 per cwt which ever is higher | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | . |
| | (ii) in packing of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb and over but less than 1 lb | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 11-1 per cwt. which ever is higher | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | . | .. |
| | (iii) in packing of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb and over but less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 17 per cwt which ever is higher | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| | (iv) in packing of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 24 per cwt., which ever is higher | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| 30(3) | Paints colours and painters' materials the following namely— | | | | | |
| | (a) Red lead reduced dry | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 4 12 per cwt. which ever is higher | . | . | . |
| | (b) White lead genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 3 12 per cwt., which ever is higher | . | .. | .. |

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION VI—*contd.*

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|
| 30(3)— <i>contd.</i> | Paints, colours, etc.— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | (c) Zinc white, genuine moist. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher. | .. | .. | .. |
| | (d) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 4-4 per cwt., whichever is higher. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30(4) | The following Paints, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 30(5) | Plumbago and graphite. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. |
| 30(6) | Printers' ink . . . | Revenue | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 30(7) | Lead pencils . . . | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or one anna per dozen, whichever is higher. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 30(8) | Slate pencils . . . | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | Natural Essential Oils, all sorts not otherwise specified. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 31(1) | The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, citronella, cinnamon, and cinnamon leaf. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. |
| 31(2) | The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, almond, bergamot, cajupatti, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, otto-rose and peppermint. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 31(3) | Essential Oils, synthetic. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 31(4) | Camphor . . . | Revenue | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 31(5) | Perfumery, not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | . | .. | .. |
| 32 | Soap not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|---|---|-----------------------|--|---|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony | |
| SECTION VI—contd. | | | | | | |
| Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd. | | | | | | |
| 32(1) | Soap, toilet | Preferential revenue. | 35 per cent ad valorem or Rs 20 per cwt., whichever is higher. | 25 per cent ad valorem. | .. | .. |
| 32(2) | Soap, household and laundry— | | | | | |
| | (a) in plain bars of not less than one pound in weight | Revenue | Rs. 4 per cwt. . | .. | .. | .. |
| | (b) other sorts . | Revenue | Rs 6-8 per cwt. . | .. | .. | .. |
| 32(3) | Polishes and compositions | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 32(4) | Candles | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 33 | Glue, not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem. | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. |
| 33(1) | Glue, clarified, liquid | Revenue | 10 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 34 | Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes | Revenue | 50 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 34(1) | Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roborite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem. | .. | .. | .. |
| 34(2) | Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 34(3) | Fireworks, not otherwise specified | Revenue | 50 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 34(4) | Matches, undipped in liquid and venters— | | | | | |
| | (a) Matches— | | | | | |
| | (1) in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 40 matches. | Protective | The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India plus ten annas per gross of boxes or booklets | .. | .. | .. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rate of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION VI—concl'd.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—concl'd.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------|---|----|----|----|
| 34(4)—
concl'd. | Matches, undipped splints and veneers— <i>concl'd.</i>
(a) Matches— <i>concl'd.</i>
(2) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches. | Protective | The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India plus fifteen annas per gross of boxes or booklets | .. | .. | .. |
| | (3) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches. | Protective | The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India plus Re. 1-4 per gross of boxes or booklets. | .. | .. | .. |
| | (4) All other matches. | Protective | The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India plus one pie for every 48 matches or fraction thereof. | .. | .. | . |
| | (b) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match-making. | Protective | Five annas and seven and a half pies per lb. | .. | .. | .. |
| | (c) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers. | Protective | Seven annas and six pies per lb. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainite salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates. | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |

SECTION VII.

Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials.

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------|---------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 36 | Hides and skins not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
|----|--|---------|---------------------------------|----|----|----|

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION VII—contd.

Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 36(1) | Hides and skins raw or salted. | .. | Free | | | |
| 36(2) | Skins (other than Fur Skins) tanned or dressed and unwrought leather | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | | |
| 37 | The following leather manufactures, namely saddlery, harness, trunks and bags | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | | | |
| 37(1) | Le | .. | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | | |
| 38 | Fur Skins, dressed | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | | |

SECTION VIII

Rubber and Articles made of Rubber

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 39 | Rubber raw | .. | Free | | | |
| 39(1) | Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber not otherwise specified excluding apparel and boots and shoes | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | | |

SECTION IX

Wood and Cork and Wares of these Materials Goods made of plating Materials

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 40 | Wood and Timber, all sorts not otherwise specified including all sorts of ornamental wood. | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | | | |
| 40(1) | Firewood | Revenue | 2½ per cent ad valorem | | | |
| 40(2) | Furniture and cabinetware not otherwise specified excluding mouldings | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | | |
| 40(3) | Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | | | |
| 41 | Cork manufactures not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | | |
| 42 | Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | | |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION X.

Paper and its Applications.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|----|-------------------|
| 43 | Wood pulp . . . | Protective | Rs. 56-4 per ton . . | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| 44 | Paper, including chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo printing paper; articles made of paper and papier maché; pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, all sorts, other than strawboard. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 44(1) | Printing paper (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent of the fibre content. | Protective | One anna and three pies per lb. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| 44(2) | Printing paper, all sorts not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content; and strawboard, all sorts. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 44(3) | Writing paper—
(a) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof. | Protective | One anna and three pies per lb. or 18½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| | (b) All other sorts . . | Protective | One anna and three pies per lb. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| 44(4) | Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post. | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 44(5) | Paper money . . . | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 44(6) | Newspapers, old, in bales and bags. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 45 | Stationery including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards including cards in booklet forms; including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery otherwise specified. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony. | |

SECTION X—contd.

Paper and its Applications—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|-------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 45(1) | Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 45(2) | Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards) on paper or cardboard | Revenue | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. | .. |

SECTION XI.

Textile Materials and Textile Goods

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 46 | Silk, raw (excluding silk waste and noils), and silk cocoons | Protective | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus 14 annas per lb | .. | . | March 31st, 1919 |
| 46(1) | Silk waste and noils | Protective | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. | March 31st, 1919 |
| 46(2) | Wool, raw, and wool-tops | . | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 46(3) | Cotton, raw . . . | Revenue | Six ples per lb . | .. | .. | .. |
| 46(4) | Textile materials, the following —
Raw flax, hemp jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified | Revenue | Raw hemp—18½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; all others—25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 46(5) | Sisal and Aloe fibre | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. |
| 47 | Silk yarn including thrown silk warps but excluding sewing thread and yarn spun from silk waste or noils | Protective | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus 14 annas per lb | .. | .. | March 31st, 1919 |
| 47(1) | Silk yarn spun from waste or noils and silk sewing thread | Protective | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | . | March 31st, 1919 |
| 47(2) | Artificial silk yarn and thread | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 3 annas per lb, whichever is higher | .. | .. | .. |
| 47(3) | Woollen yarn not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue. | 35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| 47(4) | Woollen yarn for weaving and knitting wool. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| 47(5) | Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacturers of— | | Date when rate of duty |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XI—contd.

Textile materials and Textile Goods—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|------------|--|----|----|-------------------|
| 47(6) | Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread— | | | | | |
| | (a) of counts above 50's— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture. | Protective | 5 per cent ad valorem. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 6½ per cent ad valorem. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| | (b) of counts 50's and below— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture. | Protective | 5 per cent ad valorem or 1½ annas per lb., whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 6½ per cent ad valorem or 1½ annas per lb., whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| 47(7) | Twist and yarn of flax or jute. | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem. | .. | .. | .. |
| 47(8) | Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery. | Revenue | 6½ per cent ad valorem. | .. | .. | .. |
| 48 | Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk, including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk— | | | | | |
| | (a) Ponjee . . . | Protective | 50 per cent ad valorem plus Re. 1 per lb. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| | (b) Fuji, Boseki and corded (excluding white cord). | Protective | 50 per cent ad valorem plus Re. 1-8 per lb. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| | (c) Other sorts . . . | Protective | 50 per cent ad valorem plus Rs. 2 per lb. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| 48(1) | Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk— | | | | | |
| | (a) of British manufacture. | Protective | 30 per cent ad valorem or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |

No 54—THE FIRST SCHEDULE—IMPORT TARIFF—continued

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rate of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony | |

SECTION XI—contd.

Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 48(1)
contd | Fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk—contd. | | | | | |
| | (b) not of British manufacture | Protective | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per square yard whichever is higher | | | March 31st 1932 |
| 48(2) | Woollen fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool | Preferential revenue | 35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 10 p per lb whichever is higher | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | | |
| 48(3) | Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent of cotton— | | | | | |
| | (a) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhoties, saris and scarves)— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture | Protective | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per lb whichever is higher | | | March 31st 1930 |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture | Protective | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per lb whichever is higher | | | March 31st 1932 |
| | (b) Cotton piecegoods and fabrics not otherwise specified— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture | Protective | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | | | March 31st 1932 |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture | Protective | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | | | March 31st 1932 |
| 48(4) | Fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk— | | | | | |
| | (a) containing more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both. | Protective | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus 1 s 2 p per lb | | | March 31st 1932 |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rate of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XI—contd.

Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|------------|---|----|----|-------------------|
| 48(4)—
contd. | Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | (b) containing not more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both— | | | | | |
| | (i) containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk. | Protective | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 1.8 per lb., whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| | (ii) containing no artificial silk or not more than 10 per cent artificial silk. | Protective | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| 48(5) | Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent artificial silk— | | | | | |
| | (a) containing 50 per cent or more cotton— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture. | Protective | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2 annas per square yard, whichever is higher. | . | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 3½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher. | . | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| | (b) containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent cotton— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture. | Protective | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1939. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XI—contd.

Textile Materials and Textile Goods contd.

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-----------------------|--|------------------------|----|-------------------|
| 48(6) | Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk, but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool | Preferential revenue. | 25 per cent ad valorem | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. |
| 48(7) | Fabrics not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool, but containing more than 50 per cent cotton and not more than 90 per cent cotton— | | | | | |
| | (a) of British manufacture | Protective | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | March 31st, 1922. |
| | (b) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 50 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | March 31st, 1922. |
| 48(8) | Fabrics not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool or 50 per cent cotton | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 48(9) | The following Cotton Fabrics, namely, Satens including Italians of Saten weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-overs— | | | | | |
| | (a) of British manufacture | Protective | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | March 31st, 1922 |
| | (b) not of British manufacture | Protective | 35 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | March 31st, 1922 |
| 48(10) | Fabrics containing gold or silver thread | Protective | 50 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | March 31st, 1922 |
| 49 | Textile manufactures the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in item Nos. 48, 48(1), 48(2), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(8) or 48(10):—

Bed sheets.

Bed spreads | Protective | The ad valorem rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1922 |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE. IMPORT TARIFF *continued.*

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Free importation of goods from the United States. | Free importation of goods from the United States. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|---|
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|---|

Section XI—*contd.*

Textile Materials and Textile Goods—*contd.*

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 49—
<i>contd.</i> | Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Item No. 48, 48(1), 48(5), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9) or 48(10)— <i>contd.</i> | Protective. | The duty here refers to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made. | | | | |
| | Bolster cases. | | | | | | |
| | Counterpanes. | | | | | | |
| | Cloths, table. | | | | | | |
| | Cloths, tray. | | | | | | |
| | Covers, bed. | | | | | | |
| | Covers, table. | | | | | | |
| | Dusters. | | | | | | |
| | Glass-cloths. | | | | | | |
| | Handkerchiefs. | | | | | | |
| | Napkins. | | | | | | |
| | Pillow cases. | | | | | | |
| | Pillow slips. | | | | | | |
| | Scarves. | | | | | | |
| | Shirts. | | | | | | |
| | Shawls. | | | | | | |
| | Sacks (cotton). | | | | | | |
| | Towels. | | | | | | |
| | Umbrella coverings. | | | | | | |
| 49(1) | Fents, not exceeding 4 yards in length, being <i>bande</i> remnants of piece goods or other fabrics. | Preferential revenue. | 35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 49(2) | Ribbons | Preferential revenue. | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 49(5) | Blankets and rugs (other than floor rugs), excluding blankets and rugs made wholly or mainly from artificial silk. | Revenue. | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 49(4) | Woollen carpets, floor rugs, shawls and other manufactures of wool, not otherwise specified, including felt. | Preferential revenue. | 35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No | Name of article. | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XI—contd.

Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 49(5) | Cotton braids or cords, the following, namely—
Ghoonals and Mukta kesla | Protective | 6½ annas per lb | .. | .. | March 31st, 1932 |
| 50 | Jute manufactures not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 50(1) | Second hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute | .. | Free | .. | .. | .. |
| 50(2) | Hemp manufactures | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem. | .. | .. | .. |
| 50(3) | Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery | Revenue | 6½ per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 50(4) | Ropes, cotton | .. | Free | .. | .. | .. |
| 50(5) | Oilcloth and floorcloth | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. |
| 50(6) | Cordage, rope and twine of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. |
| 50(7) | Mats and Mattinga, not otherwise specified | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 50(8) | Coir fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and matting | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. |
| 51 | Socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk | Preferential revenue | 50 per cent ad valorem | 40 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. |
| 51(1) | Woollen hosiery and woollen knitted apparel that is to say, all hosiery and knitted apparel containing not less than 15 per cent of wool by weight | Preferential revenue | 35 per cent ad valorem or Rs 12 per lb, whichever is higher | 25 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. |
| 51(2) | Cotton hosiery, the following, namely—
Cotton undershirts, knitted or woven, and cotton socks or stockings. | Protective | 25 per cent ad valorem or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher | .. | .. | March 31st, 1932 |
| 51(3) | Cotton knitted fabric | Protective | 50 per cent ad valorem or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher | .. | .. | March 31st, 1932 |
| 52 | Apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery and drapery not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue | 35 per cent ad valorem | 25 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. |

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XI—concl'd.

Textile Materials and Textile Goods—concl'd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|----|
| 52(1) | Silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—Silk or artificial silk ligatures; elastic silk or artificial silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk or artificial silk abdominal belts, silk or artificial silk web catheter tubes, and oiled silk or artificial silk. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 52(2) | Uniforms and Accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use. | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 52(3) | Insignia and Badges of official, British and Foreign Orders. | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 53 | Textile manufactures, not otherwise specified. | Preferential revenue. | 35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 53(1) | Rags and other paper-making materials excluding wood pulp. | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |

SECTION XII.

Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|----|
| 54 | Boots and Shoes not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or six annas per pair, whichever is higher. | .. | .. | .. |
| 54(1) | Boots and Shoes composed mainly of leather. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or six annas per pair, whichever is higher. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 5 annas per pair, whichever is higher. | .. | .. |
| 54(2) | Uppers for boots and shoes unless entirely made of leather. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or three annas per pair, whichever is higher. | .. | .. | .. |
| 55 | Hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, not otherwise specified. | Preferential revenue. | 35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. |
| 56 | Parasols and Sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |

No. 51—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XIII—*concl*

Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products, Glass and Glassware—concl.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|----|----|
| 59(6) | Covered crucibles for glass making | Preferential revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| 60 | Glass and Glassware not otherwise specified, and lacquered ware | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | . | .. | .. |
| 60(1) | Glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns—
(a) Globes for hurricane lanterns | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or four annas and six pies per dozen which ever is higher | .. | .. | .. |
| | (b) Other globes and chimneys having an external base diameter of over one inch | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or three annas per dozen, whichever is higher | .. | .. | .. |
| 60(2) | Electric lighting bulbs | Preferential revenue | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| 60(3) | Glass bangles glass beads and false pearls | Revenue | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | | .. | .. |

SECTION XIV

Real Pearls, Precious Stones, Precious Metals and Wares of those Materials; Coin (Specie)

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|------------|--------------------------------|----|----|------------|
| 61 | Precious Stones unset and imported uncut and Pearls unset | | Free | | .. | .. |
| 61(1) | Precious Stones unset and imported cut | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 61(2) | Silver bullion and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling | Revenue | Two annas per ounce | .. | .. | . |
| 61(3) | Gold bullion and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling | .. | Free | .. | .. | .. |
| 61(4) | Silver plate and silver manufactures all sorts not otherwise specified | Revenue | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. | |
| 61(5) | Silver thread and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire lappets and metallic sparkles and articles of a like nature of whatever metal made of | Protective | 62½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | . | . | 31st, 1911 |

* Under Government of India, 1911, and by the Central Revenue Department No. 11 dated 20th April, 1902, as amended by the 1st and 2nd of the 1903 and 1904 Acts respectively at 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XIV—*contd.*

Real Pearls, Precious Stones, Precious Metals and Wares of those Materials ; Coin (Specie)—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----|----|
| 61(6) | Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 61(7) | Gold or gold-plated pen nibs. | Preferential revenue. | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | 40 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. |
| 61(8) | Articles, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver. | Revenue | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 61(9) | Cutlery plated with gold or silver . . . | Preferential revenue. | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | 40 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. |
| 61(10) | Jewellery and Jewels . | Revenue | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 62 | Current coin of the Government of India. | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 62(1) | Silver coin, not otherwise specified. | Revenue | Two annas per ounce | .. | .. | .. |
| 62(2) | Gold coin . . . | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |

SECTION XV.

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|----|-------------------|
| 63 | Iron or Steel, old . . . | Revenue | 15½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 63(1) | Iron alloys, viz., ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, ferro-chrome, spiegel-eisen and the like as commonly used for steel making. | Preferential revenue. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. |
| 63(2) | Iron or steel angle, channel, tee, flat, beam, zed, trough and piling—

(a) not fabricated—

(i) of British manufacture—

not coated with other metals. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingot, produced in British India ; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |

No 54—THE FIRST SCHEDULE—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Referential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XV—contd

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------|--|--|--|-----------------|
| 63(2)
contd | Iron or steel angle, channel, tee flat beam and trough and piling—contd | | | | | |
| | (a) not fabricated—
contd | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture—contd coated with other metals | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher | | | March 31st 1911 |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 43 per ton | | | March 31st 1911 |
| | (b) fabricated— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton | | | March 31st 1911 |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton | | | March 31st 1911 |
| | | | | | | |
| 63(3) | Iron or steel bar and rod— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture | Protective | 1 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher | | | March 31st 1911 |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 1 per ton or 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher | | | March 31st 1911 |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------|--|--|----|-------------------|
| 63(4) | Iron, pig . . . | Preferential revenue. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 63(5) | Iron rice bowls . . | Preferential revenue. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 63(6) | Cast iron pipes and tubes; also cast iron fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like—
(i) of British manufacture. | Protective | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | Rs. 57-8-0 per ton . | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |
| 63(7) | Cast iron plates . . | Preferential revenue. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 63(8) | Steel ingots . . .
Iron or steel blooms, billets and slabs, provided that no piece less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square or thick shall be included in this item. | Preferential revenue. | The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher. | The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. |
| 63(9) | Iron or steel Structures, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of iron or steel bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware or any of the articles specified in Items No. 72, 72(3), 74(1), 75(3), 75(4) or 76(1)—
(a) of British manufacture. | Protective | $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |
| | (b) not of British manufacture. | Protective | $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |

| Item No | Name of article. | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of preferential rate of duty. |
|---------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XV—contd.

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--|----------------------|--|------------------------|----|-------------------|
| 63(10) | Steel, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers—
(i) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 38 per ton | .. | . | March 31st, 1911 |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 69 per ton | . | . | March 31st, 1911. |
| 63(11) | Iron or Steel anchors and cables | Preferential revenue | 20 per cent ad valorem | 10 per cent ad valorem | . | . |
| 63(12) | A Iron or Steel bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing but excluding fish bolts and nuts—
(i) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 10 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher | . | .. | March 31st, 1911 |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs 12-0 per cwt. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911 |
| | B Iron or steel fish bolts and nuts—
(i) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 10 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher | . | . | March 31st, 1911 |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs 12-0 per cwt. | . | .. | March 31st, 1911 |

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XV—contd.

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|----|-------------------|
| 63(13) | Iron or Steel expanded metal. | Preferential revenue. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 63(14) | Iron or Steel hoops and strips. | Preferential revenue. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 63(15) | Iron or Steel rivets— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India <i>plus</i> Rs. 1-11-0 per cwt. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| 63(16) | Iron or Steel nails and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified. | Preferential revenue. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 63(17) | Iron or Steel pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India <i>plus</i> Rs. 12 per ton; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India <i>plus</i> Rs. 35 per ton. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| 63(18) | Iron or Steel pipes and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified. | Preferential revenue. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

| Item No. | Name of article | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--|------------|--|----|----|-------------------|
| 63(19) | Iron or Steel plates excluding cast iron plates— | | | | | |
| | (a) not fabricated— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture— not coated with other metals | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| | coated with other metals | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 25 per ton | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| | (b) fabricated— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 40 per ton | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 40 per ton | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| | | | | | | |
| 63(20) | Iron or Steel sheets— | | | | | |
| | (a) not fabricated— | | | | | |
| | (i) not galvanized— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 11 per ton, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------|--|----|----|-------------------------|
| 63(20)
<i>contd.</i> | Iron or Steel sheets—
<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | (a) not fabricated—
<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | (1) not galvanized—
<i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | (ii) not of British
manufac-
ture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise
duty leviable for
the time being on
steel Ingots pro-
duced in British
India plus Rs. 32
per ton. | .. | .. | March
31st,
1941. |
| | (2) galvanized— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British
manufac-
ture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise
duty leviable for
the time being on
steel Ingots pro-
duced in British
India plus Rs. 10
per ton; or 10 per
cent <i>ad valorem</i> ,
whichever is
higher. | .. | .. | March
31st,
1941. |
| | (ii) not of British
manufac-
ture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise
duty leviable for
the time being on
steel Ingots pro-
duced in British
India plus Rs. 40
per ton. | .. | .. | March
31st,
1941. |
| | (b) fabricated— | | | | | |
| | (1) not galvanized— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British
manufac-
ture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise
duty leviable for
the time being on
steel Ingots pro-
duced in British
India plus Rs. 12
per ton; or 10 per
cent <i>ad valorem</i> ,
whichever is
higher. | .. | .. | March
31st,
1941. |
| | (ii) not of British
manufac-
ture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise
duty leviable for
the time being on
steel Ingots pro-
duced in British
India plus Rs. 35
per ton. | .. | .. | March
31st,
1941. |
| | (2) galvanized— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British
manufac-
ture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise
duty leviable for
the time being on
steel Ingots pro-
duced in British
India plus Rs. 11
per ton; or 10 per
cent <i>ad valorem</i> ,
whichever
higher. | .. | .. | March
31st,
1941. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE—IMPORT TARIFF—continued

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony | |

SECTION XV—contd.

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------|--|----|----|-------------------|
| 63(20)
<i>concl.</i> | Iron or Steel sheets—
<i>concl.</i>

(b) fabricated— <i>concl.</i>

(2) galvanized— <i>concl.</i>
(ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 44 per ton. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| 63(21) | Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—

A Rails (including tram way rails the heads of which are not grooved)—

(a) 30 lbs per yard and over, and fish plates therefor—
(i) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 10 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 20 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| | (b) under 30 lbs per yard and fish plates therefor—
(i) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 10 per ton, or 10 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 20 per ton. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------|--|----|----|-------------------|
| 63(21)
<i>contd.</i> | Iron or Steel Railway Track Material— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | B. Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved— | | | | | |
| | (a) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |
| | (b) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard — | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India <i>plus</i> Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India <i>plus</i> Rs. 43 per ton. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |

| Item No. | Name of article, | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XV—contd.

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------|--|----|----|------------------|
| 63(21)
contd | Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—contd | | | | | |
| | C Sleepers, and sleeper bars, other than cast iron—
(I) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911 |
| | (II) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher | . | . | March 31st, 1911 |
| | D Spikes (other than dog-spikes) and tie bars—
(I) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus 10 per cent, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher | . | . | March 31st, 1911 |
| | (II) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus 10 per cent | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911 |
| | E Dog spikes—
(I) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus 7 annas per cent, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher | . | . | March 31st, 1911 |
| | (II) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus 15-0 per cent | .. | . | March 31st, 1911 |

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XV—*contd.*
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|----|-------------------|
| 63(21)
<i>concl'd.</i> | Iron or Steel Railway Track Material— <i>concl'd.</i> | | | | | |
| | F. Gibs, cotters, keys (including tapered key bars), distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India <i>plus</i> 7 annas per cwt.; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India <i>plus</i> Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |
| 63(22) | Iron or Steel Railway Track materials not otherwise specified, including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and lever boxes. | Preferential revenue. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 63(23) | Iron or Steel Tramway Track materials not otherwise specified, including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks. | Preferential revenue. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 63(24) | Iron or Steel barbed or stranded wire and wire rope. | Preferential revenue. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 63(25) | Iron or Steel wire, other than barbed or stranded wire, wire rope or wire netting; and iron or steel wire nails— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India <i>plus</i> Rs. 25 per ton. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |

No 54 —THE FIRST SCHEDULE —IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | D rat on of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XV—contd.

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|----------------------|---|------------------------|----|-----------------|
| 63(25)
—contd | Iron or Steel wire other than barbed or stranded wire rope or wire netting and iron or steel wire nails—contd | | | | | |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 60 per ton | | | March 31st 1941 |
| 63(26) | Iron or Steel (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete | Preferential revenue | 20 per cent ad valorem | 10 per cent ad valorem | | .. |
| 63(27) | Iron or Steel the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India— | | | | | |
| | (i) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India or 10 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher | | .. | March 31st 1941 |
| | (ii) not of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs 25 9-0 per ton or 20 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher | | | March 31st 1941 |
| | Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item | | | | | |
| 63(28) | All sorts of Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof and other articles | Preferential revenue | 20 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. |

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XV—*contd.*
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|----|----|
| 63(29) | Enamelled ironware, the following, namely:—
(a) Sign-boards | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or four and a half annas per square foot, whichever is higher. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| | (b) Domestic hollow-ware, the following, namely, basins, bowls, dishes, plates and thalass, including rice-cups, rice-bowls and rice-plates— | | | | | |
| | (i) having no diameter exceeding 19 centimetres. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or per dozen four annas plus one anna for every two centimetres or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 11 centimetres, whichever is higher. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| | (ii) having any diameter exceeding 19 centimetres. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or per dozen eight annas plus two annas for every two centimetres or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 19 centimetres, whichever is higher. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 64 | Copper, wrought, and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 64(1) | Copper, scrap | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 65 | German silver including nickel silver. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 66 | Aluminium—circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 66(1) | Unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 67 | Lead, wrought—the following articles, namely, pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XV—*concl.*
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—concl.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|----|
| 67(1) | Lead sheets for tea chests | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 68 | Zinc or spelter, wrought or manufactured, not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| 68(1) | Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles) hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes, and broken zinc | | Free | .. | .. | .. |
| 69 | Tin, Block | Revenue | Rs 3 12 8 per ton | .. | .. | .. |
| 70 | Brass, bronze and similar alloys wrought and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| 70(1) | All sorts of metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 71 | Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified, including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| | The following hardware, tools, and agricultural implements not otherwise specified: buckets of tinned or galvanized iron, and pruning knives | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 71(2) | Cutlery, all sorts not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| 71(3) | Metal furniture and metalware | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| 71(4) | Printing type | Revenue | One anna and three pies per lb | .. | .. | .. |
| 71(5) | The following printing materials, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal galleys showing slits and galleys and metal furniture | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 71(6) | Packs for the withering of tea-leaf | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. | .. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XVI.

Machinery and Apparatus ; Electrical Material.

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------|-------------------------|----|----|----|
| 72 | <p>Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified:—</p> <p>(a) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts ;</p> <p>(b) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts ;</p> <p>(c) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose ;</p> <p>(d) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton ;</p> | Revenue | 10 per cent ad valorem. | .. | .. | .. |
|----|---|---------|-------------------------|----|----|----|

No 54 — THE FIRST SCHEDULE — IMPORT TARIFF — *continued*

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XVI—*contd.*

Machinery and Apparatus Electrical Material—contd

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| 70—
<i>contd</i> | <p>Machinery namely such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified—<i>contd</i></p> <p>(c) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables insulated or not and poles troughs conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system and the fittings thereof</p> <p>Note—The term industrial system used in sub item (c) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture production or extraction of any commodity</p> | Revenue | 10 per cent ad valorem | | | |
| 72(1) | <p>The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated namely healds heald cords and heald knitting needles reeds and shuttles warp and weft preparation machinery and looms bobbins and pins, dobblers Jacquard machines Jacquard harness linen cards Jacquard cards punching plates for Jacquard cards warping mills multiple boxstays solid board slays tape slays swivel slays tape looms wool carding machines wool spinning machines hosiery machinery coil mat shearing machines coil wire withdrawing machines heald knitting machines dobby cards lattices and lags for dobby wooden wire silk looms, silk throwing and</p> | Revenue | 10 per cent ad valorem | | | |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*.

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XVI—*contd.*

Machinery and Apparatus ; Electrical Material—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------|---------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 72(1)
<i>contd.</i> | reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; cumbl finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions, temples and pickers; picking bands; picking sticks; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing flannel; and roller skins. | Revenue | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 72(2) | Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrototype blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines, | Revenue | 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |

No. 54—THE FIRST SCHEDULE—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XVI—contd

Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----|----|
| 72(2)
cont'd | rule mitreling machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines and pazing machines but excluding ink and paper | Revenue | 10 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 72(3) | Component parts of Machinery as defined in Items Nos 72, 72(1) and 72(2) namely, such parts only, as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose
Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable | Revenue | 10 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 72(4) | Passenger Lifts and component parts and accessories thereof | Revenue | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. | .. |
| 72(5) | Domestic Refrigerators | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. |
| 72(6) | Machinery and component parts thereof meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake horse power | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent ad valorem | 20 per cent ad valorem | .. | .. |
| 72(7) | Water Mills sugar mills sugar centrifuges, sugar pump mills oil presses and parts thereof when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and parts thereof | Free | Free | .. | .. | .. |

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XVI—*contd.*

Machinery and Apparatus ; Electrical Material—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|----|------------|----|----|----|
| 72(8) | The following Agricultural Implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gear, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay presses, potato-diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder-blowers, white-ant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, culti-packers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders, and rakes ; also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture. | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 72(9) | The following Dairy and Poultry Farming Appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce, and incubators ; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they | .. | Free . . . | .. | .. | |

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XVI—contd.

Machinery and Apparatus, Electrical Material—contd

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|----|
| 72(9)~
contd | are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes | .. | Free . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 73 | Electrical Instruments apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | | |
| 73(1) | The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely —

Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely switches (excluding switch boards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts, bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which not being one specially designed as a pilot core has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity, and line insulators including also cleats connectors leading in tubes and the like of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes and the fittings thereof but excluding electrical earthenware and porcelain or other like specified | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | | |

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XVI—contd.

Machinery and Apparatus ; Electrical Material—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|---|---|---|----------------|----------------|
| 73(2) | The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, flash lights, carbons, condensers, and bell apparatus, and switchboards designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 73(3) | Telegraphic Instruments and Apparatus and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a Railway Administration. | Revenue | 15½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 73(4) | Wireless Reception Instruments and Apparatus and component parts thereof, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loud speakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed. | Preferential revenue. | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 73(5) | Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following, namely :—

(a) Insulators, Shackle, Sinclair, Cordeaux or Pin-type, not otherwise specified—

(i) fitted

(ii) not fitted

(b) Two-way cleats | Preferential revenue.

Preferential revenue.

Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Re. 1-2 per dozen, whichever is higher.

30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or fourteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher.

30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or four annas per gross of pairs, whichever is higher. | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | ..
..
.. | ..
..
.. |

| Item No | Name of article. | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|---------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XVI—*concl'd*

Machinery and Apparatus ; Electrical Material—concl'd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|----|----|
| 73(5)
<i>concl'd</i> | Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following, namely—
<i>concl'd</i> | | | | | |
| | (c) Spacing insulators | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or two annas per gross, whichever is higher | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | . | .. |
| | (d) Colling roses—
(i) fitted | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. |
| | (ii) not fitted | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | . |
| | (e) Joint box cut outs—
(i) fitted | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | . | .. |
| | (ii) not fitted | Preferential revenue | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or six annas per dozen, whichever is higher | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | . |
| 73(6) | Rubber insulated Copper Wires and Cables no core of which, other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not | Revenue | 6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | . | .. | . |

SECTION XVII

Transport Material

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|--|----|----|-------------------|
| 74 | Coal tubs tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—
(a) of British manufacture | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher | .. | .. | March 31st, 1911. |
|----|---|------------|--|----|----|-------------------|

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XVII—*contd.*
Transport Material—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------|---|----|----|-------------------|
| 74—
<i>contd.</i> | Coal tubs, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel— <i>contd.</i>
(b) not of British manufacture. | Protective | 1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton; or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. | .. | .. | March 31st, 1941. |
| 74(1) | Tramcars and component parts and accessories thereof. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 74(2) | Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings, therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weighing-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks; also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Administration:

Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein:

Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall not be deemed to be included hereunder. | Revenue | 15½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XVII—contd.

Transport Material—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|----|
| 74(3) | Component parts of Railway Materials, as defined in Item No. 74(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;

Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable. | Revenue | 15½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 75 | Conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 75(1) | Motor cars including taxicabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof, provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in items Nos. 75(2) and 75(3) shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles. | Preferential revenue. | 37½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 75(2) | Motor cycles and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars. | Revenue | 37½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XVII—*concl'd.*

Transport Material—concl'd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|----|
| 75(3) | Motor omnibuses; chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries; and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories not otherwise specified, excluding rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars. | Preferential revenue. | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | 17½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. |
| 75(4) | Carriages and carts which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof; excluding rubber tyres and tubes. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. |
| 76 | Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes. | Revenue | 2½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 76(1) | Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections:

Provided that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder. | Revenue | 15½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| 76(2) | Light ships | .. | Free | .. | .. | .. |
| 76(3) | Furniture tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam-sailing, rowing and other vessels. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. | .. |

SECTION XVIII.

Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus; watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares; musical instruments.

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----|----|
| 77 | Instruments, apparatus and appliances other than electrical, all sorts not otherwise specified, including photographic, scientific, philosophical and surgical. | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i> | .. | .. |
|----|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----|----|

No. 54 —THE FIRST SCHEDULE —IMPORT TARIFF—continued

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XVIII—contd

Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus, watch makers and clock makers wares musical instruments—contd

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 77(1) | Instruments apparatus and appliances imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling | | Free | | | |
| 77(2) | Optical Instruments apparatus and appliances | Revenue | 25 per cent ad valorem | | | |
| 78 | Clocks and watches and parts thereof | Revenue | 50 per cent ad valorem | | | |
| 79 | Musical Instruments and parts thereof all sorts not otherwise specified | Preferential revenue | 50 per cent ad valorem | 40 per cent ad valorem | | |
| 9(1) | The following Musical Instruments namely complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines | Revenue | 50 per cent ad valorem | | | |

SECTION XIX

Arms and Ammunition

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 80 | Save where otherwise specified all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (excluding springs used for air guns) all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same all machines for making loading closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores and any articles which the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act | Revenue | 50 per cent ad valorem | | | |
| 80(1) | Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No 80(3)—Firearms including gas and air guns gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols not otherwise specified but excluding parts and accessories thereof | Preferential revenue | Rs 18 12 each plus 10 per cent ad valorem, or 50 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher | Rs 18 12 each or 4 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher | | |

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XIX—contd.

Arms and Ammunition—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|-------------------------|--|----|----|
| 80(2) | Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80(3)— | | | | | |
| | (a) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified. | Revenue | Rs. 18-12 each | } or 37½ per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher, plus 12½ per cent ad valorem. | .. | .. |
| | (b) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols. | Revenue | Rs. 6-4 each | | .. | .. |
| | (c) Gun stocks and breech blocks. | Revenue | Rs. 3-12 each | | .. | .. |
| | (d) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry. | Revenue | Rs. 2-8 each | | .. | .. |
| | (e) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms. | Revenue | Rs. 1-4 each | | .. | .. |
| | (f) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms. | Revenue | 50 per cent ad valorem. | .. | .. | .. |
| | (g) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms. | Revenue | 50 per cent ad valorem. | .. | .. | .. |
| 80(3) | The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores:— | .. | Free | .. | .. | .. |
| | (a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. | | | | | |
| | (b) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a | | | | | |

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XIX—contd.

Arms and Ammunition—contd.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------|--|--|--|--|
| 80(3)—
contd | <p>The following Arms Ammunitions and Military Stores—contd.</p> <p>maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or in the case of a police officer by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment</p> <p>(e) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.</p> <p>(d) Arms ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903</p> <p>(e) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding</p> | Free | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------|--|--|--|--|

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

| Item No. | Name of article. | Nature of duty. | Standard rate of duty. | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duration of protective rates of duty. |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | The United Kingdom. | A British Colony. | |

SECTION XIX—concl'd.

Arms and Ammunition—concl'd.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|----|
| 80(3)
concl'd. | The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores—concl'd.

ing British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men. | .. | Free | .. | .. | .. |
| 80(4) | Ornamental Arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and also intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes. | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 81 | Cartridge cases, filled and empty. | Preferential revenue. | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |

SECTION XX.

Miscellaneous Goods and Products not elsewhere included.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|----|
| 82 | Coral, prepared . . . | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 82(1) | Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 82(2) | Bangles and beads, not otherwise specified. | Revenue | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. | .. |
| 83 | Brushes, all sorts . . | Preferential revenue. | 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 84 | Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows. | Preferential revenue. | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | 40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . | .. | .. |
| 85 | Buttons, metal . . . | Preferential revenue. | 30 | 20 | .. | .. |

No 54—THE FIRST SCHEDULE—IMPORT TARIFF—concluded

| Item No | Name of article | Nature of duty | Standard rate of duty | Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of | | Duty in case of protective rates of duty |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--|
| | | | | The United Kingdom | A British Colony | |

SECTION XX—contd

Miscellaneous Goods and Products not elsewhere included—contd

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 85(1) | Smokers requisites excluding tobacco and matches | Preferential revenue | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | | |
| | Provided that mechanical lighters as defined in the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act 1934 shall be liable in addition to a duty equal to the amount of the excise duty imposed by that Act on mechanical lighters manufactured in British India | | | | | |

SECTION XXI

Works of Art and Articles for Collectors

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 86 | Prints Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards) not otherwise specified | Revenue | 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | | | |
| 86(1) | Art works of not otherwise specified | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | | | |
| 86(2) | Art the following works of—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place including the materials used or to be used in their construction whether worked or not. | | Free | | | |
| 86(3) | Specimens Models and Wall Diagrams illustrative of natural science and medals and antique coins | | Free | | | |
| 86(4) | Postage Stamps whether used or unused | | Free | | | |

SECTION XXII

Articles not otherwise specified

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 87 | All other articles not otherwise specified including articles imported by post | Revenue | 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | | | |
|----|--|---------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|

No. 54.—THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—EXPORT TARIFF.

| Item No. | Names of articles. | Per | Rate of duty. |
|----------|--|--|---------------------------|
| | <i>Jute, other than Hindipatan Jute.</i> | | Rs. A. |
| 1 | Raw Jute— | | |
| | (1) Cuttings | Bale of 400 lbs. | 1 4 |
| | (2) All other descriptions | Bale of 400 lbs. | 1 8 |
| 2 | Jute Manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings, for other goods— | | |
| | (1) Sacking (cloth bags, twill, yarn, rope and twine) | Ton of 2,240 lbs. | 20 0 |
| | (2) Hessian and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified. | Ton of 2,240 lbs. | 22 0 |
| | <i>Rice.</i> | | |
| 4 | Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour but excluding rice, bran and rice dust, which are free. | Indian standard 100 lbs. average weight. | Two annas and three pice. |

Rates of Excise duty on Certain Articles as on the 1st April 1935.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | | | Rs. A. P. |
| 1 | Salt | Indian Standard 100 lbs. average weight. | 1 0 0(I) |
| 2 | Silver Bullion | Ounce | 0 2 0(II) |
| 3 | Motor Spirit | Imperial gallon | 0 10 0(II) |
| 4 | Kerosene | Imperial gallon | 0 2 0(II) |
| 5 | Sugar (III)— | | |
| | (i) Khandhari | Hundredweight | 0 10 0 |
| | (ii) All other Sugar except palmyra sugar | Hundredweight | 1 5 0 |
| | (iii) Palmyra sugar . . . . . | .... | such rate as may be fixed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council after such enquiry as he may think fit. |
| 6 | (a) Matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty (IV)— | | |
| | (i) If the average number is forty or less | Gross of boxes or booklets. | 1 0 0 |
| | (ii) If the average number is more than forty but not more than sixty. | Gross of boxes or booklets. | 1 5 0 |
| | (iii) If the average number is more than sixty | Gross of boxes or booklets. | 2 0 0 |
| | (b) All other matches | Every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof | 0 4 0(V) |
| 7 | Steel Ingots | Ton | 4 0 0(VI) |
| 8 | Mechanical Lighter | Lighter | 1 8 0(VII) |

(I) Includes a surcharge of 25 per cent, vide Section 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

(II) Vide Section 6 of the Indian Finance Act, 1935.

(III) In accordance with Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

(IV) In accordance with Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

(V) In accordance with Section 24 of the Matches (Excise Duty) Order, 1934.

(VI) In accordance with Section 4 of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934.

(VII) In accordance with Section 3 of the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

No. 55 — SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS

(In thousands of tons)

| | PRE WAR AVERAGE | | | WUE AVERAGE | | | POST WAR AVERAGE | | | 1933-34 | | | 1934-35 | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--|-------------|--------------|--|------------------|--------------|--|---------|--------------|--|---------|--------------|--|
| | No | Tons (1 000) | Percent age share in the total tonnage | No | Tons (1 000) | Percent age share in the total tonnage | No | Tons (1 000) | Percent age share in the total tonnage | No | Tons (1 000) | Percent age share in the total tonnage | No | Tons (1 000) | Percent age share in the total tonnage |
| Bozgat | 1,297 | 3 9 9 | 21.6 | 1 041 | 2,951 | 25.3 | 1 142 | 3 0 0 | 21.1 | 6 8 | 2 485 | 14.9 | 619 | 2 837 | 13.3 |
| Hendek | 1 651 | 3 7 97 | 23.4 | 1 609 | 2 910 | 25.0 | 1 736 | 4 1 2 | 29.3 | 1 350 | 6 099 | 26.6 | 1 287 | 5 961 | 23.8 |
| Sind | 1 127 | 1 044 | 12.0 | 2 022 | 1 621 | 13.9 | 1 231 | 1 795 | 11.8 | 1 049 | 1 407 | 9.0 | 1 146 | 1 533 | 8.7 |
| Mazra | 3 212 | 3 961 | 21.4 | 3 705 | 2 229 | 19.0 | 2 616 | 2 927 | 19.9 | 2 455 | 2,761 | 22.7 | 2 100 | 4,908 | 27.9 |
| Yerme | 1 054 | 2 513 | 15.5 | 1 211 | 1 964 | 16.8 | 1 176 | 2,343 | 14.3 | 1 037 | 2 794 | 16.8 | 1 078 | 2 879 | 16.3 |
| Maras and Orman | 6 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | .. |
| TOTAL | 8 437 | 16 216 | 100 | 2 552 | 11 674 | 100 | 7 231 | 15 217 | 100 | 6 612 | 16 536 | 100 | 7,210 | 17 616 | 100 |

No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA
(In thousands of tons)

| Nationality of vessels | | Pre-war Average | | War Average | | Post-war Average | | 1933-34 | | 1934-35 | | Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1934-35 |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|--|
| | | No. | Tons (1,000) | No. | Tons (1,000) | No. | Tons (1,000) | No. | Tons (1,000) | No. | Tons (1,000) | |
| ENTURED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British | . | 2,478 | 6,140 | 2,272 | 4,249 | 2,211 | 5,614 | 1,816 | 5,531 | 1,880 | 5,740 | 64.5 |
| British Indian | . | 312 | 171 | 320 | 112 | 317 | 152 | 165 | 41 | 137 | 30 | .3 |
| Foreign— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japanese | . | 65 | 196 | 202 | 462 | 175 | 504 | 155 | 566 | 183 | 687 | 7.7 |
| Dutch | . | 47 | 114 | 86 | 206 | 77 | 241 | 71 | 243 | 72 | 232 | 2.6 |
| Norwegian | . | 55 | 77 | 97 | 120 | 46 | 87 | 106 | 273 | 143 | 341 | 3.8 |
| Italian | . | 46 | 128 | 57 | 153 | 64 | 214 | 144 | 734 | 143 | 720 | 8.1 |
| Chinese | . | .. | .. | 26 | 27 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | .1 |
| Greek | . | 5 | 11 | 21 | 43 | 6 | 18 | 16 | 49 | 22 | 62 | .7 |
| Swedish | . | 4 | 10 | 21 | 48 | 21 | 60 | 22 | 74 | 24 | 75 | .9 |
| French | . | 27 | 83 | 14 | 34 | 13 | 37 | 31 | 176 | 27 | 154 | 1.7 |
| Spanish | . | .. | .. | 6 | 17 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Russian | . | 16 | 28 | 13 | 26 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| American | . | * | * | 11 | 26 | 82 | 258 | 51 | 247 | 59 | 235 | 3.2 |
| German | . | 249 | 740 | 17 | 56 | 41 | 149 | 102 | 454 | 96 | 445 | 5.0 |
| Austro-Hungarian | . | 115 | 338 | 7 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other nationalities | . | 7 | 13 | 9 | 19 | 16 | 33 | 15 | 38 | 27 | 54 | .6 |
| Total Foreign | . | 636 | 1,738 | 592 | 1,269 | 551 | 1,624 | 714 | 2,855 | 798 | 3,069 | 84.5 |
| Native Craft | . | 890 | 67 | 1,470 | 119 | 849 | 84 | 622 | 44 | 805 | 60 | .7 |
| TOTAL ENTURED | | 4,316 | 8,116 | 4,060 | 5,740 | 3,928 | 7,504 | 3,317 | 8,471 | 3,620 | 8,809 | 100 |

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 50.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTLED AND CLEARED AT
PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA—*contd*

(In thousands of tons)

| Nationality of vessels | Pre war Average | | War Average | | Lost War Average | | 1933-34 | | 1934-35 | | Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1934-35 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|--|
| | No | Tons (1 000) | No | Tons (1 000) | No | Tons (1 000) | No | Tons (1 000) | No | Tons (1 000) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLEARED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British | 2 456 | 6 152 | 2 309 | 4 432 | 2 286 | 5 263 | 1 745 | 5 201 | 1 831 | 5 042 | 64.7 |
| French-Indian | 3*2 | 153 | 298 | 70 | 360 | 130 | 177 | 34 | 147 | 40 | 0 |
| Foreign-- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japanese | 65 | 193 | 203 | 470 | 176 | 40* | 152 | 561 | 174 | 666 | 7.6 |
| Dutch | 46 | 112 | 87 | 207 | 65 | 191 | 74 | 241 | 77 | 243 | 2.8 |
| Norwegian | 54 | 77 | 95 | 128 | 45 | 78 | 93 | 245 | 140 | 332 | 3.8 |
| Italian | 56 | 98 | 51 | 125 | 65 | 118 | 144 | 725 | 157 | 756 | 8.7 |
| Chinese | | | 25 | 27 | 8 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | |
| Greek | 5 | 12 | 24 | 40 | 14 | 40 | 18 | 57 | 22 | 62 | .7 |
| Swedish | 4 | 10 | 18 | 43 | 17 | 51 | 21 | 70 | 18 | 57 | 7 |
| French | 23 | 87 | 14 | 36 | 14 | 39 | 23 | 134 | 11 | 56 | 7 |
| Spanish | | | 7 | 17 | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| Neelien | 16 | 23 | 20 | 28 | 3 | 7 | | | | | |
| American | 6 | | 10 | 23 | 85 | 274 | 50 | 239 | 50 | 262 | 3.0 |
| German | 224 | 623 | 17 | 55 | 29 | 101 | 100 | 444 | 103 | 482 | 5.5 |
| Austro-Hungarian | 110 | 331 | 9 | 29 | | | | | | | |
| Other nationalities | 8 | 16 | 9 | 21 | 16 | 26 | 18 | 48 | 23 | 45 | 5 |
| Total Foreign | 615 | 1 672 | 524 | 1 277 | 539 | 1 562 | 702 | 2 760 | 780 | 2 923 | 34.0 |
| Salve Craft | 8-5 | 63 | 1 723 | 116 | 659 | 85 | 678 | 51 | 882 | 63 | 7 |
| TOTAL CLEARED | 4 231 | 8 103 | 4 903 | 5 905 | 4 073 | 7 743 | 3 202 | 8 165 | 3 610 | 8 717 | 100 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 8,167 | 16,216 | 9,549 | 11,674 | 7,931 | 15,417 | 6,013 | 10,927 | 7,290 | 17,616 | |

* On 7 Jan American vessel with a tonnage of 1 723 cleared in the year 1912-13

No. 57.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS INTO THE KATHIAWAR PORTS ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

| | QUANTITY | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | |
|--|----------|---------|----------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Cotton, raw Tons | 14,750 | 15,446 | 13,587 | 1,43,25 | 1,14,25 | 1,14,22 |
| „ manufactures— | | | | | | |
| Plecegoods, grey Yds. (000) | 1,959 | 1,747 | 7,093 | 2,75 | 2,24 | 7,81 |
| „ white „ | 1,705 | 3,210 | 16,210 | 3,29 | 6,40 | 30,38 |
| „ coloured „ | 2,549 | 4,222 | 10,303 | 6,13 | 8,80 | 19,83 |
| Twist and yarn lb. „ | 20 | 16 | 15 | 21 | 14 | 13 |
| Hosiery Value | — | — | — | 26 | 9 | 19 |
| Fents Yds. (000) | 43 | 91 | 1,772 | 11 | 23 | 2,29 |
| Thread, sewing lb. „ | 13 | 28 | 17 | 41 | 65 | 55 |
| Other sorts Value | — | — | — | 62 | 54 | 1,55 |
| TOTAL „ | — | — | — | 1,57,03 | 1,33,34 | 1,76,95 |
| Sugar— | | | | | | |
| Sugar 23 D. S. and above . . . Tons | 57,727 | 67,726 | 91,210 | 69,80 | 69,17 | 81,40 |
| „ below 23 D. S. but not below 16 D. S. (including beet) „ | 5,844 | 5,053 | 6,988 | 6,36 | 5,27 | 4,83 |
| „ 15 D. S. and below „ | 217 | 616 | 12,765* | 35 | 67 | 10,35* |
| Molasses „ | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL „ | 63,793 | 73,395 | 1,10,963 | 76,53 | 75,11 | 96,58 |
| Metals and ores— | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel— | | | | | | |
| Sheets and plates— | | | | | | |
| Galvanised Tons | 13,047 | 13,550 | 14,644 | 19,56 | 27,07 | 26,65 |
| Tinned „ | 126 | 223 | 360 | 41 | 59 | 1,00 |
| Not galvanised or tinned „ | 2,214 | 2,600 | 3,167 | 2,34 | 3,12 | 4,16 |
| Bars (steel) „ | 13,287 | 15,268 | 17,604 | 8,57 | 11,89 | 14,97 |
| Bars and channel (iron) „ | 836 | 144 | 344 | 49 | 11 | 28 |
| Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work. „ | 4,944 | 3,775 | 5,684 | 3,11 | 3,10 | 4,55 |
| Pipes and fittings, cast „ | 106 | 31 | 128 | 22 | 19 | 43 |
| Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought . . „ | 1,092 | 1,499 | 1,535 | 2,56 | 3,14 | 3,11 |
| Hoops and strips „ | 3,173 | 6,707 | 7,524 | 2,80 | 6,77 | 8,07 |
| Angle and spring „ | 2,265 | 2,316 | 3,350 | 1,66 | 1,87 | 2,89 |
| Nails, rivets and washers „ | 872 | 1,044 | 1,129 | 2,33 | 2,32 | 2,33 |
| Screws „ | 97 | 98 | 102 | 53 | 32 | 51 |
| Steel (cast) „ | 586 | 209 | 146 | 48 | 23 | 25 |
| Other sorts „ | 1,424 | 2,117 | 2,007 | 2,61 | 3,52 | 3,21 |
| TOTAL „ | 44,069 | 49,581 | 57,724 | 47,67 | | |

* Subject

| | QUANTITY | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Metals and Ores—contd. | | | | | | |
| Tin Cwt. | 48 | 307 | 1,876 | 4 | 9 | 43 |
| Brass " | 26,879 | 34,392 | 36,143 | 7,94 | 9,37 | 9,30 |
| Copper, wrought " | 16,332 | 11,948 | 14,017 | 6,09 | 3,64 | 4,05 |
| Zinc " | 105 | 4,558 | 4,085 | 2 | 47 | 46 |
| Aluminium " | 340 | 56 | 39 | 24 | 7 | 4 |
| German silver " | .. | 263 | 505 | .. | 18 | 23 |
| Others Tons | 281 | 5 | 4 | 1,08 | 4 | 3 |
| TOTAL OF METALS AND ORES . . . | 46,535 | 52,162 | 60,561 | 63,08 | 78,10 | 87,04 |
| Machinery and millwork— | | | | | | |
| Textiles, Cotton | — | — | — | 7,14 | 10,73 | 3,84 |
| „ Other sorts | — | — | — | 2,00 | 5 | 21 |
| Prime-movers | — | — | — | 4,34 | 6,31 | 6,23 |
| Electrical | — | — | — | 5,83 | 1,22 | 1,20 |
| Sewing and knitting machines and parts . . . | — | — | — | 13 | 21 | 26 |
| Boilers | — | — | — | 16 | 9 | 22 |
| Rice and flour mill machinery | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 22 |
| Sugar | — | — | — | .. | 96 | 1 |
| Other kinds | — | — | — | 1,25 | 2,01 | 4,15 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | 21,12 | 24,61 | 16,44 |
| Chemicals— | | | | | | |
| Soda compounds Cwt. | 63,525 | 100,958 | 94,307 | 4,94 | 7,43 | 7,73 |
| Other sorts | — | — | — | 7,93 | 7,87 | 8,29 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | 12,87 | 15,31 | 16,02 |
| Oils— | | | | | | |
| Mineral, kerosene Gals. (000) | 238 | 1,246 | 1,833 | 64 | 6,83 | 7,37 |
| „ other kinds | 13 | 531 | 627 | 16 | 2,36 | 2,84 |
| Animal Cwt. | 539 | 237 | 840 | 9 | 3 | 17 |
| Vegetable Gals. (000) | 78 | 120 | 103 | 1,56 | 2,00 | 1,77 |
| Essential lb. .. | 6 | 6 | 21 | 23 | 17 | 24 |
| TOTAL . Value | — | — | — | 2 67 | 11,13 | 13 77 |

| | QUANTITY | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Paper and pasteboard Cwt. (000) | 100 | 103 | 177 | 6,87 | 6,58 | 10,77 |
| Vehicles— | | | | | | |
| Carriages and wagons and parts for railways . | — | — | — | 2,28 | 1,98 | 3,28 |
| Cycles and parts of cycles | — | — | — | 73 | 1,23 | 1,10 |
| Mechanically propelled vehicles— | | | | | | |
| Motor cars No. | 159 | 180 | 241 | 3,81 | 3,54 | 4,78 |
| Motor cycles „ | 3 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Motor omnibuses, etc. „ | 22 | 32 | 76 | 88 | 44 | 1,11 |
| Parts and accessories | — | — | — | 19 | 46 | 36 |
| Ships and parts | — | — | — | 1,40 | 18 | .. |
| Other kinds of vehicles | — | — | — | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| TOTAL . | — | — | — | 8,89 | 7,84 | 10,71 |
| Fruits and Vegetables— | | | | | | |
| Dried, salted, or preserved— | | | | | | |
| Dates Tons | 12,600 | 7,010 | 12,827 | 12,35 | 5,32 | 9,61 |
| Others „ | 25 | 63 | 141 | 6 | 13 | 22 |
| Fresh fruits and vegetables | — | — | — | 21 | 19 | 42 |
| TOTAL . | — | — | — | 12,62 | 5,64 | 10,25 |
| Silk, manufactures— | | | | | | |
| Piecegoods Yds. (000) | 39 | 236 | 1,602 | 51 | 1,42 | 8,23 |
| Mixed goods „ | 20 | 88 | 473 | 20 | 39 | 1,06 |
| Other sorts lb. „ | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 9 |
| TOTAL . | — | — | — | 71 | 1,81 | 9,43 |
| Hardware— | | | | | | |
| Implements and tools | — | — | — | 25 | 48 | 55 |
| Lamps and parts | — | — | — | 2,63 | 2,03 | 3,50 |
| Builders' hardware | — | — | — | 95 | 1,81 | 1,40 |
| Enamelled ironware | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | 23 |
| Domestic hardware | — | — | — | 57 | 46 | 59 |
| Other sorts | — | — | — | 1,16 | 86 | 1,26 |
| TOTAL . | — | — | — | 5,61 | 6,59 | 7,53 |

| | QUANTITY | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Starch, Dextrine and Farina . . . Cwt. (000) | 64 | 72 | 87 | 4.60 | 5.23 | 6.72 |
| Instruments, apparatus and appliances— | | | | | | |
| Electrical | — | — | — | 2.92 | 5.04 | 3.72 |
| Musical | — | — | — | 1.39 | 60 | 80 |
| Scientific and philosophical | — | — | — | 6 | 10 | 20 |
| Other kinds | — | — | — | 87 | 81 | 1.32 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | 5.24 | 6.81 | 6.04 |
| Glass and glassware— | | | | | | |
| Bangles | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Bottles and phials Gross | 1,924 | 2,765 | 2,261 | 33 | 43 | 43 |
| Beads and false pearls Cwt. | 396 | 826 | 1,273 | 22 | 41 | 51 |
| Sheets and plates | — | — | — | 2.07 | 1.03 | 2.56 |
| Funnels, globes, etc. | — | — | — | 12 | 15 | 24 |
| Other glassware | — | — | — | 18 | 23 | 49 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | 3.00 | 3.22 | 4.13 |
| Paints and painters' materials— | | | | | | |
| Paints and colours Cwt. | 9,237 | 11,404 | 13,190 | 2.06 | 2.40 | 2.90 |
| Painters' materials | — | — | — | 59 | 59 | 76 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | 2.56 | 2.99 | 3.66 |
| Building and Engineering materials— | | | | | | |
| Cement Tons | 7,362 | 3,940 | 6,593 | 1.33 | 1.05 | 1.63 |
| Bricks and tiles | — | — | — | 47 | 62 | 12 |
| Others | — | — | — | 85 | 74 | 97 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | 2.65 | 2.41 | 3.23 |
| Jewellery also plate of gold and silver | — | — | — | 4 | 24 | 2.91 |
| Grain, pulse and flour Tons | 403 | 2,051 | 1,124 | 43 | 1.15 | 2.77 |
| Roop Cwt. (000) | 17 | 16 | 12 | 3.77 | 2.41 | 1.71 |
| Rubber, raw and manufactured | — | — | — | 1.67 | 1.71 | 1.77 |
| Earthenware and porcelain | — | — | — | 52 | 44 | 2.17 |

| | QUANTITY | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | |
|--|----------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Dyes— | | | | | | |
| Aniline lb. (000) | 77 | 55 | 41 | 35 | 25 | 19 |
| Allzarine " | 131 | 80 | 84 | 1,97 | 95 | 93 |
| Others " | 3 | 21 | 40 | 6 | 16 | 42 |
| TOTAL " | 211 | 156 | 165 | 2,38 | 1,36 | 1,54 |
| Wool manufactures— | | | | | | |
| Piecegoods Yds. (000) | 3 | 17 | 226 | 6 | 15 | 95 |
| Shawls No. | 544 | 1,498 | 8,709 | 2 | 5 | 31 |
| Other sorts | — | — | — | 10 | 5 | 25 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | 18 | 25 | 1,51 |
| Stationery | — | — | — | 1,12 | 79 | 1,06 |
| Wood and Timber— | | | | | | |
| Manufactures of wood | — | — | — | 23 | 16 | 21 |
| Others | — | — | — | 40 | 1,15 | 84 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | 63 | 1,31 | 1,05 |
| Coal and coke Tons | 49 | 5,783 | 7,000 | 2 | 80 | 91 |
| Apparel— | | | | | | |
| Gold and silver thread | — | — | — | 1,02 | 68 | 65 |
| Other kinds | — | — | — | 48 | 17 | 18 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | 1,50 | 85 | 83 |
| Tobacco— | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes lb. (000) | 45 | 30 | 232 | 38 | 28 | 69 |
| Others " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| TOTAL | 45 | 30 | 232 | 38 | 28 | 70 |
| Drugs and Medicines— | | | | | | |
| Proprietary and patent medicines | — | — | — | 4 | 7 | 26 |
| Other sorts | — | — | — | 63 | 31 | 55 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | 67 | 38 | 81 |

| | QUANTITY | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | |
|--|----------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Furniture and cabinetware | — | — | — | 53 | 41 | 61 |
| Liquors— | | | | | | |
| Spirit Gals. (000) | 15 | 3 | 15 | 20 | 33 | 31 |
| Ale, beer and porter " | 13 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 16 |
| Wines " | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 28 | 7 | 24 | 41 | 46 | 59 |
| Spices— | | | | | | |
| Betelnuts Cwt. | 280 | 883 | 1,006 | 4 | 8 | 16 |
| Cloves " | 177 | 85 | 97 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Others " | 911 | 1,705 | 1,946 | 20 | 22 | 21 |
| TOTAL | 1,468 | 2,673 | 4,039 | 31 | 34 | 41 |
| Provisions and oilman's stores— | | | | | | |
| Canned and bottled provisions Cwt. | 521 | 14 | 284 | 35 | 1 | 4 |
| Biscuits and cakes " | 38 | 123 | 264 | 5 | 11 | 23 |
| Confectionery " | 23 | 74 | 78 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Other sorts " | — | — | — | 13 | 17 | 20 |
| TOTAL | — | — | — | 56 | 36 | 50 |
| Matches Gross (000) | 20 | 65 | 93 | 25 | 43 | 47 |
| Toys and requisites for games | — | — | — | 13 | 26 | 31 |
| Clocks and watches and parts | — | — | — | .. | 9 | 24 |
| Arms, ammunition and military stores | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 19 |
| Cutlery | — | — | — | 19 | 40 | 29 |
| Tea lb. (000) | 45 | 8 | .. | 20 | 2 | .. |
| Bobbins | — | — | — | 67 | 55 | 21 |
| Polishes | — | — | — | 5 | 14 | 17 |
| Umbrellas and fittings | — | — | — | .. | 14 | 17 |
| Gums and resins Cwt. | 2,847 | 985 | 940 | 19 | 18 | 20 |
| Toilet requisites | — | — | — | 8 | 14 | 17 |
| Beltting for machinery | — | — | — | 12 | 18 | 14 |
| Boots and shoes pairs (000) | 8 | 33 | 53 | 4 | 17 | 24 |
| All other articles | — | — | — | 11,49 | 14,20 | 16,31 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS | — | — | — | 4,13,57 | 4,17,30 | 4,33,11 |
| Treasure— | | | | | | |
| Silver, bullion and coin Oz. (000) | (a) | (a) | 2,317 | (a) | (a) | 41,51 |

(a) Figures not available.

No. 58.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS
FROM THE KATHIAWAR PORTS ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORT-
ANCE.

| | QUANTITY | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS
OF RUPEES) | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Cotton— | | | | | | |
| Raw Tons | 6,301 | 25,133 | 10,231 | 34,29 | 1,71,33 | 57,80 |
| Waste Cwt. | .. | 550 | 32,191 | .. | 5 | 2,99 |
| Twist and yarn lb. (000) | .. | 42 | .. | .. | 10 | .. |
| Other sorts | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | .. |
| TOTAL . | — | — | — | 34,30 | 1,71,50 | 60,79 |
| Seeds— | | | | | | |
| Essential Tons | 4 | 20 | 141 | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| Non-essential— | | | | | | |
| Mustard " | 35 | 114 | 62 | 6 | 17 | 9 |
| Groundnut " | 9,816 | 29,901 | 36,639 | 13,02 | 31,59 | 38,69 |
| Rapeseed " | 497 | 1,358 | 133 | 58 | 1,52 | 15 |
| Sesamum (til or jinjil) " | 53 | 16 | .. | 9 | 2 | .. |
| Castor " | 5,180 | 5,930 | 5,280 | 6,42 | 5,54 | 4,35 |
| TOTAL . " | 15,585 | 37,429 | 42,255 | 20,19 | 38,86 | 43,33 |
| Wool, raw lb. (000) | 1,837 | 3,074 | 3,282 | 6,51 | 13,80 | 15,35 |
| Oilcakes Tons | 18,024 | 28,587 | 42,863 | 12,14 | 15,13 | 22,61 |
| Provisions and oilman's stores— | | | | | | |
| Ghi Cwt. | 5,932 | 5,280 | 6,290 | 4,21 | 3,41 | 4,44 |
| Leather— | | | | | | |
| Goat skins Tons | 2 | 37 | 23 | 3 | 99 | 64 |
| Sheep skins " | 2 | 31 | 13 | 2 | 92 | 41 |
| Other kinds | — | — | — | .. | 17 | 9 |
| TOTAL . | — | — | — | 5 | 2,08 | 1,14 |
| Fruits and Vegetables— | | | | | | |
| Fresh | — | — | — | 23 | 15 | 19 |
| Oils— | | | | | | |
| Vegetable— | | | | | | |
| Groundnut Gals. (000) | 17 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 17 |
| Others | — | — | — | 1 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL . | — | — | — | 20 | 15 | 17 |

| | QUANTITY | | | VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Grain, pulse and flour— | | | | | | |
| Rice (not in the husk) Tons | 52 | 47 | 80 | 7 | 6 | 9 |
| Jowar and bajra " | 987 | 54 | .. | 97 | 3 | .. |
| Other sorts " | 42 | 15 | 53 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| TOTAL " | 1,081 | 116 | 133 | 1,10 | 12 | 14 |
| Wood and timber | — | — | — | 11 | 4 | 8 |
| Spices Cwt. | 702 | 292 | 545 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| Hides and skins, raw Tons | 39 | 1 | 43 | 1,25 | 2 | 6 |
| Tea lb. (000) | — | 64 | 12 | .. | 21 | 4 |
| All other articles | — | — | — | 20 | 99 | 83 |
| TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS | — | — | — | 80 91 | 2 43 13 | 1 43 25 |

No. 59.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.

Group (a) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Iran and Western and Southern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in it:—

1. Zahidan (formerly Duzdap).*
2. Mirjava.*
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Dalbandin.
5. Padag Road.*
6. Ahmedwal.

7. Nushki.
8. Quetta.
9. Bostan.
10. Yaru.
11. Gullistan.
12. Killa Abdulla.
13. Chaman.

Group (b) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Manzal (formerly Girmi Road).
7. Lakmarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.

17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgal.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Sarna.
26. Suchetgarh.
27. Ranbireinghpura.
28. Miran Sahib.
29. Jammu Cantonment.
30. Parachinar.

Group (c) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarnian Ghat.
5. Nalpalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Raxaul.
9. Balragnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jaynagar.

12. Bhaptiahl.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Naksalbari.
16. Galgalla.
17. Ghum.
18. Gielle Khola (formerly Kalimpong Road).
19. Kalimpong.
20. Nagrakata.
21. Carron.
22. Banarhat.
23. Saikhowaghat.

* Temporarily closed.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

| ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Grain and Pulse— | | | | Grain and Pulse— | | | |
| Wheat— | | | | <i>contd.</i>
Rice, husked— | | | |
| Group (a) . | 23,809 | 26,248 | 6,710 | Group (a) . | 480 | 953 | 580 |
| „ (b) . | 211,378 | 138,839 | 99,178 | „ (b) . | 14,348 | 8,664 | 21,888 |
| „ (c) . | 128,599 | 173,223 | 70,465 | „ (c) . | 1,705,483 | 1,148,682 | 1,417,932 |
| TOTAL . | 363,786 | 338,310 | 176,353 | TOTAL . | 1,780,317 | 1,158,299 | 1,440,380 |
| Gram and pulse— | | | | Rice, un- | | | |
| Group (a) . | 2,061 | 1,290 | 1,325 | husked— | | | |
| „ (b) . | 343,388 | 341,968 | 76,489 | Group (a) . | 357 | 86 | 21 |
| „ (c) . | 76,331 | 275,574 | 84,108 | „ (b) . | 14,954 | 5,197 | 13,002 |
| TOTAL . | 421,780 | 618,832 | 161,922 | „ (c) . | 651,686 | 522,964 | 531,344 |
| | | | | TOTAL . | 666,997 | 528,247 | 542,365 |

No. 59 —RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER
 ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

| ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Grain and Pulse—
<i>cond.</i> | | | | Wool raw— | | | |
| Others— | | | | Group (a) | 26 607 | 35 449 | 54,594 |
| Group (a) | 20,553 | 28 3 2 | 16 075 | " (b) | 20 184 | 45,355 | 21 863 |
| " (b) | 491,570 | 207,868 | 149 347 | " (c) | 23,723 | 73,594 | 70 040 |
| " (c) | 217,008 | 148 204 | 13 391 | TOTAL | 70 519 | 174 393 | 151,402 |
| TOTAL | 729,131 | 379 324 | 297 813 | * Carpets and
rugs— | | | |
| Hides and Skins— | | | | Group (a) | 12 631 | 10,372 | 7 215 |
| Hides of Cattle— | | | | " (b) | 6 850 | 2 992 | 3 910 |
| Group (a) | 1,618 | 1,297 | 2,306 | TOTAL | 19 571 | 14 364 | 11 125 |
| " (b) | 49,003 | 60 362 | 63 016 | ** Borax— | | | |
| " (c) | 15 993 | 24,093 | 25 034 | Group (b) | | | |
| TOTAL | 66 714 | 85,757 | 90 376 | " (c) | 6,085 | 9,217 | 8,614 |
| Skins of sheep
and goats— | | | | TOTAL | 6 685 | 9 217 | 8 614 |
| Group (a) | 5 176 | 7,350 | 10 696 | † Charas | 2,303 | 2 938 | 1 937 |
| " (b) | 22 978 | 29 272 | 30 189 | ‡ Guts, raw | 207 971 | 270 652 | 343 103 |
| " (c) | 2 023 | 2,247 | 2 093 | Oil seeds— | | | |
| TOTAL | 30 182 | 38 869 | 43 680 | ‡ Linseed | 446 444 | 427 066 | 263 824 |
| Gbl— | | | | ‡ Mustard and
rape seed | 336 063 | 256,316 | 312,972 |
| Group (a) | 9,347 | 5 074 | 3 360 | Treasure— | | | |
| " (b) | 3,481 | 2,483 | 2 090 | Gold (in
ounces)— | | | |
| " (c) | 45 782 | 49 780 | 51 498 | Group (a) | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 59 610 | 66 354 | 60 348 | " (b) | 85 926 | 66 013 | 7 854 |
| Tobacco— | | | | " (c) | .. | .. | .. |
| Group (a) | 3 834 | 3,591 | 6 467 | TOTAL | 85,926 | 66 013 | 77 446 |
| " (b) | 86 717 | 41,453 | 24 613 | Silver (in
ounces)— | | | |
| " (c) | 43 963 | 47 462 | 32 319 | Group (a) | 839 272 | 8 757 874 | 6,915 6 0 |
| TOTAL | 136,574 | 92,706 | 70 401 | " (b) | 6,066 719 | 3 741 853 | 2,794,846 |
| | | | | " (c) | 192,610 | 275 618 | .. |
| | | | | TOTAL | 6 817,120 | 8 757 877 | 9 712 606 |

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (a) and (b) only and are registered at other stations.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (b) and (c).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkestan and is registered only at stations in group (b).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (c) and are registered only at these stations.

No. 59.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*concl'd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

| ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cotton— | | | | Iron and Steel— | | | |
| Twist and yarn— | | | | <i>cont'd.</i> | | | |
| Group (a) . | 12,059 | 6,810 | 2,582 | Machinery and | | | |
| " (b) . | 20,413 | 22,149 | 19,745 | millwork— | | | |
| " (c) . | 40,092 | 37,740 | 35,469 | Group (a) . | 4,824 | 3,520 | 5,516 |
| TOTAL . | 73,704 | 66,208 | 57,700 | " (b) . | 14,847 | 10,674 | 25,094 |
| | | | | " (c) . | 10,104 | 5,277 | 5,049 |
| Piecegoods, foreign— | | | | TOTAL . | 29,835 | 19,471 | 30,559 |
| Group (a) . | 67,778 | 63,873 | 51,221 | | | | |
| " (b) . | 81,431 | 93,420 | 94,697 | Others, including | | | |
| " (c) . | 50,717 | 53,739 | 71,859 | hardware and | | | |
| TOTAL . | 199,926 | 211,632 | 217,777 | cutlery— | | | |
| | | | | Group (a) . | 8,188 | 2,540 | 5,602 |
| Piecegoods, Indian— | | | | " (b) . | 14,007 | 15,547 | 13,288 |
| Group (a) . | 30,476 | 86,764 | 21,071 | " (c) . | 8,576 | 6,053 | 7,107 |
| " (b) . | 140,749 | 136,666 | 114,810 | TOTAL . | 31,371 | 24,140 | 26,037 |
| " (c) . | 108,870 | 113,912 | 113,471 | Petroleum— | | | |
| TOTAL . | 295,095 | 287,342 | 249,152 | Group (a) . | 53,184 | 88,175 | 95,743 |
| | | | | " (b) . | 177,709 | 200,901 | 210,001 |
| Dyes and Dyeing materials— | | | | " (c) . | 79,602 | 67,835 | 86,034 |
| Indigo (Natural)— | | | | TOTAL . | 310,555 | 356,911 | 392,378 |
| Group (a) . | 1,438 | 2,954 | 2,573 | | | | |
| " (b) . | 201 | 3,031 | 1,062 | Salt— | | | |
| " (c) . | 2 | 21 | 57 | Group (a) . | 13,680 | 20,525 | 8,380 |
| TOTAL . | 1,701 | 6,056 | 3,692 | " (b) . | 859,724 | 735,509 | 709,789 |
| | | | | " (c) . | 832,532 | 745,427 | 810,668 |
| Others— | | | | TOTAL . | 1,705,945 | 1,501,461 | 1,525,837 |
| Group (a) . | 888 | 1,035 | 1,237 | | | | |
| " (b) . | 29,718 | 7,003 | 0,073 | Sugar— | | | |
| " (c) . | 1,598 | 4,922 | 2,731 | Refined— | | | |
| TOTAL . | 32,204 | 12,965 | 10,041 | Group (a) . | 144,276 | 284,406 | 165,337 |
| | | | | " (b) . | 603,608 | 529,246 | 650,232 |
| Grain and pulse— | | | | " (c) . | 83,538 | 74,600 | 94,499 |
| Wheat— | | | | TOTAL . | 741,424 | 888,402 | 910,068 |
| Group (a) . | 120,694 | 113,265 | 182,172 | | | | |
| " (b) . | 927,596 | 902,370 | 603,816 | Unrefined— | | | |
| " (c) . | 87,195 | 40,516 | 74,141 | Group (a) . | 16,688 | 15,978 | 32,228 |
| TOTAL . | 835,485 | 1,116,151 | 919,679 | " (b) . | 37,948 | 119,654 | 50,211 |
| | | | | " (c) . | 28,400 | 30,005 | 25,670 |
| Rice, husked— | | | | TOTAL . | 83,132 | 165,637 | 108,109 |
| Group (a) . | 42,650 | 46,676 | 45,446 | | | | |
| " (b) . | 220,001 | 212,599 | 163,103 | Tea— | | | |
| " (c) . | 400,173 | 437,831 | 503,721 | Black— | | | |
| TOTAL . | 662,824 | 697,066 | 717,335 | Group (a) . | 17,003 | 45,897 | 163,601 |
| | | | | " (b) . | 36,528 | 34,880 | 20,749 |
| Others— | | | | " (c) . | 16,603 | 12,081 | 10,184 |
| Group (a) . | 172,326 | 211,134 | 242,020 | TOTAL . | 70,739 | 93,864 | 208,524 |
| " (b) . | 1,008,531 | 819,302 | 728,285 | | | | |
| " (c) . | 399,478 | 343,250 | 456,249 | Green— | | | |
| TOTAL . | 1,580,335 | 1,403,686 | 1,426,504 | Group (a) . | 9,795 | 36,182 | 21,303 |
| | | | | " (b) . | 22,995 | 43,804 | 37,382 |
| Iron and Steel— | | | | " (c) . | 304 | 76 | 55 |
| Unwrought— | | | | TOTAL . | 33,094 | 81,062 | 58,830 |
| Group (a) . | 5 | 132 | .. | | | | |
| " (b) . | 15,188 | 19,435 | 3,593 | Tobacco— | | | |
| " (c) . | 11,123 | 10,914 | 11,009 | Group (a) . | 5,397 | 3,893 | 5,158 |
| TOTAL . | 26,316 | 30,481 | 14,602 | " (b) . | 49,751 | 40,160 | 43,389 |
| | | | | " (c) . | 57,035 | 62,540 | 62,069 |
| Sections— | | | | TOTAL . | 112,183 | 106,002 | 110,616 |
| Group (a) . | 55,019 | 53,648 | 41,670 | | | | |
| " (b) . | 94,629 | 156,620 | 163,748 | * Brass and | | | |
| " (c) . | 48,641 | 96,563 | 170,495 | Copper | 29,156 | 16,119 | 21,023 |
| TOTAL . | 198,289 | 306,831 | 381,913 | * Betelnuts . | 31,516 | 24,015 | 34,771 |
| | | | | Treasure— | | | |
| | | | | Gold (in | | | |
| | | | | ounces)— | | | |
| | | | | Group (a) . | .. | 7 | 91,200 |
| | | | | " (b) . | 2,513 | 2 | 25,080 |
| | | | | " (c) . | .. | .. | 2.3 |
| | | | | TOTAL . | 2,513 | 9 | 116,513 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Silver (in | | | |
| | | | | ounces)— | | | |
| | | | | Group (a) . | 3,782,185 | 1,726,322 | 853,917 |
| | | | | " (b) . | 193,502 | 35,420 | 37,740 |
| | | | | " (c) . | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | TOTAL . | 3,975,687 | 2,081,742 | 890,657 |

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (c).

No. 60.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA

[All quantities in mounds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

| ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)— | | | | Tea— | | | |
| (d) | 477 | 534 | 552 | Dry— | | | |
| (e) | .. | .. | .. | (d) | 11,303 | 9,237 | 10,020 |
| (f) | .. | .. | .. | (e) | 12,352 | 11,426 | 12,677 |
| TOTAL | 477 | 534 | 552 | (f) | .. | 4 | .. |
| Cotton manufac-
tured— | | | | TOTAL | 23,655 | 20,667 | 22,537 |
| Plecegoods— | | | | Wet— | | | |
| (d) | 375 | 219 | 302 | (d) | 19 | 8 | 8 |
| (e) | .. | .. | 1,271 | (e) | 619 | 55 | .. |
| (f) | .. | 691 | 8 | (f) | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 375 | 910 | 1,581 | TOTAL | 638 | 63 | 8 |
| Other sorts, includ-
ing rugs— | | | | Tobacco— | | | |
| (d) | 223 | 295 | 303 | Cigarettes— | | | |
| (e) | 1,873 | .. | .. | (d) | .. | .. | .. |
| (f) | .. | 11 | .. | (e) | 1,318 | 2,335 | 63 |
| TOTAL | 2,101 | 306 | 300 | (f) | .. | .. | .. |
| Grain and pulse— | | | | TOTAL | 1,343 | 2,335 | 63 |
| Gram and | | | | Others— | | | |
| pulse— | | | | (d) | 1,639 | 1,437 | 1,392 |
| (d) | 9,757 | 5,709 | 2,692 | (e) | 21 | 244 | .. |
| (e) | 18,334 | 30,113 | 71,330 | (f) | 329 | 14 | .. |
| (f) | 1,249 | 1,135 | 1,695 | TOTAL | 1,989 | 1,693 | 1,361 |
| TOTAL | 29,340 | 36,957 | 75,767 | Orpiment— | | | |
| Rice, husked— | | | | (d) | 3,614 | 12,049 | 9,121 |
| (d) | 86,587 | 32,786 | 62,680 | (e) | .. | 210 | 84 |
| (e) | 3,423 | 3,369 | 3,444 | (f) | .. | .. | .. |
| (f) | 36,091 | 39,772 | 43,606 | TOTAL | 3,614 | 12,259 | 9,279 |
| TOTAL | 126,101 | 82,927 | 109,710 | Silk— | | | |
| Rice, unhusked | | | | Raw— | | | |
| (paddy)— | | | | (d) | 5,632 | 8,453 | 6,459 |
| (d) | .. | .. | 344 | (e) | 626 | .. | 772 |
| (e) | 338 | 27 | .. | (f) | 215 | 296 | 331 |
| (f) | 16,755 | 10,680 | 21,831 | TOTAL | 6,373 | 8,754 | 7,462 |
| TOTAL | 17,143 | 10,707 | 23,175 | Manufactured— | | | |
| Hides of Cattle— | | | | (d) | .. | .. | .. |
| (d) | 1,102 | 1,085 | 1,668 | (e) | .. | .. | .. |
| (e) | 1,752 | 3,659 | 3,433 | (f) | 10 | 7 | 13 |
| (f) | .. | .. | .. | TOTAL | 10 | 7 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 2,854 | 4,744 | 5,101 | Timber— | | | |
| Lac— | | | | Teak | .. | .. | .. |
| (d) | 1,758 | 5,004 | 2,348 | Other kinds— | | | |
| (e) | 20,751 | 69,238 | 48,670 | (d) | 78 | .. | .. |
| (f) | .. | .. | .. | (e) | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 22,509 | 74,242 | 61,018 | (f) | .. | .. | .. |
| Sugar— | | | | TOTAL | 78 | .. | .. |
| Refined— | | | | Matches— | | | |
| (d) | .. | 950 | .. | (d) | .. | .. | .. |
| (e) | .. | .. | .. | (e) | .. | 164 | .. |
| (f) | .. | .. | .. | (f) | .. | 164 | .. |
| TOTAL | .. | 950 | .. | TOTAL | .. | .. | .. |
| Unrefined, including jag-
gery— | | | | Treasure— | | | |
| (d) | .. | .. | .. | Gold (in ounces) | | | |
| (e) | 204 | .. | .. | (d) | 101 | .. | .. |
| (f) | 256 | 1,030 | 658 | (e) | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 460 | 1,030 | 658 | (f) | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | TOTAL | 101 | .. | .. |
| | | | | Silver (in ounces) | | | |
| | | | | (d) | 5,577,310 | 47,621* | 431,834* |
| | | | | (e) | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | (f) | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | TOTAL | 5,577,310 | 47,621* | 431,834* |

* Of this total 22,000 ounces represent Government treasure.
† Of this total 76,745 ounces represent Government stock

No. 60.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

| ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Cotton— | | | | Iron and Steel— | | | |
| Raw cotton— | | | | <i>contd.</i> | | | |
| (d) . . . | 10,250 | 15,290 | 16,253 | Others, includ- | | | |
| (e) . . . | 6,304 | 898 | 246 | ing bars, | | | |
| (f) . . . | .. | .. | .. | angles, beams, | | | |
| TOTAL . . . | 16,554 | 16,183 | 16,499 | and other sec- | | | |
| Cotton, twist and | | | | tions— | | | |
| yarn— | | | | (d) . . . | 3,762 | 957 | 17,543 |
| (d) . . . | 37,759 | 23,576 | 21,068 | (e) . . . | 6,871 | 10,337 | 16,536 |
| (e) . . . | 15,657 | 10,977 | 10,692 | (f) . . . | .. | 145 | 372 |
| (f) . . . | 137 | 124 | 376 | TOTAL . . . | 10,133 | 11,439 | 34,451 |
| TOTAL . . . | 53,553 | 34,677 | 32,136 | Petroleum— | | | |
| Cotton, piece- | | | | Kerosene oil— | | | |
| goods— | | | | (d) . . . | 13,293 | 12,368 | 10,355 |
| (d) . . . | 9,322 | 6,899 | 6,973 | (e) . . . | 47,706 | 56,587 | 55,771 |
| (e) . . . | 31,693 | 26,817 | 26,799 | (f) . . . | 1,462 | 665 | 930 |
| (f) . . . | .. | 202 | 423 | TOTAL . . . | 62,461 | 69,620 | 67,056 |
| TOTAL . . . | 41,015 | 33,918 | 34,195 | Petrol— | | | |
| Rice, husked— | | | | (d) . . . | 2,493 | 2,353 | 2,558 |
| (d) . . . | 150 | 411 | 1,794 | (e) . . . | 28,045 | 40,310 | 41,646 |
| (e) . . . | 3,157 | 5,009 | 5,104 | (f) . . . | .. | .. | 2 |
| (f) . . . | .. | .. | .. | TOTAL . . . | 30,538 | 42,663 | 44,206 |
| TOTAL . . . | 3,307 | 5,420 | 6,898 | Provisions and Oil- | | | |
| Dyes and dyeing | | | | man's Stores— | | | |
| materials— | | | | Condensed | | | |
| (d) . . . | 144 | 530 | 671 | milk— | | | |
| (e) . . . | 20 | 62 | 11 | (d) . . . | 1,232 | 1,245 | 1,032 |
| (f) . . . | .. | .. | .. | (e) . . . | 3,022 | 2,182 | 2,383 |
| TOTAL . . . | 164 | 592 | 682 | (f) . . . | 180 | 59 | 127 |
| Iron and Steel— | | | | TOTAL . . . | 4,384 | 3,486 | 3,542 |
| Unwrought (ore, | | | | Fish, dry and fish, | | | |
| pig iron, | | | | wet (ngapi)— | | | |
| etc.)— | | | | (d) . . . | 14,957 | 15,938 | 11,977 |
| (d) . . . | 268 | 1,179 | 1,054 | (e) . . . | 5,731 | 12,160 | 6,433 |
| (e) . . . | 3,342 | 837 | 853 | (f) . . . | 1,459 | 1,248 | 1,826 |
| (f) . . . | .. | 2 | .. | TOTAL . . . | 22,147 | 29,341 | 20,266 |
| TOTAL . . . | 3,610 | 2,018 | 2,507 | Other provisions | | | |
| Machinery and | | | | and Oilman's | | | |
| millwork— | | | | Stores— | | | |
| (d) . . . | 3,519 | 5,028 | 1,497 | (d) . . . | 1,503 | 1,453 | 1,543 |
| (e) . . . | 463 | 926 | 1,459 | (e) . . . | 14,475 | 17,721 | 8,738 |
| (f) . . . | .. | .. | 5 | (f) . . . | 577 | 743 | 1,667 |
| TOTAL . . . | 3,982 | 5,954 | 2,961 | TOTAL . . . | 16,555 | 19,922 | 11,948 |
| Hardware and | | | | Salt— | | | |
| cutlery— | | | | (d) . . . | 62,685 | 63,512 | 57,258 |
| (d) . . . | 1,029 | 1,561 | 2,367 | (e) . . . | 97,690 | 124,330 | 125,208 |
| (e) . . . | 1,265 | 319 | 407 | (f) . . . | 1,119 | 1,343 | 2,836 |
| (f) . . . | 168 | 138 | 424 | TOTAL . . . | 161,404 | 189,185 | 185,302 |
| TOTAL . . . | 2,462 | 2,018 | 3,108 | Silk— | | | |
| | | | | Raw— | | | |
| | | | | (d) . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | (e) . . . | 333 | .. | 6,316 |
| | | | | (f) . . . | .. | .. | 8 |
| | | | | TOTAL . . . | 333 | .. | 6,324 |

NOTE.—“(d)” means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.

“(e)” means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic.

“(f)” means trade at Thilanganying (formerly at Kawkaireik). Exportations from Burma. Under this group figures prior to November, 1933, included internal trade as well.

No. 60.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES
OF BURMA—*concl'd.*

[All quantities in mounds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*cont'd.*

| ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | ARTICLES | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Silk—<i>concl'd.</i> | | | | Candles— | | | |
| Manufactured— | | | | (d) . . . | 718 | 933 | 731 |
| (d) . . . | 22 | 57 | 9 | (e) . . . | 3,464 | 3,771 | 4,058 |
| (e) . . . | .. | .. | .. 1 | (f) . . . | 183 | 67 | 93 |
| (f) . . . | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| TOTAL | 22 | 57 | 10 | TOTAL | 4,365 | 4,771 | 4,915 |
| Jade Stone— | | | | | | | |
| (d) . . . | 150 | 2 | 261 | Matches— | | | |
| (e) . . . | .. | .. | .. | (d) . . . | 2,634 | 1,645 | 1,012 |
| (f) . . . | .. | .. | .. | (e) . . . | 2,260 | 4,402 | 2,913 |
| TOTAL | 150 | 2 | 261 | (f) . . . | 144 | 4,541 | 23 |
| Sugar— | | | | TOTAL | 5,038 | 10,548 | 3,948 |
| Refined— | | | | | | | |
| (d) . . . | 4,908 | 4,303 | 4,905 | Woolen goods | | | |
| (e) . . . | 7,951 | 8,220 | 10,536 | (piecegoods, | | | |
| (f) . . . | 503 | 332 | 907 | rugs, blankets, | | | |
| TOTAL | 13,362 | 12,855 | 16,348 | woollen twist | | | |
| Unrefined, includ- | | | | and yarn, etc.)— | | | |
| ing jaggery— | | | | (d) . . . | 93 | 121 | 61 |
| (d) . . . | 3,432 | 3,781 | 3,276 | (e) . . . | 4,144 | 2,454 | 2,653 |
| (e) . . . | 380 | 1,662 | 2,234 | (f) . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| (f) . . . | 13 | 25 | 68 | TOTAL | 4,237 | 2,605 | 2,699 |
| TOTAL | 3,825 | 5,468 | 5,578 | | | | |
| Tea, dry— | | | | Treasure— | | | |
| (d) . . . | 793 | 831 | 691 | Gold (in ounces) | .. | .. | .. |
| (e) . . . | 509 | 735 | 734 | Silver (in ounces) | .. | .. | .. |
| (f) . . . | .. | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,302 | 1,567 | 1,435 | | | | |
| Tobacco— | | | | | | | |
| (d) . . . | 354 | 291 | 383 | | | | |
| (e) . . . | 233 | 886 | 864 | | | | |
| (f) . . . | 215 | 293 | 893 | | | | |
| TOTAL | 802 | 1,470 | 2,140 | | | | |

No. 61.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA.

| ARTICLES | QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS) | | | | | | VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35. | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | Post-war
Average | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| Coal tons | 413 | 342 | 370 | 341 | 274 | 331 | 51 | 65 | 1,09 | 55 | 45 | 50 |
| Cotton—Twist and yarn . . lbs. | 10,395 | 12,630 | 18,944 | 12,616 | 11,506 | 11,842 | 50 | 97 | 2,35 | 65 | 52 | 55 |
| Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (un-bleached)— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indian yds. | 7,859 | 8,570 | 8,049 | 14,604 | 19,051 | 19,978 | 14 | 22 | 37 | 28 | 30 | 33 |
| Foreign " | 3,009 | 3,116 | 5,496 | 1,629 | 1,843 | 1,072 | 5 | 9 | 24 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Cotton Piecegoods—White(bleached)— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indian yds. | 3,707 | 5,895 | 4,485 | 5,595 | 15,071 | 30,194 | 8 | 18 | 25 | 14 | 29 | 55 |
| Foreign " | 2,586 | 3,741 | 2,003 | 1,170 | 819 | 2,302 | 5 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Cotton Piecegoods— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coloured, printed or dyed— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indian " | 12,100 | 21,312 | 18,122 | 22,913 | 36,029 | 44,740 | 27 | 60 | 95 | 70 | 90 | 1,06 |
| Foreign " | 2,333 | 4,434 | 3,842 | 1,985 | 2,485 | 1,040 | 6 | 20 | 25 | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| Jute bags no. | 38,048 | 39,822 | 40,123 | 41,181 | 57,190 | 56,951 | 1,10 | 1,06 | 1,88 | 1,11 | 1,53 | 1,52 |
| Peelnuts cwts. | 511 | 279 | 294 | 225 | 281 | 213 | 60 | 56 | 64 | 34 | 30 | 27 |
| Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs. | 21,160 | 16,432 | 16,687 | 13,399 | 11,115 | 11,466 | 58 | 43 | 51 | 28 | 22 | 22 |
| Pulse tons | 14 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 20 | 9 | 9 |
| Wheat flour " | 16 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 29 | 27 | 52 | 30 | 28 | 29 |

* Includes Coke and Patent fuel from 1932-33.

No. 63.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.
(In thousand quintals)

| | 1913 | 1914 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|--|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| UNITED KINGDOM. | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6,550 | 4,950 | 2,233 | 3,382 | 3,623 | 2,486 | 1,541 |
| Argentina | 2,250 | 2,090 | 1,401 | 3,110 | 3,430 | 1,132 | 459 |
| India | 1,360 | 2,380 | 712 | 153 | 92 | 1,312 | 1,316 |
| India's percentage | 21% | 48% | 32% | 5% | 3% | 53% | 70% |
| FRANCE. | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,514 | 1,337 | 1,905 | 2,663 | 2,262 | 2,623 | 2,319 |
| Argentina | 1,143 | 546 | 933 | 1,662 | 1,531 | 2,034 | 2,072 |
| India | 1,026 | 617 | 868 | 469 | 322 | 463 | 218 |
| India's percentage | 41% | 46% | 46% | 18% | 14% | 18% | 10% |
| ITALY. | | | | | | | |
| Total | 454 | 324 | 533 | 613 | 626 | 739 | 615 |
| Argentina | 133 | 11 | 113 | 381 | 514 | 557 | 162 |
| India (and Ceylon) | 261 | 282 | 373 | 170 | 119 | 177 | 132 |
| India's percentage (including Ceylon). | 57% | 87% | 70% | 28% | 17% | 24% | 20% |
| | 1913 | 1914-15 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
| AUSTRALIA. | | | | | | | |
| Total | 35 | 46 | 159 | 168 | 197 | 198 | 282 |
| Argentina | .. | .. | 55 | 55 | 111 | 15 | 167 |
| India | 27 | 38 | 85 | 110 | 84 | 162 | 214 |
| India's percentage | 77% | 82% | 53% | 65% | 43% | 82% | 76% |

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.
(In thousand quintals)

| | 1913 | 1914 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| UNITED KINGDOM. | | | | | | | |
| Total | 530 | 620 | 99 | 219 | 248 | 208 | 205 |
| India | 190 | 210 | 46 | 89 | 179 | 160 | 153 |
| India's percentage | 36% | 34% | 46% | 40% | 72% | 72% | 75% |
| BELGIUM. | | | | | | | |
| Total | 94 | .. | 38 | 39 | 42 | 55 | 42 |
| Roumania | 14 | .. | 11 | 20 | 13 | 11 | .. |
| Argentina | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| India | 67 | .. | 21 | 3 | 17 | 32 | 24 |
| India's percentage | 72% | .. | 55% | 8% | 40% | 58% | 57% |
| ITALY. | | | | | | | |
| Total | 102 | 220 | 31 | 102 | 752 | 114 | 71 |
| India (including Ceylon) | 95 | 183 | 19 | 27 | 735 | 110 | 52 |
| India's percentage | 93% | 83% | 61% | 26% | 98% | 96% | 73% |
| FRANCE. | | | | | | | |
| Total | 538 | 404 | 129 | 108 | 103 | 158 | 138 |
| India | 482 | 303 | 84 | 60 | 67 | 103 | 86 |
| India's percentage | 90% | 75% | 65% | 56% | 65% | 65% | 62% |

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

| | 1913 | 1914 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|--|---------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| FRANCE. | | | | | | | |
| Total | 278 | 261 | 33 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 2 |
| India | 228 | 251 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| India's percentage . . . | 82% | 96% | .. | .. | 8% | .. | .. |
| China | 10 | 2 | 23 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| China's percentage . . . | 4% | 7% | 70% | 20% | .. | .. | .. |
| ITALY. | | | | | | | |
| Total | Not available | Not available | 158 | 134 | 141 | 133 | 219 |
| India (including Ceylon) . | .. | .. | 31 | 18 | 73 | 73 | 113 |
| India's percentage (including Ceylon). | .. | .. | 13% | 13% | 53% | 55% | 52% |
| China | .. | .. | 217 | 94 | 3 | 21 | 65 |
| China's percentage . . . | .. | .. | 84% | 70% | 2% | 15% | 25% |

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

| | 1913 | 1914 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| UNSHELLED. | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | 1,738 | 1,234 | 3,437 | 2,040 | .. | .. | .. |
| West Africa (other ports) . | 466 | 659 | 236 | 619 | 419 | 563 | .. |
| India | 325 | 265 | 46 | 41 | 15 | 7 | .. |
| Total | 2,634 | 2,142 | 3,733 | 3,002 | 405 | 419 | 67 |
| Corresponding total (shelled).* | 1,976 | 2,057 | 2,814 | 2,702 | 371 | 314 | 59 |
| SHELLED. | | | | | | | |
| India | 2,442 | 2,300 | 2,618 | 2,451 | 2,535 | 3,079 | 1,223 |
| Senegal | .. | 20 | 63 | 21 | 63 | .. | .. |
| Other countries | 215 | 262 | 812 | 1,027 | 1,793 | 1,194 | 1,672 |
| Total | 2,657 | 2,582 | 3,423 | 3,499 | 4,453 | 4,274 | 2,895 |
| Percentage of total supplied by India. | 55% | 55% | 47% | 47% | 57% | 62% | 57% |

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled = 70 tons shelled.
NOTE.—175 quintal = 220-16 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

| | Pre-war
Average | War
Average | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|--|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| UNITED KINGDOM— | | | | | | | |
| India | 189,093 | 233,423 | 290,183 | 276,063 | 311,064 | 279,974 | 274,000 |
| Ceylon | 111,796 | 100,563 | 152,097 | 158,913 | 172,017 | 147,585 | 150,467 |
| China | 19,652 | 17,682 | 8,735 | 8,548 | 4,833 | 7,078 | 29,886 |
| Java | 17,999 | 18,594 | 84,600 | 85,830 | 73,476 | 62,798 | 43,621 |
| TOTAL | 349,150 | 377,142 | 541,038 | 535,440 | 565,002 | 505,032 | 507,596 |
| <i>Percentage of India's
share of total.</i> | <i>54.2</i> | <i>61.9</i> | <i>53.6</i> | <i>51.7</i> | <i>55.1</i> | <i>55.4</i> | <i>54.1</i> |
| FRANCE— | | | | | | | |
| India | 1,515 | 2,957 | 919 | 1,517 | 688 | 614 | 302 |
| China | 7,359 | 5,785 | 1,434 | 1,225 | 635 | 700 | 458 |
| TOTAL | 9,601 | 11,093 | 4,493 | 4,718 | 2,737 | 3,587 | 1,620 |
| <i>Percentage of India's
share of total.</i> | <i>15.8</i> | <i>26.7</i> | <i>20.3</i> | <i>32.1</i> | <i>32.4</i> | <i>17.1</i> | <i>16.6</i> |
| CANADA— | | | | | | | |
| India | 13,850 | 13,619 | 33,680 | 19,036 | 20,722 | 24,009 | 23,018 |
| Ceylon | 15,481 | 10,137 | 13,214 | 9,849 | 10,768 | 12,075 | 11,866 |
| China | 2,772 | 1,763 | 392 | 267 | 208 | 454 | 716 |
| Japan | 4,128 | 5,556 | 2,938 | 2,890 | 2,543 | 2,722 | 2,613 |
| Java | .. | 4,444 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 36,753 | 38,930 | 50,890 | 33,115 | 40,418 | 39,414 | 38,539 |
| <i>Percentage of India's
share of total.</i> | <i>37.7</i> | <i>33.4</i> | <i>66.6</i> | <i>60.2</i> | <i>66.1</i> | <i>60.9</i> | <i>69.3</i> |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(a)— | | | | | | | |
| India | 6,649 | 10,722 | 16,564 | 17,407 | 18,077 | 16,752 | 11,656 |
| Ceylon | 18,893 | 19,247 | 28,691 | 26,701 | 26,757 | 22,695 | 18,305 |
| China | 22,130 | 18,902 | 6,513 | 8,210 | 6,410 | 8,697 | 6,053 |
| Japan | 46,245 | 49,339 | 20,948 | 21,417 | 24,594 | 24,881 | 22,569 |
| Java | 158 | 8,656 | 5,409 | 6,718 | 9,034 | 17,002 | 11,489 |
| TOTAL | 95,126 | 107,153 | 84,026 | 80,738 | 94,727 | 90,582 | 70,410 |
| <i>Percentage of India's
share of total.</i> | <i>7.0</i> | <i>10.0</i> | <i>19.5</i> | <i>20.1</i> | <i>19.1</i> | <i>17.4</i> | <i>16.3</i> |
| AUSTRALIA— | | | | | | | |
| India | 8,714 | 8,430 | 4,435 | 2,687 | 2,040 | 2,451 | 1,746 |
| Ceylon | 19,973 | 23,406 | 16,213 | 13,340 | 16,408 | 11,249 | 12,994 |
| China | 2,897 | 1,982 | 1,904 | 593 | 582 | 1,815 | 1,143 |
| Java | 3,756 | 7,746 | 23,615 | 27,492 | 29,212 | 31,125 | 30,016 |
| TOTAL | 35,442 | 41,937 | 46,427 | 44,178 | 48,485 | 46,732 | 47,079 |
| <i>Percentage of India's
share of total.</i> | <i>24.6</i> | <i>20.1</i> | <i>9.6</i> | <i>6.1</i> | <i>4.2</i> | <i>5.2</i> | <i>3.7</i> |
| NEW ZEALAND— | | | | | | | |
| India | 651 | 857 | 308 | 988 | 1,211 | 1,009 | 2,216 |
| Ceylon | 6,147 | 7,480 | 9,643 | 11,042 | 9,135 | 9,568 | 7,716 |
| China | 39 | 58 | 92 | 76 | 66 | 114 | 116 |
| Java | .. | 342 | 44 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 70 |
| TOTAL | 7,543 | 9,236 | 10,178 | 12,115 | 10,415 | 11,600 | 10,170 |
| <i>Percentage of India's
share of total.</i> | <i>8.6</i> | <i>9.3</i> | <i>3.9</i> | <i>8.1</i> | <i>11.6</i> | <i>16.5</i> | <i>21.8</i> |

NOTE.—Figures for Australia represent those for the official years 1930-31 to 1934-35.
 (a) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States up to 1933, but the figures of China and Java tea imported into the United States in 1934 do not include exports from the United Kingdom.

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